Mc Elroy, E. R. H. Units in Rhode Island History

Service Paper 1949. for the Exceptional Child.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
LIBRARY

Ed
Service Paper
McElroy, E.R.
1949
Stored

The Gift of Eleanor Rosalie Hagerty McElroy

Service Paper
McElroy, E. R. M.
1949
Altered

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Service Paper

UNITS IN RHODE ISLAND HISTORY FOR THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD

Submitted by

Eleanor Rosalie Hagerty McElroy

(B. S. in Education, Boston University, 1941)

In partial fulfillment of requirements for

the degree of Master of Education

1949

Boston University
School of Education
Library

Gift of Eleanor Rosalie Haggerty McElroy
School of Education
Aug. 3, 1949
3/242

First Reader: Helen Blair Sullivan, Professor of Education

Second Reader: Donald D. Durrell, Professor of Education

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Grateful acknowledgment must be made to the office of Secretary of State for providing many historical pamphlets; to Mr. John W. Place, Secretary of the Western Historical Association, for his interest and use of rare books; to Miss Leona A. McElroy, Research Assistant in Horticulture at Rhode Island State College, for suggestions and securing books and manuscripts from the Kingston Free Library and Rhode Island State College Library; and to Dr. Helen Blair Sullivan of Boston University whose interest in the retarded child awakened the author to the needs of the slow learner.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Boston Library Consortium Member Libraries

https://archive.org/details/unitsinrhodeisla00mcel

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	RHODE ISLAND BACKGROUND	7
	The Norsemen	8
III.	THE COLONIAL PERIOD	10
	Young Roger Williams	15
	The Landing of Roger Williams	20
	King Philip's War	24
	Biscuit City	31
	Early Settlements	34
	Evolution of Rhode Island	37
IV.	THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD	38
	The Burning of the "Gaspee"	39
	Rhode Island in the Revolution	41
	Washington's Visits to Rhode Island	44
	Rhode Island Independence Day	54
V.	THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD	57
	Rhode Island in the Civil War	58
	Abraham Lincoln in Providence	60
	John Hay	65
	General Ambrose Burnside	68
VI.	STORIES AND ILLUSTRATIONS RELATING TO THE ACTIVITY	70

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	ROGER ISLAND SAUNTEROUTS	7
	The Norsemen	8
III.	THE COLONIAL PERIOD	10
	Young Roger Williams	18
	The Landing of Roger Williams	20
	King Philip's War	24
	Pleasant City	31
	Early Settlements	34
	Evolution of Rhode Island	37
IV.	THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD	38
	The Burning of the "Gaspee"	39
	Rhode Island in the Revolution	41
	Washington's Visits to Rhode Island	44
	Rhode Island Independence Day	54
V.	THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD	57
	Rhode Island in the Civil War	58
	Abraham Lincoln in Providence	60
	John Hay	65
	General Ambrose Burnside	68
VI.	STORIES AND ILLUSTRATIONS RELATING TO THE MODERNITY	70

CHAPTER		PAGE
	Bishop Berkley	71
	Moses Brown	74
	Samuel Drowne	77
	Nathanael Greene	80
	Esek Hopkins	84
	Stephen Hopkins	87
	John Howland	90
	Stephen Olney	94
	Mathew Perry	97
	Oliver Hazard Perry	100
	Samuel Slater	103
	Gilbert Stuart	106
	Caroline Hazard	114
	Anne Hutchinson	117
	Ida Lewis	119
	Hannah Robinson	122
	Betsy Williams	125
VII.	HISTORIC BUILDINGS	130
	The Arcade	131
	The First Baptist Church	133
	John Brown House	136
	The Market House	139
	The Old Stone Mill	142
	University Hall	145

CHAPTER		PAGE
	Bishop Berkeley	71
	Moses Brown	74
	Samuel Browne	77
	Nathanael Greene	80
	Esek Hopkins	84
	Stephen Hopkins	87
	John Howland	90
	Stephen Olney	94
	Matthew Perry	97
	Oliver Hazard Perry	100
	Samuel Slater	103
	Gilbert Stuart	108
	Caroline Hazard	114
	Anne Hutchinson	117
	Ida Lewis	119
	Hannah Robinson	122
	Betsy Williams	125
VII.	HISTORIC BUILDINGS	130
	The Arcade	131
	The First Baptist Church	133
	John Brown House	136
	The Market House	139
	The Old Stone Mill	142
	University Hall	145

CHAPTER		PAGE
VIII.	RHODE ISLAND TODAY	149
	Education	150
	Religion	161
	State House	166
	Leaders in Government	180
IX.	RHODE ISLAND AND ITS RESOURCES	195
	Geographical Background	196
	Agriculture	199
	Industries	203
	Transportation	211
X.	HISTORY OF NAMING PROVIDENCE STREETS	214
XI.	LITERATURE AND POETRY OF RHODE ISLAND	225
XII.	FACTS OF INTEREST TO RHODE ISLAND YOUTH	253
	General Carrington's Ditch	254
	The Great Gale of 1815	256
	Hurricane of 1938	258
	Dr. Ladd	260
	The Last Farm in Providence	262
	Now and Then - Pawtuxet	267
	Old Steamboats	268
	Rhode Island Lighthouses	269
	R. I. Man is Boss of Cuban Garden	274
	Rhode Island Memorials	277
	Rhode Island in the Smithsonian	280
	U. S. S. Constellation	282

CHAPTER PAGE

VIII. RHODE ISLAND TODAY 179
Education 180
Religion 181
State House 186
Leaders in Government 190
IX. RHODE ISLAND AND ITS RESOURCES 193
Geographical Background 198
Agriculture 199
Industries 203
Transportation 211
X. HISTORY OF MARINE PROVIDENCE STREETS 214
XI. LITERATURE AND POETRY OF RHODE ISLAND 223
XII. NOTES OF INTEREST TO RHODE ISLAND YOUTH 235
General Garfielde's Wish 241
The Great Gale of 1815 245
Hurricane of 1938 248
Dr. Leeds 250
The Last Farm in Providence 253
Now and Then - Fawtuxet 257
Old Steamboats 258
Rhode Island Lighthouses 260
R. I. Men in Corps of Engineers 274
Rhode Island Geologists 277
Rhode Island in the Smithsonian 280
U. S. S. Constellation 282

CHAPTER	PAGE
Village of Kingston	284
XIII. SUMMARY	286
BIBLIOGRAPHY	289

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of these units is to give the elementary grades interesting studies in Rhode Island history. They are written particularly for the backward or retarded child who will not go to school beyond the junior high school grades, or after he is sixteen years old.

These children are going to be the future citizens of Rhode Island. Very few of them probably will travel far from their native City or State. The thought occurred to the writer that these children might be taught to appreciate their surroundings and community by reading some of the stories about the beginnings of their own State. School buses could take the children on excursions to some of the historical points of interest in the city. Interest could be created in this way. Children have interest in outdoor things. They like life, color, and movement. They like animals, nature, people and action.

A great amount of history, geography and civic pride can be taught through biography. These units can be simplified for the very young child. The schools can teach local history by inquiring about the taken-for-granted streetnames and why they are used. This would make a fascinating study.

An excellent activity program could grow from this work. Rhode Island is not so small as it appears on a map. It

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of these units is to give the elementary grades interesting studies in Rhode Island history. They are written particularly for the backward or retarded child who will not go to school beyond the junior high school grades, or after he is sixteen years old.

These children are going to be the future citizens of Rhode Island. Very few of them probably will travel far from their native City or State. The thought occurred to the writer that these children might be taught to appreciate their surroundings and community by reading some of the stories about the beginnings of their own State. School boards could take the children on excursions to some of the historical points of interest in the city. Interest could be created in this way. Children have interest in outdoor things. They like life, color, and movement. They like animals, nature, people and action.

A great amount of history, geography and civic guide can be taught through biography. These units can be simplified for the very young child. The schools can teach local history by inquiring about the taken-for-granted street names and why they are used. This would make a fascinating study.

An excellent exclusive property can come from this unit. Rhode Island is not so small as it appears on a map. It

is really a realm. More than a quarter of a million people live and work here. Children need to understand the social aspects of the world about them. Taking pupils interests into account, the units provide some of the simpler and yet important phases of historical, industrial, and civic activities of their City and State. This would tend to build habits of good citizenship and civic pride. History study for the retarded child can best be given by stories, poems, pictures, and dramatization of stories, radio, and memorable trips to the scenes of the adventures of long ago.

Reading would have a real meaning if more real life situations for the child were used. The backward child often gets very little at home. It is up to the teacher to guide him. This kind of work has not been tried with the slow learner. Therefore, the success of this rests with the teacher who directs his learning.

As a teacher of backward children, who are also underprivileged, the writer is interested in giving these children something vital. The reading matter in the course of study for remedial reading is of too low an interest level.

The writer will try to show that home, school, and community are part of the City; the State a part of New England; New England a part of the United States; and the United States a part of the world. This can be done through map work, discussions, and floor talks. The history work can be correlated with spelling and English.

is really a reign. More than a quarter of a million people live and work here. Children need to understand the social aspects of the world about them. Taking pupils interests into account, the units provide some of the simpler and yet important phases of historical, industrial, and civic activities of their city and state. This would tend to build habits of good citizenship and civic pride. History study for the retarded child can best be given by stories, poems, pictures, and dramatization of stories, radio, and memorable trips to the scenes of the adventures of long ago.

Reading would have a real meaning if more real life situations for the child were used. The backward child often gets very little at home. It is up to the teacher to guide him. This kind of work has not been tried with the slow learner. Therefore, the success of this rests with the teacher who directs the learning.

As a teacher of backward children, who are also underprivileged, the writer is interested in giving these children something vital. The reading matter in the course of study for remedial reading is of too low an interest level.

The writer will try to show that home, school, and community are part of the City; the State a part of New England; New England a part of the United States; and the United States a part of the world. This can be done through map work, discussions, and floor talks. The history work can be correlated with spelling and English.

Modern writers have introduced love interest in history where it belongs. Most children, and adults as well, like to know a famous person's background, his home, his family, how many children there were, what they did, and what they became when they grew up.

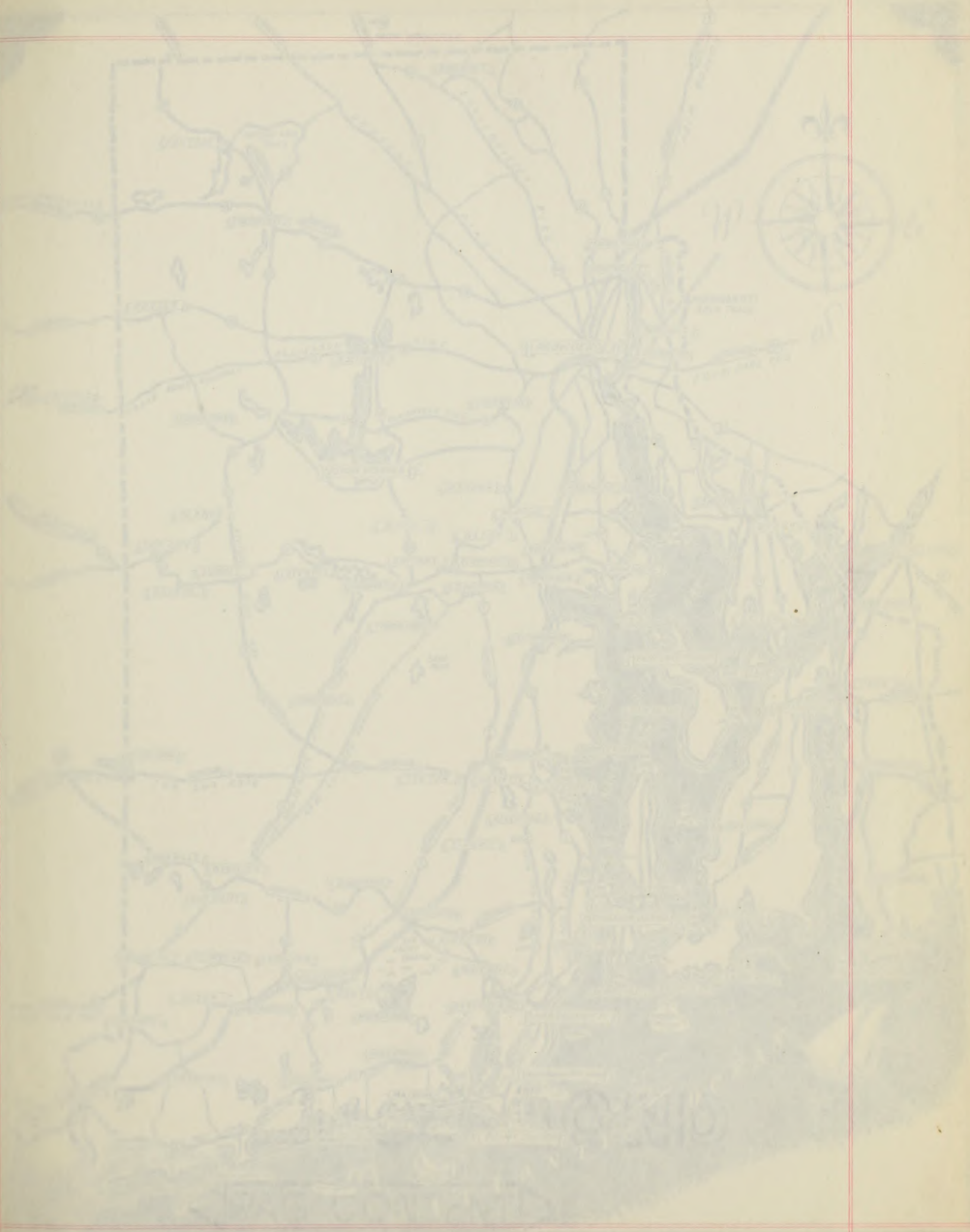
Everyone is interested in old mansions, Indian arrow-heads, old coins, and historic places. Who can pass the Old State House, the John Brown House, the Stephen Hopkins House, and not paint a mental picture of what happened there in the past.

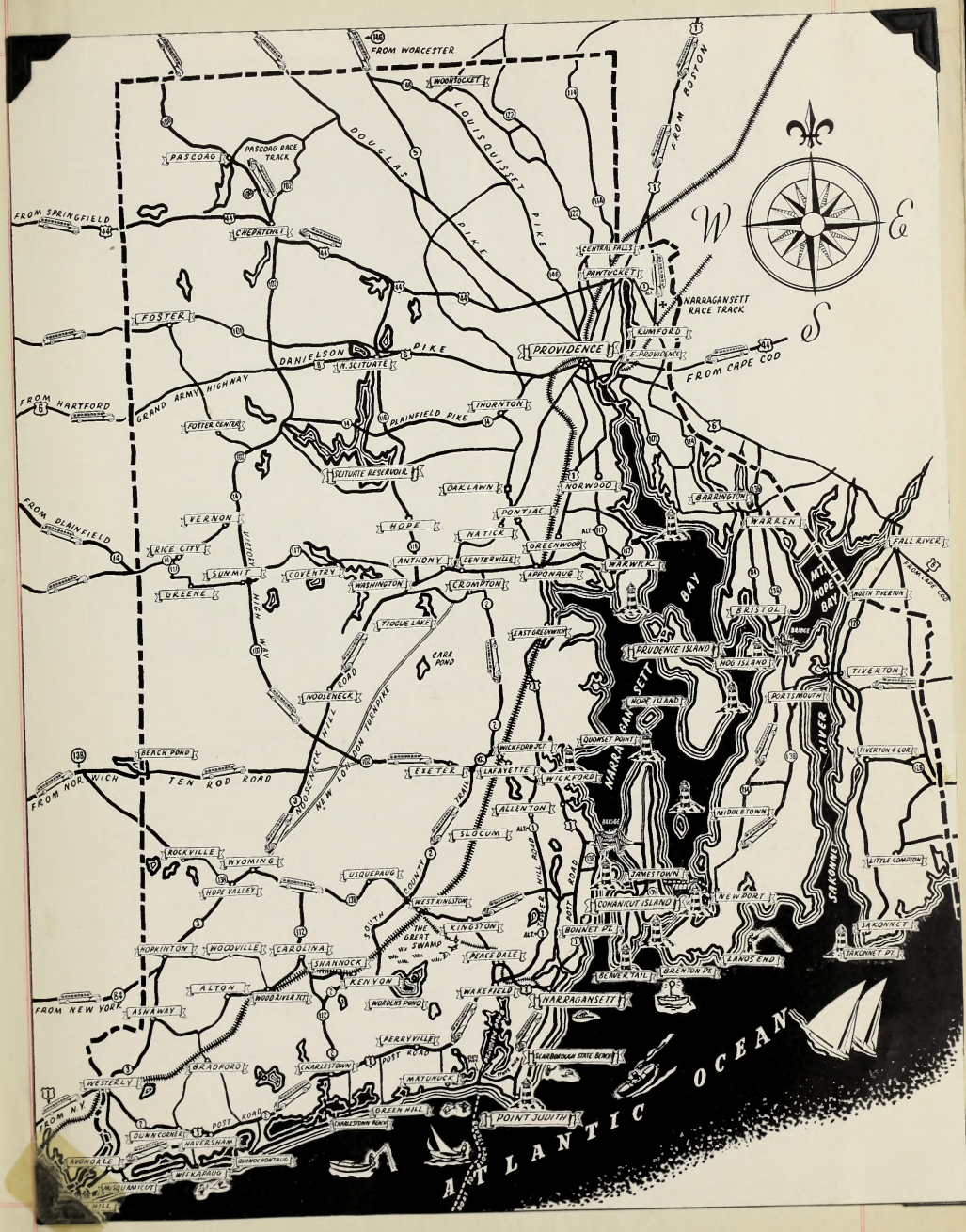
Biography and romance have become very popular. The textbook of the future may put more emphasis on romance and family life than on the more formal texts of speeches, battles, and laws.

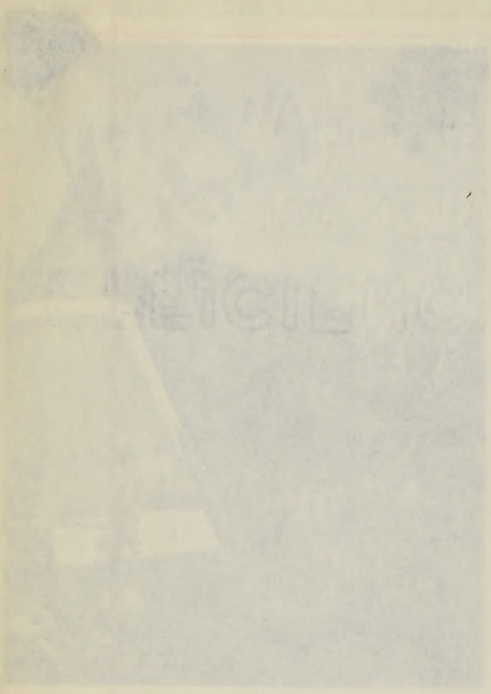
Modern writers have introduced love interest in history where it belongs. Most children, and adults as well, like to know a famous person's background, his home, his family, how many children there were, what they did, and what they became when they grew up.

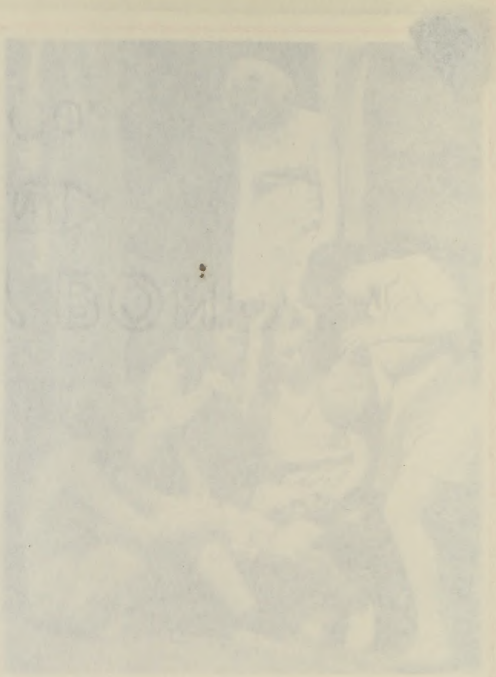
Everyone is interested in old mansions, Indian arrowheads, old coins, and historic places. Who can pass the Old State House, the John Brown House, the Stephen Hopkins House, and not paint a mental picture of what happened there in the past.

Biography and romance have become very popular. The textbook of the future may put more emphasis on romance and family life than on the more formal texts of speeches, battles, and laws.




FROM WORCESTER
WOONSOCKET
DOUGLAS PIKE
LOUISQUISSET PIKE
FROM BOSTON
PASCOAG
PASCOAG RACE TRACK
FROM SPRINGFIELD
CHEPATCHET
CENTRAL FALLS
PAWTUCKET
NARRAGANSETT RACE TRACK
W
E
S
FOSTER
DANIELSON PIKE
N. SCITUATE
PROVIDENCE
RUMFORD
E. PROVIDENCE
FROM CAPE COD
GRAND ARMY HIGHWAY
FROM HARTFORD
THORNTON
PLAINFIELD PIKE
FOTTER CENTER
SCITUATE RESERVOIR
OAK LAWN
PONTIAC
NORWOOD
BARRINGTON
FROM PLAINFIELD
VERNON
HOPE
NATICK
GREENWOOD
WARREN
FALL RIVER
RICE CITY
VICTORY HIGHWAY
SUMMIT
COVENTRY
ANTHONY
CENTERVILLE
WARWICK
APPONAUG
WASHINGTON
CROMPTON
GREENE
BRISTOL
NORTH TIVERTON
TIOGUE LAKE
EAST GREENWICH
CARR POND
PRUDENCE ISLAND
HOG ISLAND
TIVERTON
NOOSENECK
HOPE ISLAND
PORTSMOUTH
NARRAGANSETT BAY
MT. HOPE BAY
BEACH POND
FROM NORWICH
TEN ROD ROAD
EXETER
LAFAYETTE
WICKFORD
QUONSET POINT
TIVERTON 4 COR.
NEW LONDON TURNPIKE
ALLENTON
MIDDLETOWN
SLOCUM
ROCKVILLE
WYOMING
USQUEPAUG
JAMESTOWN
LITTLE COMPTON
HOPE VALLEY
WEST KINGSTON
CONANICUT ISLAND
NEWPORT
SAKONNET RIVER
THE GREAT SWAMP
KINGSTON
BONNET PT.
SAKONNET
SAKONNET PT.
HOPKINTON
WOODVILLE
CAROLINA
SHANNOCK
PEACE DALE
LANDS END
BRENTON PT.
BENEFIT TAIL
ALTON
KENYON
WOOD RIVER RD.
WAKEFIELD
NARRAGANSETT
FROM NEW YORK
ASHAWAY
WORDEN'S POND
PERRYVILLE
POST ROAD
BLACKSTONE STATE BEACH
WESTERLY
BRADFORD
CHARLESTOWN
MATUNUCK
GREEN HILL
POINT JUDITH
CHARLESTOWN BEACH
DUNN'S CORNER
HAVERSHAM
QUONOCHONTAUG
WEEKAPAUG
WEQUAMICOTT
ATLANTIC OCEAN





CHAPTER II

RHODE ISLAND BACKGROUND

THE NORSEMEN

The Norsemen came to Rhode Island in the year 985. Viking Biarne and his men started on a daring expediton. They were sailing from Iceland to Greenland. They knew nothing of the perils of the water. There were no charts or maps in those days. But the Vikings were brave and daring people.

Because of storms, gales, and fog they were driven south instead of towards Greenland. When they finally sighted land, they did not dare land, but sailed away to Greenland. They told the people what they had seen. This was a long time before Christopher Columbus discovered America.

A Norseman, Lief Ericson, listened to this story. He was a brave and daring man and loved adventure. He bought a dragon-shaped ship and sailed south. He landed in a bay thought to be Mount Hope Bay.

They found fruit, fish in the streams, and game in the woods. They stayed about a year, calling the place Vinland because the abundance of grapes made them think of their own homeland. The Norsemen made three settlements which came to an end because they feared the natives whom they called Shraelings. After 1350 no more is known of the Norsemen. The Old Stone Mill in Newport is supposed to have been built by them.

In 1524 an Italian, named Verrazzano, sailed into the Narragansett Bay, and in 1624, a hundred years later, Adrian

THE NORSEMEN

The Noreseman came to Rhode Island in the year 986. Viking Biarne and his men started on a daring expedition. They were sailing from Iceland to Greenland. They knew nothing of the perils of the water. There were no charts or maps in those days. But the Vikings were brave and daring people.

Because of storms, gales, and fog they were driven south instead of towards Greenland. When they finally sighted land, they did not dare land, but sailed away to Greenland. They told the people what they had seen. This was a long time before Christopher Columbus discovered America.

A Noreseman, Lief Ericson, listened to this story. He was a brave and daring man and loved adventure. He bought a dragon-shaped ship and sailed south. He landed in a bay thought to be Mount Hope Bay.

They found fruit, fish in the streams, and game in the woods. They stayed about a year, calling the place Vinland because the abundance of grapes made them think of their own homeland. The Noresemen made three settlements which came to an end because they feared the natives whom they called Skraelings. After 1350 no more is known of the Noresemen. The Old Stone Mill in Newport is supposed to have been built by them.

In 1524 an Italian, named Verrazzano, sailed into the Narragansett Bay. and in 1524, a hundred years later, Adrian

Block visited an island which was later named Block Island in his honor.

Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. pp. 5-15.

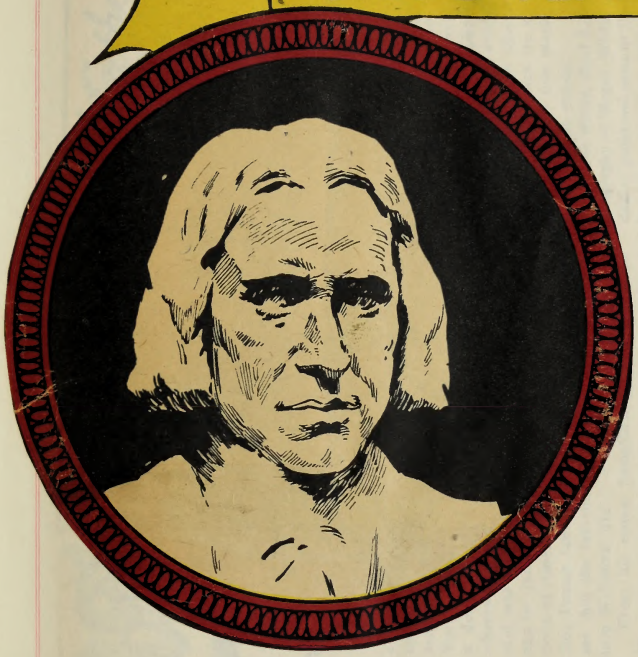
Block visited an island which was later named Block Island in his honor.

Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. pp. 9-13.

CHAPTER III

THE COLONIAL PERIOD

Father of RHODE ISLAND



Shrewd as any Yankee trader, the New World's first great Democrat all his life preached freedom... and Justice... and Equality! Hounded from pillar to post, he out fought his critics to found the historic colony of Rhode Island!

Roger Williams

Father of RHODE ISLAND

Three million young Americans will meet the Founder of the State in a dramatic, punchy and accurate story in a current comic book.

BY BRADFORD F. SWAN

ROGER WILLIAMS has made the comic books! According to officials of *Real Life Comics* this means that the founder of Rhode Island will meet perhaps three million new young friends. Standard Magazines, Inc., the New York firm which publishes this quarterly comic book, estimates that its current sale for the magazine is a half-million copies. Furthermore, their experts have figured out that via lending, swapping, etc., each comic book is read by six youngsters.

The Roger Williams biography is in the current issue. It was written by a man on the magazine's staff, a quiet young fellow named Louis H. Sampliner, and illustrated by an old hand in the children's story game, free-lance artist August M. Froehlich.

Astonishingly enough, the comic book version of Roger's biography is surprisingly accurate. It doesn't attempt to thrash out the controversial aspects of his career and sticks wisely to the important and colorful episodes in his life, which it puts across with all the vigor of approved comic book technique.

Real Life Comics happened upon Roger Williams as it does upon all of its subjects; someone thought it was a good idea and advanced it at an editorial conference. Immediately Joseph Green, the editor, assigned Sampliner to do the research and prepare a script. Sampliner simply wandered around the corner, from 10 East 40th Street, where the magazine's editorial chambers are situated, to the New York Public Library. There he delved into about a dozen books on Williams, choosing material wherever he found it. One of his best helps, he said, was the study of Williams written a few years ago by John Dos Passos in a book on the foundations of American freedom. Sampliner has been a Dos Passos fan for years but he was surprised to see that the famous author had gone so carefully into Williams' life.

From his notes, Sampliner prepared a script. These comic book scripts somewhat resemble a movie shooting script; each panel is a "scene," and the scene is carefully described. Then the author adds the speeches of the characters in that scene. Three editors then have to approve it.

This script is sent to the artist, who pencils in his idea of the scene and indicates the position of the balloons which will carry the speeches.

These pencil sketches are then reviewed by the editorial board. If they are approved by the art department they are sent back to the artist, who inks them in. He sends them back to the editorial rooms and there they go to the letterer, who fills in the balloons with the speeches the script calls for. The thing is then proof-read until it has passed the editorial board.

It is then photographed and the black-and-white prints sent to the engravers, who make line cuts, one for each page. The photographs then come back to the office and are colored by staff artists. The engraver gets them again, and makes three-color plates. The comics are actually printed from four sets of plates: one black-and-white, one red, one blue, and one yellow.

On the whole, *Real Life Comics* has produced a biography of Roger Williams which will do a great deal of good and none of the harm which is currently being attributed to comic books—much as jazz was blamed for everything during the aftermath of World War I.

This version of the Williams story contains minor inaccuracies but there's little sense in punching holes in something which is so definitely a step in the right direction. After all, *Real Life Comics* will give a flock of youngsters an introduction to Rhode Island's founder which is right down the children's alley—dramatic, punchy, colorful, and fundamentally sound.

The comic book story of Roger Williams is reproduced here in its entirety by permission of Standard Magazines.

AS A YOUNG LAD IN 17TH CENTURY LONDON, AMBITIOUS ROGER WILLIAMS TOOK SHORTHAND NOTES IN THE "STAR CHAMBER" COURT!

AND PERISH THE THOUGHT THAT I SHOULD DEFY KING JAMES!

HE SPEAKS FAST --I MUST GET THIS ALL DOWN!

SIR EDWARD COKE, THE GREAT JURIST, WAS IMPRESSED!

THESE NOTES ARE IN SHORTHAND, SIR--THE ENTIRE TRIAL!

HMM--! VERY GOOD! YOU SHALL BE MY PERSONAL SECRETARY!

AT COKE'S FINE TOWN HOUSE... THE YOUTH'S THOUGHTS TOOK SHAPE!

THEN, SIR--THE KING'S "RIGHTS" ARE *NOT DIVINE!*

LAD, THE *COMMON LAW* MUST BE SUPREME --AND *ALL* MUST OBEY IT!

PROTEGÉ OF THE GREAT JUDGE, WILLIAMS WENT TO CAMBRIDGE, TOOK HOLY ORDERS IN 1629, AND BECAME CHAPLAIN TO A LIBERAL ESSEX SQUIRE!...THEN..

...HE MARRIED LOVELY MARY BARNARD!

BUT, ROGER--I AM BUT A *MAID* IN THE HOUSEHOLD!

SAY NO MORE, MY DARLING! YOU SHALL BE MY *WIFE!*

MEANWHILE... ANGLICAN BISHOP LAUD HELD SWAY IN LONDON!

MY RULES AND *MY* REGULATIONS *MUST* BE OBEYED! IF ANY MAN DEFIES ME--I'LL HAVE HIS *EARS* CROPPED OFF!

LAUD HAS GONE *TOO FAR* THIS TIME!

ROGER WILLIAMS FAILED TO TAKE HEED!

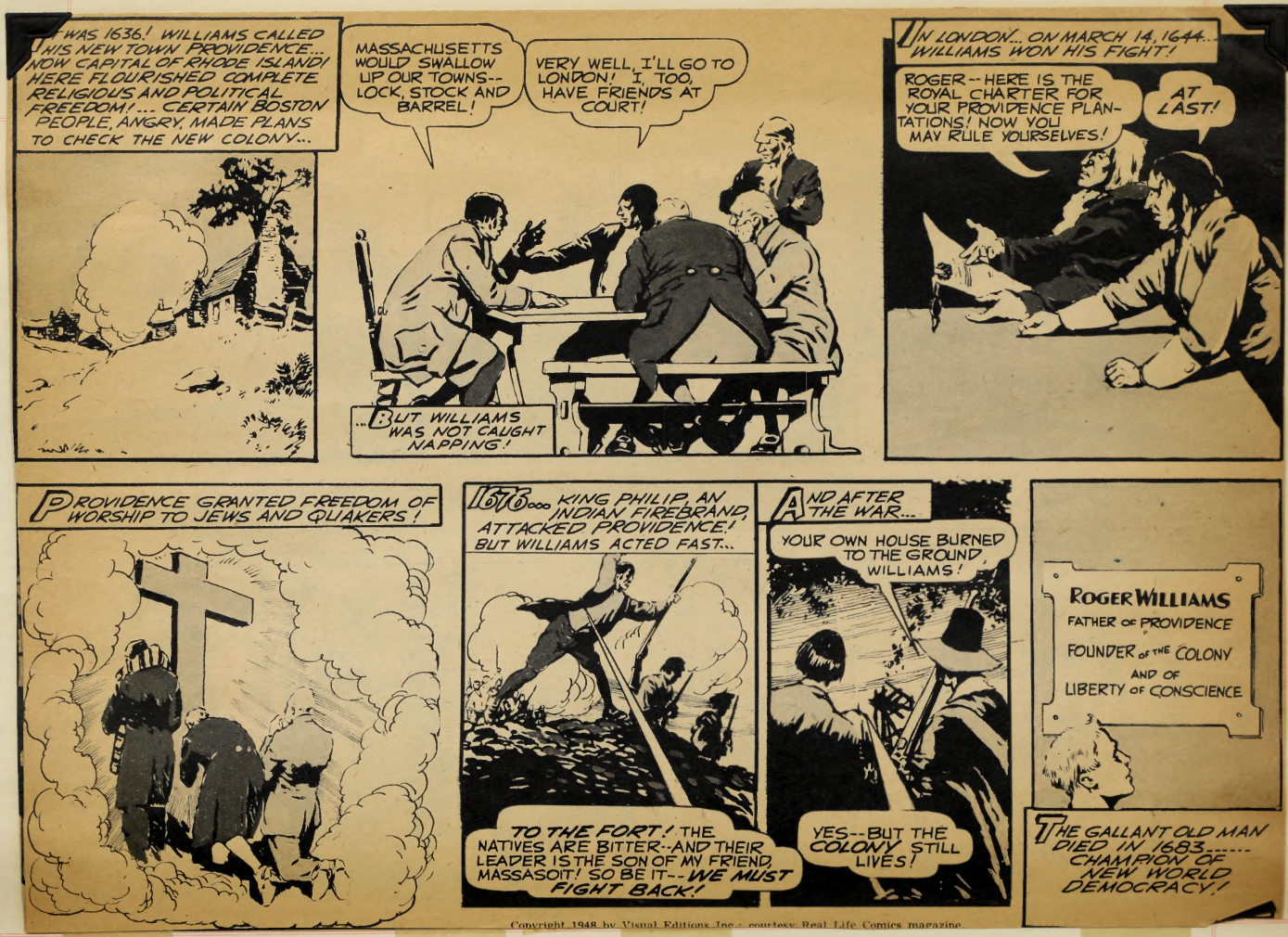
A MAN ANSWERS *ONLY* TO HIS OWN CONSCIENCE -- AND *THINKS* AS HE PLEASES!

HA! WON'T BISHOP LAUD BE GLAD TO HEAR *THAT!*

WHAT HAVE WE HERE-- *DEFIANCE* BY ROGER WILLIAMS? *ARREST THAT MAN!*

AT ONCE, SIRE!

WARNED IN THE NICK OF TIME... WILLIAMS FLED!



Copyright 1948 by Visual Editions Inc.; courtesy Real Life Comics magazine

YOUNG ROGER WILLIAMS

Roger Williams was born in London about the year 1603. His father was a merchant tailor, and his mother was Alice Pemberton Williams who owned an inn opposite the Williams' home in Cow Lane.

As a boy Roger must have heard a great deal about wars, taxes, kings, and scaffolds from the lips of the people around him. He played and listened to stories of his elders just as boys do today. He no doubt was interested in the tales he must have heard of Captain John Smith at St. Sepulchre's Church, where he and his family attended Puritan Services. His church still stands. His father and mother are buried in the churchyard and left money in their wills to the poor of the parish.

As a boy he became interested in stenography or shorthand. This may be regarded as a modern practice, but Williams must have been one of the pioneer writers. Few boys in those days had much schooling. They became laborers and tradesmen. Through the interest of Sir Edward Coke, Roger was sent to school to Charter House, a private school, located in an old monastery.

He received from his patron good guidance and learned the simple truths of human relationships. From Charter House, Williams went on a scholarship to Pembroke College in Oxford University. He first studied law, but religion finally became

YOUNG ROGER WILLIAMS

Roger Williams was born in London about the year 1603. His father was a merchant tailor, and his mother was Alice Lamberton Williams who owned an inn opposite the Williams' home in Cow Lane.

As a boy Roger must have heard a great deal about wars, taxes, kings, and scaffolds from the lips of the people around him. He played and listened to stories of his elders just as boys do today. He no doubt was interested in the tales he must have heard of Captain John Smith at St. Sepulchre's Church, where he and his family attended Puritan Services. His church still stands. His father and mother are buried in the churchyard and left money in their wills to the poor of the parish.

As a boy he became interested in stenography or shorthand. This may be regarded as a modern practice, but Williams must have been one of the pioneer writers. Few boys in those days had much schooling. They became laborers and tradesmen. Through the interest of Sir Edward Coke, Roger was sent to school to Charter House, a private school, located in an old monastery.

He received from his parton good guidance and learned the simple truths of human relationship. From Charter House, Williams went on a scholarship to Pembroke College in Oxford University. He first studied law, but religion finally became

his chief interest. He was ordained a minister in 1626.

The young Reverend Williams was a chaplain on one of the large estates. Living with and meeting distinguished people made Roger Williams know what was going on in England. He met and fell in love with Jane Whalley, the niece of one of England's royalty. She was not allowed to marry Williams because he was poor. This strengthened Rogers belief that there should be equality among men. Later he fell in love with Mary Barnard, a member of the same household.

The church records say that Roger Williams, clergyman, and Mary Barnard were married December 15, 1629. One year later they sailed from England. It took two months, but they finally landed at Nantasket, near Boston. Mary Williams was a loyal, intelligent, courageous, and faithful wife.

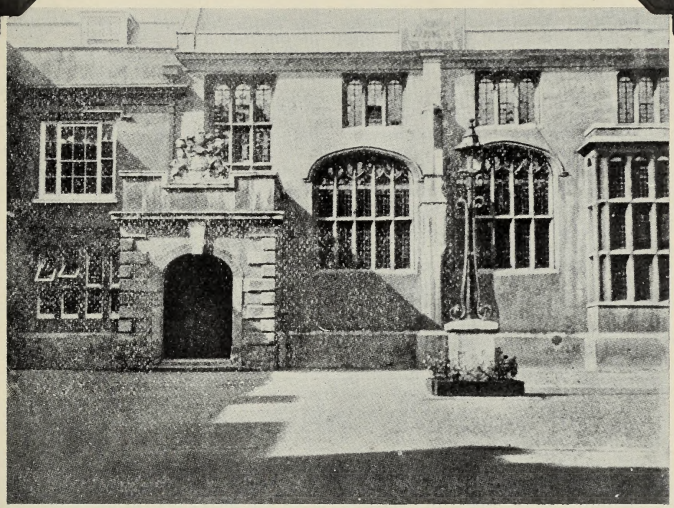
Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Pawtucket: J. C. Hall Company, 1944. vol. IV, pp. 5-14.

his older brother. He was ordained a minister in 1688.

The young Reverend Williams was a chaplain on one of the large estates, living with and meeting distinguished people made Roger Williams know what was going on in England. He met and fell in love with Jane Whitly, the niece of one of England's royalty. She was not allowed to marry Williams because he was poor. This strengthened Rogers belief that there should be equality among men. Later he fell in love with Mary Barnard, a member of the same household.

The church records say that Roger Williams, clergyman, and Mary Barnard were married December 16, 1629. One year later they sailed from England. It took two months, but they finally landed at Hanbledon, near Boston. Mary Williams was a loyal, intelligent, courageous, and faithful wife.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Newburyport: W. H. Huse Company, 1894. Vol. IV. pp. 3-12.



Charter House School, Where Roger Williams Received His Early Education.

Pembroke College, Cambridge, England, from Which Institution Roger Williams Graduated in 1626.

[illegible] Edward Coke, Roger Williams, at [illegible] years, was placed as a boarder [illegible] Sutton's Hospital, an endowed public school, established in an early Cistercian Monastery. At Charter House, located on the outskirts of London, [illegible] from his home, Williams proved to be a bright student whose good mind had not been entirely neglected. By his wit and mentation, he had secured for himself such patronage of the most influential individuals of his day. Sir Edward Coke was then a member of the House of Commons, after a long absence therefrom, and on his way to become a strong political leader of the Puritans. From his patron, Williams received not only good counsel and guidance, at an impressionable stage of his career, but also, the lasting impression of Puritan [illegible] and discussions with [illegible] young men [illegible] from [illegible] childhood.

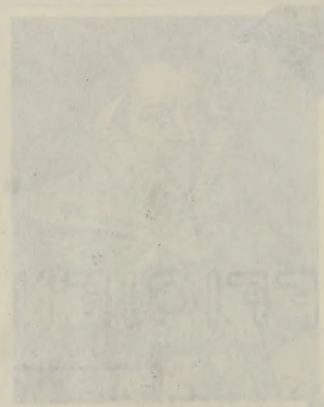
Roger Williams went from Charter House to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he had received a fellowship. Tradition has it that he had studied law, hoping to follow the profession of his patron, but religion gradually came to be of interest and attention. His four years at higher education were devoted to the study of theology, and not long after his graduation, in 1629, he was ordained to the ministry. However, his earlier contacts in company law and parliamentary [illegible] proved valuable and practical in later years. His first appointment in the profession was as a private chaplain to Sir William Masham at Oates, in Essex.

JANE AND MARY

[illegible] modern writers of historical novels to introduce the love [illegible] history, where it rightfully [illegible] their way of treating the [illegible] of the past as a love-life [illegible] has become an universally [illegible] even the school text-books [illegible] today place as much [illegible]

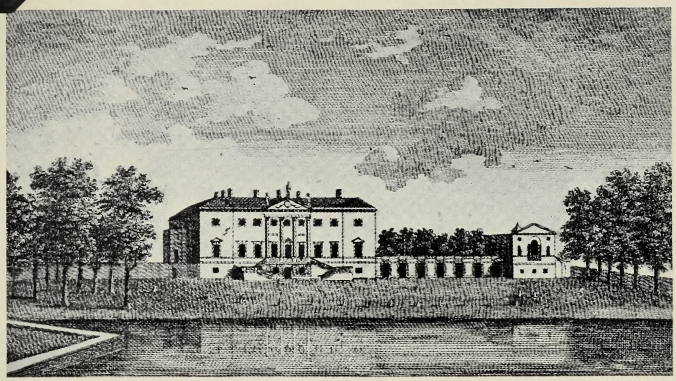
[illegible] be regarded as a comparatively [illegible] exchange. The records [illegible] that John Wilks of Boston published the first edition of his "Art of Stenography" in 1602 and a second edition by Edmund Willis appeared in 1618. Apparently Dr. Roger Williams must have been one of the pioneer pilgrims in stenography, unless the art was then practiced before John Wilks wrote his book.

At any rate, the youth's stenographic talent was observed by Sir Edward Coke, at one time Chief Justice of England, and who was also a distinguished member of the Williams' family. The great [illegible] of the Middle [illegible] Williams opened the way to [illegible] Finally, realizing as Sir Edward did, the [illegible] to help the Coke [illegible] education, Pre-boys and [illegible] have had advantages of schooling [illegible] especially in the class of society to which Williams freely belong [illegible] ancestors and family [illegible]

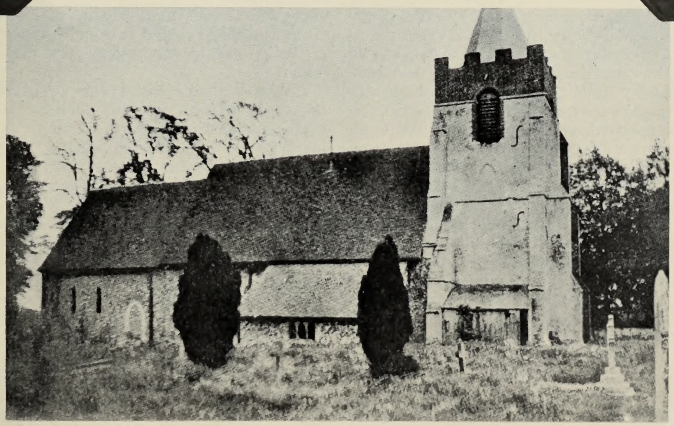


[illegible] Roger Williams [illegible] Pembroke College, Cambridge [illegible] Reproduced from a photograph [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible], but later



Barrington Hall at Hatfield Broad Oaks in Essex, Where Roger Williams Unsuccessfully Courted Jane Whalley.



Church at High Laver, Essex, England, Where Roger Williams and Mary Barnard Were Married.

Roger Williams Monument, Roger Williams Park, Providence

No portraits of Roger Williams exist. The face of this statue, unveiled 1877, was modeled on the likeness of his oldest direct male descendant then living.

Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

A Proclamation

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, *Governor*

WHEREAS, the Rhode Island colony and a small band of followers came to this land on our shores a new community, later to be called "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," and now, in 1936, three hundred years later, the people of this state, in their capacity as a Commonwealth, by various fitting exercises observe the tercentenary anniversary of this far-reaching event, and

WHEREAS, our state is known as the birthplace of freedom, Roger Williams being its statesman as a champion of liberty and a champion of truth and freedom, a truth established here before God, the first multi-denominational state, one where liberty of mind and their natural rights to the manner of worship and to dissent were recognized, where all were fairly associated together for the good of whole, each man was free in his heart and soul, and it is in this spirit, unity of our State, inspiring the fearlessness of our Federal Government and serving as an ideal beacon to the world at large, that we would primarily celebrate our tercentenary, and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations do proclaim

1936 RHODE ISLAND'S TERCENTENARY

to be an all-year-long observance this year in adequate and celebrating the unique experiment undertaken three hundred years ago that "that a most free and quiet state could and might be maintained with full liberty in religious concernments," and we invite our daughters who have gone elsewhere and our friends of other states and countries to visit us here; not merely because of our good weather, but as well because Rhode Island is a fair and good land, the smallest New England, offering a part of that sea-swept coast which first welcomed to America. It has its more compelling beaches, its woodlands and its rivers of a variety and quality of beauty far greater than its actual size. Here, around the shores of Narragansett Bay, the pilgrims still discover those and that tranquillity which have made Rhode Island famous throughout the country, as well as a land of industrial and commercial activity and variety, absorbed fellow-citizens of all creeds and by their deeds to remind others of Rhode Island's great part, that we may, in these days and experiences, take renewed inspiration from the Indian, the pioneer, the Quaker and the surrounding adventure which marked our founders. Let us, in the great days and days of our tercentenary, in the spirit of what has been, in the contemplation of what we are because of them and in the hope of approaching their ideals, we may yet become

In Testimony Thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of my State to be affixed this first day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of Independence the one hundred and sixty-

Theodore Francis Green

Secretary of State

THE LANDING OF ROGER WILLIAMS

In the year 1621, an English Sailing Vessel landed in Boston Harbor. Most of these people were Puritans. They came to join other colonists who had previously settled in New England. They wanted liberty and freedom to worship God as they wished.

Among those who landed were Roger Williams and his wife. He became a minister in a church in Salem, Massachusetts. He pitied the Indians and made friends with them. He studied the Indian language and talked to the natives about God. Most of the Indians were Algonquins. They were divided into smaller tribes. The Narragansett Tribe was friendly, but the Pequots were cruel. Canonicus was a Narragansett Indian and was a close friend of Roger Williams.

After a while, the people tired of Roger Williams and his opinions. They dismissed him from the Salem church and he went to live in Plymouth. There was a plot to send him back to England. He heard of it and escaped. It was in the dead of winter and bitterly cold. One faithful friend, Thomas Angell, went with him. They travelled for fourteen weeks and were half starved and frozen. They were looking for a place in the wilderness, away from the English, where Roger Williams could settle with his family. A satisfactory location was on the east side of the Seekonk River, the town of Rehoboth today.

THE LANDING OF ROGER WILLIAMS

In the year 1631, an English Sailing Vessel landed in Boston Harbor. Most of these people were Puritans. They came to join other colonists who had previously settled in New England. They wanted liberty and freedom to worship God as they wished.

Among those who landed were Roger Williams and his wife. He became a minister in a church in Salem, Massachusetts. He pitied the Indians and made friends with them. He studied the Indian language and talked to the natives about God. Most of the Indians were Algonquins. They were divided into smaller tribes. The Narragansett Tribe was friendly, but the Pequots were cruel. Canonicus was a Narragansett Indian and was a close friend of Roger Williams.

After a while, the people tired of Roger Williams and his opinions. They dismissed him from the Salem church and he went to live in Plymouth. There was a plot to send him back to England. He heard of it and escaped. It was in the dead of winter and bitterly cold. One faithful friend, Thomas Angell, went with him. They travelled for fourteen weeks and were half starved and frozen. They were looking for a place in the wilderness, away from the English, where Roger Williams could settle with his family. A satisfactory location was on the east side of the Seekonk River, the town of Rehoboth today.

They were ordered from this place, however, because it belonged to the Plymouth Colony.

They paddled away and went down stream looking for a good place to land. In entering the Moshassuck River, they passed what is now known as Fox Point. They landed at a place where three streams came together. Some Indians greeted them, "What Cheer, Netop"? Did you ever look at the badge of the Providence Policemen? You will see a picture of the landing. The Indians assured the white men that they would not interfere with them, for their chief was Canonicus, who was a friend of Roger Williams.

It was in remembrance of God's great mercies to him that he gave to his first settlement in Rhode Island the name of Providence.

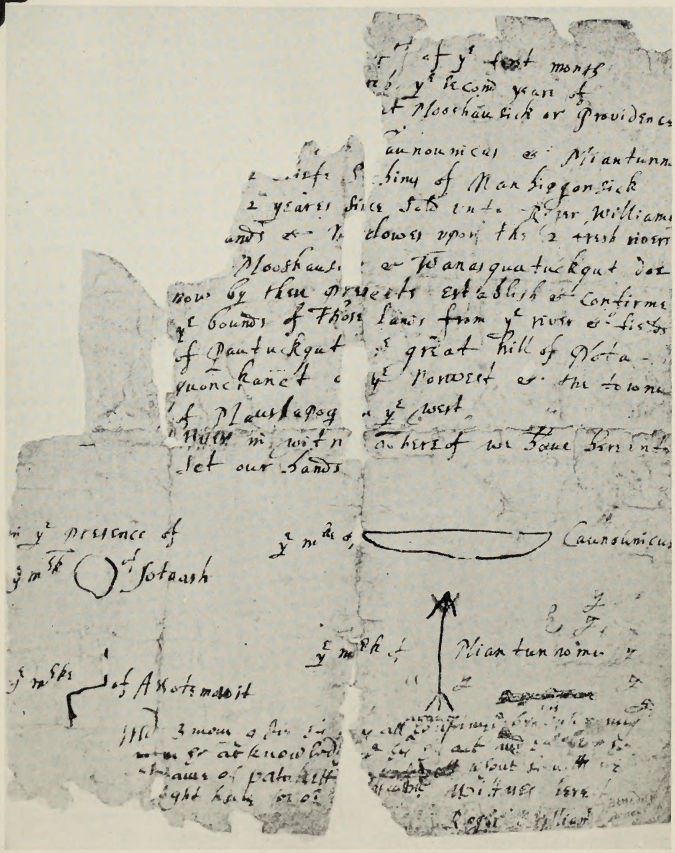
Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, 1929. vol. I, pp. 21-30.

They were ordered from this place, however, because it belonged to the Plymouth Colony.

They paddled away and went down stream looking for a good place to land. In entering the Seekonk River, they passed what is now known as Fox Point. They landed at a place where three streams came together. Some Indians greeted them, "What Cheer, Netop"? Did you ever look at the badge of the Providence Policeman? You will see a picture of the Indian. The Indians assured the white men that they would not interfere with them, for their chief was Canonicus, who was a friend of Roger Williams.

It was in remembrance of God's great mercies to him that he gave to his first settlement in Rhode Island the name of Providence.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island. Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Dyer Company, 1892. vol. 1, pp. 21-30.



Courtesy, Recorder of Deeds, Providence City Hall

ORIGINAL DEED OF PROVIDENCE LANDS TO ROGER WILLIAMS, SIGNED WITH THE MARKS OF CANONICUS AND MIANTONOMI. THIS HISTORIC DOCUMENT MAY BE VIEWED BY THE PUBLIC IN THE OFFICE OF THE RECORDER OF DEEDS, PROVIDENCE CITY HALL.

[illegible] associates who would [illegible] and [illegible] when [illegible] to alter dates and to decipher [illegible] from the scribbling other than [illegible] which were become well established [illegible] records of early Rhode Island History. The spelling of the several proper names that appear in the deed have changed without by with the passing of the years, but there should be no doubt in anyone's mind regarding the original purpose of the word and antiquated document that is now safely preserved in the Providence City Hall.

There is no record of the amount that Williams paid the Indians for these lands but it is generally understood that he gave his native friends many presents, and that he was forced to mortgage his property in order that he might procure more presents and thus retain their confidence and friendship. And, right here it may be observed that Williams was not actuated in this and other transactions by any selfish motives. The Providence lands were legally sold and transferred to him and they were his to make use of or dispose of in any manner that he might choose. He might have secured a grant or patent of all the lands in the Colony, controlled the government, sold real estate to the settlers [illegible] amassed a fortune for himself. This he did not do. Having [illegible] disastrous experience with an [illegible] government, and having an [illegible] persuasions of civil and ecclesiastical [illegible] he resolved to establish a [illegible] where liberty of conscience would be freely offered to all men. Imbued with a lofty conception of this principle of [illegible] liberty, and true to his convictions of truth, and duty, Roger Williams was determined to found a settlement where the civil power should have no authority in spiritual matters, and every man could be free to think for himself.

For this privilege the world had been waiting for centuries. Regardless of claims by other Colonial founders and by chameleons of other great leaders in thought and action, Roger Williams was the first one in the History of the world to endorse the full privileges of [illegible] liberty in the government of his Colony, the colony that later became the State of Rhode Island. Shortly after receiving the deed from the Narragansett [illegible] Williams reconveyed these lands to the several persons who united with him in laying the foundations of the new Colony.

"THESE PLANTATIONS"

[illegible] matter in this volume is not limited to the lives of certain outstanding individuals and to points closely related to political development. After all, history should be written as a narrative of human experience and the intimate details of social development are [illegible] as the chronological arrangement of events and discussions of theory [illegible] each other. Because most [illegible] requires study of [illegible] to be compressed within a [illegible] period, students generally [illegible] and a hazy assortment of [illegible] facts.

Therefore, as this narrative develops it will contain from time to time a [illegible] pictures of life and times as "These Plantations" in the hope that many will thereby gain a clearer knowledge of [illegible] and conditions which they are [illegible] in their minds the power [illegible] political episodes. And in that [illegible] comes great book by John Roger [illegible] and his few associates who [illegible] hundred years ago, in the [illegible]

ROGER WILLIAMS MONUMENT, PROSPECT TERRACE,
OVERLOOKING PROVIDENCE

The Thomas Lloyd Halsey House, 1825-1415, 140 Prospect street.
The Governor Elisha Dyer House, 1838, 184 Power street.
The Dexter House, 1800, 296 Angell street.
The Governor-Governor House, 1796, 64 Angell street.
The Edward Dexter House, 1796, 72 Waterman street.
The Edward Carrington House, 1912, 66 Williams street.
The Arch House of Richard Brown, at the end of Rockingham terrace, on the Butler Hospital grounds, the oldest brick house in the city.

Historic Sites

The site of Roger Williams' house, now a small park on North Main street, is marked by a tablet.

Roger Williams grave, on the hillside in the rear of the Dorr House, 109 Benefit street.

The French Cemetery Located, Summit avenue and Brownell street, marked by a monument.

White Chief or Blue Rock, Benefit and Good streets, said to be the landing place of Roger Williams, and the place where he exchanged greetings with the Indians.

Fort Independence, on Rocky Hill and Fort William Henry, both at Fields Point.

Monuments

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, on the Mall in the civic center.
The Samuel Ambrose E. Burnside Monument, in front of the Union Station.
The World War Memorial, Memorial square.
The Roger Williams Monument, in Roger Williams Park.
Roger Williams Monument, Prospect Terrace, overlooking the civic center.
A Henry W. Longfellow Monument, in front of the Union Station.
Mayor Thomas A. Doyle Monument, Kennedy square.

KING PHILIP'S WAR

The Narragansetts and the Wampanoags were the two most powerful tribes of all the New England Indians. When Philip succeeded his father as Chief of the Wampanoags, most of the land around Mount Hope Bay, Bristol, and Sakonnet belonged to the White Man.

Philip was very bitter about this. He plotted secretly with other tribes, but the English discovered his plans. Roger Williams, now an old man, took charge of the Providence militia. The Narragansetts were a powerful tribe, and the English were afraid they would join Philip's forces. The Indians, however, promised Roger Williams they would not fight unless the Whites fired the first shot.

On Sunday June 24, 1675, a Wampanoag was killed. This was the beginning of a bloody massacre. The people of Swansea were at church. The Indians knew this and burned and destroyed their homes. Philip and his men fled after burning several towns. A reward was offered for Philip dead or alive. He was later found in the Great Swamp in South Kingstown. It was there that an encampment of about five hundred wigwams of Narragansetts was found on a fortified island. The Narragansett Indians were suspected of helping the Wampanoags. Troops gathered at Richard Smith's block house in Wickford, about fifteen miles fron the Great Swamp. There were troops

KING PHILIP'S WAR

The Narragansetts and the Wampanoags were the two most powerful tribes of all the New England Indians. When Philip succeeded his father as Chief of the Wampanoags, most of the land around Mount Hope Bay, Bristol, and Seekonnet belonged to the White Men.

Philip was very bitter about this. He plotted secretly with other tribes, but the English discovered his plans. Roger Williams, now an old man, took charge of the Providence militia. The Narragansetts were a powerful tribe, and the English were afraid they would join Philip's forces. The Indians, however, promised Roger Williams they would not fight unless the Whites fired the first shot.

On Sunday June 24, 1675, a Wampanoag was killed. This was the beginning of a bloody massacre. The people of Swansea were at church. The Indians came this and burned and destroyed their homes. Philip and his men fled after burning several towns. A reward was offered for Philip dead or alive. He was later found in the Great Swamp in South Kingstown. It was there that an encampment of about five hundred wigwams of Narragansetts was found on a fortified island. The Narragansett Indians were engaged or helping the Wampanoags. Troops gathered at Richard Smith's block house in Wickford, about fifteen miles from the Great Swamp. There were troops

from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Plymouth, and a few sympathetic Indians. It was a cold day in December when the Whites attacked. The ground was frozen and this helped the travelling in the swampy area. Many Indians were killed, some fled, and others were taken prisoners. The English won, but the cost in human life was high.

The Indians later attacked the English at Cumberland, Rehoboth, and Providence. Roger Williams went to meet them. They would not listen to him, although they kept their promise not to molest him. The attack on Providence was the last of Canonchet's victories. He was taken prisoner and died soon afterwards. Philip died four months later. This ended the war between the Whites and the Reds, but people did not forget the horrors of the war. There is a monument in South Kingstown's Great Swamp commemorating King Philip's Massacre.

Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. pp. 35-49.

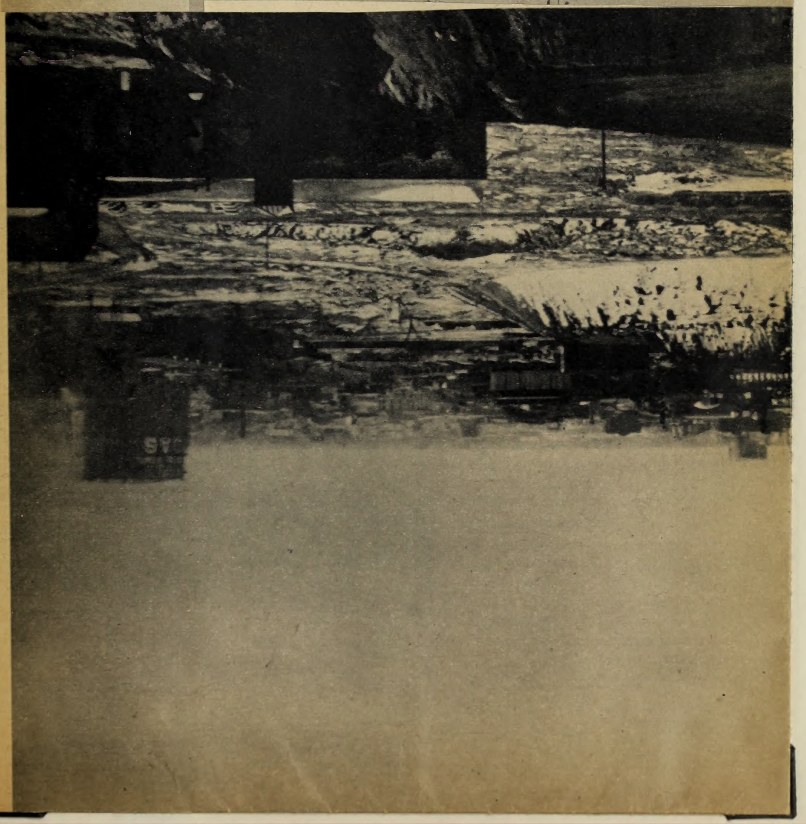
from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Plymouth, and a few Narragansett Indians. It was a cold day in December when the Whites attacked. The ground was frozen and this helped the travelling in the swampy area. Many Indians were killed, some fled, and others were taken prisoners. The English won, but the cost in human life was high.

The Indians later attacked the English at Connecticut, Medfordth, and Providence. Roger Williams went to meet them. They would not listen to him, although they kept their promise not to molest him. The attack on Providence was the last of Canonchet's victories. He was taken prisoner and died soon afterwards. Philip died four months later. This ended the war between the Whites and the Reds, but people did not forget the horrors of the war. There is a monument in South Kingstown's Great Swamp commemorating King Philip's Massacre.

Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. pp. 35-42.

FIRE PLACE AND OVENS
RICHARD SMITH BLOCK HOUSE 1677
CHIMNEY DATES BACK TO ABOUT 1693
WICKFORD, RHODE ISLAND

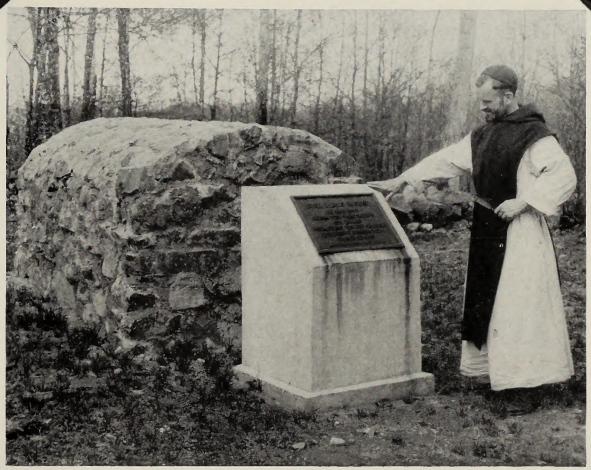
POSTCARD



KITCHEN fireplace with oven in rear wall resembles the one in Whitehall, the Middletown home of Bishop George Berkeley, the philosopher. Berkeley was a frequent visitor at Cocumcussoc.

SOUTHWEST ROOM is believed to be part of the original structure. Paneling probably dates from the 18th century.

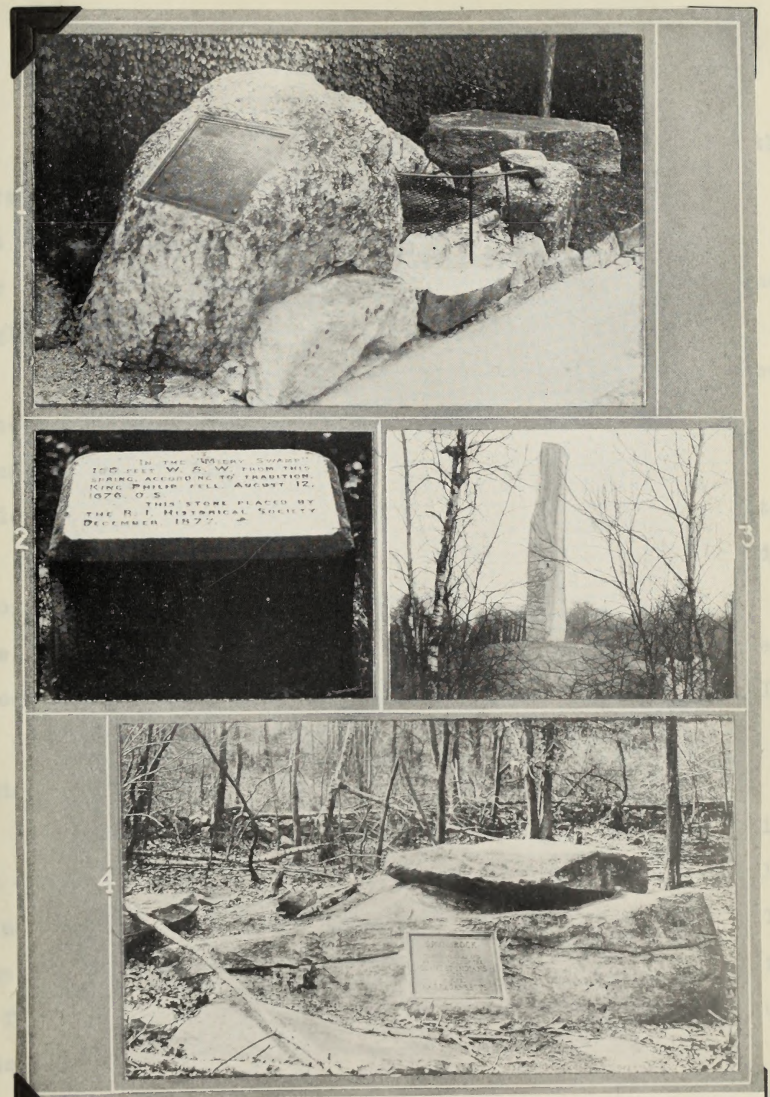
GRIM DAYS. Evidence of them abounds in Cocumcussoc neighborhood. Boulder, near house, marks grave of the 40 men who were killed or fatally wounded in the Great Swamp Fight in 1675.



NINE MEN'S MISERY MONUMENT, CUMBERLAND

Nine Men's Misery, near Union Chapel, on the grounds of the Cistercian Monastery, Lonsdale, where Captain Michael Pierce's comrades made their last stand, and were put to death by the Indians, in King Philip's War.

Miss Ian's Nursery, near Union Chapel, on the grounds of the Cistercian Monastery, Longdale, where Darwin Michael Pierce's comrades made their last stand, and were put to death by the Indians, in King Philip's War.



DIAN MEMORIALS. 1–MASSASOIT SPRING, WARREN. 2–KING PHILIP MONUMENT, MOUNT HOPE.
AT SWAMP FIGHT MONUMENT, SOUTH KINGSTOWN. 4–DRUM ROCK, WARWICK.

Rhode Island's Historic Background

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BISCUIT CITY

In the year 1657, a small group of people approached the rulers of the Narragansett Indians and offered to buy a huge tract of land in what is now South Kingstown, Rhode Island. After many discussions, the Indians finally sold them the land for glittering gold and silver.

On part of this land was an Indian watering place, known as the Great Spring. Clear sparkling water bubbled from this spring near which was to be located the smallest "city" in America and perhaps the world. There "Biscuit City" was located.

Mr. Davis Miller, former President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, gives a colorful story of this strange place. The settlers wanted a name that was romantic. After many heated discussions, they decided on the name of Laureldale. In many places in historic South County, the laurel grows in abundance, and the spot was also in a valley, or a dale.

In early Colonial History, a peddler with a pack on his back came trudging into the tiny hamlet. He reached Laureldale at dusk. The busy housewives were getting the evening meal. The smoke was curling from the rough hewn chimneys. He stopped at the first house and displayed his wares. The woman of the house refused to be bothered because she was preparing supper and mixing biscuits. Muttering, he started for the next house. The housewife was too busy preparing biscuits for supper to look at

BISCUIT CITY

In the year 1807, a small group of people approached the rulers of the Narragansett Indians and offered to buy a huge tract of land in what is now South Kingstown, Rhode Island. After many discussions, the Indians finally sold them the land for glittering gold and silver.

On part of this land was an Indian watering place, known as the Great Spring. Clear sparkling water bubbled from this spring near which was to be located the smallest "city" in America and perhaps the world. There "Biscuit City" was located.

Mr. Davis Miller, former President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, gives a colorful story of this strange place. The settlers wanted a name that was romantic. After many heated discussions, they decided on the name of Laureldale. In many places in Historic South County, the laurel grows in abundance, and the spot was also in a valley, or a dale.

In early Colonial History, a peddler with a pack on his back came trudging into the tiny hamlet. He reached Laureldale at dusk. The busy housewives were getting the evening meal. The smoke was curling from the rough hewn chimneys. He stopped at the first house and displayed his wares. The woman of the house refused to be bothered because she was preparing supper and mixing biscuits. Muttering, he started for the next house. The housewife was too busy preparing biscuits for supper to look at

his goods. From house to house the peddler went and, to his great astonishment, every last housewife was making biscuits for supper. They were all too busy to listen to him.

The peddler started out for the Village of Kingston. Upon his arrival there, someone asked him from what place he came. He answered with disgust, "From Biscuit City". He related his experiences and from that day to this it has been called "Biscuit City", where once upon a time no one had any time for peddlers.

In addition to the Great Spring there was a fast running narrow stream that flowed into a small pond, later known as Mill Pond. This location had water power and was an ideal spot for a mill. A grist mill was operated there before 1800. Later the land was sold to the "South Kingstown Cotton Manufacturing Company". Here was organized the first company in the United States for the purpose of manufacturing cotton cloth.

The old approach to "Biscuit City" was at the foot of Kingston Hill. A new road was laid out in 1809, and is the present approach to the "City". The cotton company did not prosper, and later a Mr. Clarke constructed and sold carriages and farm wagons. This was also a failure. It was sold to the Potter family and remained in their hands until recently, when it was sold to the Kinston Water Works. The Great Spring has been harnessed and is used in the water system of Kingston Village. There is a well stocked fish pond which attracts the sportsmen of today.

his goods. From house to house the peddler went and, to his great astonishment, every last housewife was making biscuits for supper. They were all too busy to listen to him.

The peddler started out for the Village of Kingston. Upon his arrival there, someone asked him from what place he came. He answered with disgust, "From Biscuit City". He related his experiences and from that day to this it has been called "Biscuit City", where once upon a time no one had any time for peddlers.

In addition to the Great Spring there was a fast running narrow stream that flowed into a small pond, later known as Mill Pond. This location had water power and was an ideal spot for a mill. A grist mill was operated there before 1800. Later the land was sold to the "South Kingstown Cotton Manufacturing Company". Here was organized the first company in the United States for the purpose of manufacturing cotton cloth.

The old approach to "Biscuit City" was at the foot of Kingston Hill. A new road was laid out in 1809, and is the present approach to the "City". The cotton company did not prosper, and later a Mr. Clarke constructed and sold carriages and farm wagons. This was also a failure. It was sold to the Potter family and remained in their hands until recently, when it was sold to the Kinston Water Works. The Great Spring has been harnessed and is used in the water system of Kingston Village. There is a well stocked fish pond which attracts the sportsman of today.

The Indians are few; the old mill is in ruins; only two houses are standing (recently renovated to do their bit in the present housing shortage); but "Biscuit City" is a precious tradition in South County. The students at nearby Rhode Island State College call their Yearbook "The Grist" perhaps in memory of the mill of long ago whose spillway can still be seen among the brambles and brush. It is very interesting and thought provoking to walk down the old road and visualize the activity of yesteryear.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1939. vol. III, pp. 170-172.

The Indians are few; the old mill is in ruins; only two houses are standing (recently renovated to do their bit in the present housing shortage); but "Pleasant City" is a precious tradition in South County. The students at nearby Rhode Island State College sail their Yearbook "The Grist" perhaps in memory of the mill of long ago whose spillway can still be seen among the brambles and brush. It is very interesting and thought provoking to walk down the old road and visualize the activity of yesteryear.

Daisy, Jane Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1891. Vol. III, pp. 170-171.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

When Roger Williams and his companions finally found a place where they could settle, it was necessary for survival to get seeds into the ground and build houses in which to house their families. They had to cut down trees and haul logs for cabins and furnishings. There were no nails, so everything was put together with wooden pegs. They cooked food, obtained from hunting and fishing, over open fires.

As soon as Williams had a home, he sent for his family at Salem. His wife could not bring all of her possessions that long distance. This was indeed a hardship for they were very poor. The Indian Chiefs, Canonicus and Miantonomo, had given Roger Williams four square miles of land in and about Providence. These lots faced on "Towne Street" of the settlement. This "Towne Street" is now North and South Main Streets. It extended as far eastward as the present Hope Street. The name of his home was "What Cheer" in memory of the greeting called to him by the friendly Indians from Slate Rock.

There is today on this land a monument dedicated to Roger Williams. In Prospect Park, overlooking the city to which Roger Williams gave its name a marble statue is outlined against the sky.

Indian war broke out again and Williams made the Narragansetts agree to keep peace with the English. In spite of

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

When Roger Williams and his companions finally found a place where they could settle, it was necessary for survival to get seeds into the ground and build houses in which to house their families. They had to cut down trees and hewn logs for cabins and furnishings. There were no nails, so everything was put together with wooden pegs. They cooked food, obtained from hunting and fishing, over open fires.

As soon as Williams had a home, he sent for his family in Salem. His wife could not bring all of her possessions that long distance. This was indeed a hardship for they were very poor. The Indian Chiefs, Canonicus and Miantonomo, had given Roger Williams four square miles of land in and about Providence. These lots faced on "Towne Street" of the settlement. This "Towne Street" is now North and South Main Streets. It extended as far eastward as the present Hope Street. The name of his home was "Mast Chser" in memory of the greeting called to him by the friendly Indians from Slate Rock.

There is today on this land a monument dedicated to Roger Williams. In Prospect Park, overlooking the city to which Roger Williams gave its name a marble statue is outlined against the sky.

Indian war broke out again and Williams made the Massachusetts agree to keep peace with the English. In spite of

all this good work with the Indians, the Puritans would not allow him to set foot on their soil.

All those who wanted religious freedom came to Providence. In 1638, John Clarke and William Coddington of Massachusetts wanted to found a settlement where they could have religious freedom. They bought the island of Aquidneck and settled what is now Portsmouth. Later some went to Newport. These people were better educated than the others and had more money.

Four years later Samuel Gorton was banished from Plymouth and Massachusetts. He came to Providence. He was considered very religious but made trouble wherever he went. For a short time he went to Aquidneck, but finally he and his followers bought land in Shawomet and settled there.

There were now four settlements in Rhode Island. Roger Williams wrote to the Governor of Massachusetts and asked that the four settlements become a part of their league. This was refused, and Roger went to England to get a patent. While on this trip he wrote a book called A Key to the Language of America. He received the patent from Parliament, and it was made out to "Providence Plantations". A letter was also sent to Massachusetts urging them to live in peace with their neighbors.

Although the four settlements were now united, they still had trouble with Massachusetts who claimed that some of the recently acquired land belonged to her. In 1651, Williams and John Clarke again went to England. They were assured all the

all this good work with the Indians, the Puritans would not allow him to set foot on their soil.

All those who wanted religious freedom came to Providence. In 1638, John Clarke and William Coddington of Massachusetts wanted to found a settlement where they could have religious freedom. They bought the island of Aquidneck and settled what is now Portsmouth. Later some went to Newport. These people were better educated than the others and had more money.

Four years later Samuel Gorton was banished from Plymouth and Massachusetts. He came to Providence. He was considered very religious but made trouble wherever he went. For a short time he went to Aquidneck, but finally he and his followers bought land in Shawomet and settled there.

There were now four settlements in Rhode Island. Roger Williams wrote to the Governor of Massachusetts and asked that the four settlements become a part of their league. This was refused, and Roger went to England to get a patent. While on this trip he wrote a book called <u>A Key to the language of America</u>. He received the patent from Parliament, and it was made out to "Providence Plantations". A letter was also sent to Massachusetts urging them to live in peace with their neighbors.

Although the four settlements were now united, they still had trouble with Massachusetts who claimed that some of the recently acquired land belonged to her. In 1651, Williams and John Clarke again went to England. They were assured all the

land claimed by them was theirs. Although Massachusetts and Plymouth still did not admit them to their union, they were their equal.

In 1663, Charles II gave a charter to the "English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" that allowed it liberties that no other colony had ever received - liberty in matters of religion and government. This charter has stood, ever since, as one of the most remarkable a king ever gave to any colony.

This charter can be seen at the State House in Providence.

Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. pp. 55 - 65.

land claimed by them was theirs. Although Massachusetts and Plymouth still did not admit them to their union, they were their equal.

In 1663, Charles II gave a charter to the "English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" that allowed it liberties that no other colony had ever received - liberty in matters of religion and government. This charter has stood, ever since, as one of the most remarkable a King ever gave to any colony.

This charter can be seen at the State House in Providence.

Pyle, Katherine. <u>Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island</u>. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1915. Pp. 33 - 35.

THE EVOLUTION OF RHODE ISLAND

1636 First settlement Providence - Roger Williams

1638 Second settlement Portsmouth - William Coddington

1639 Third settlement Newport - Coddington and seceders from Portsmouth

1640 Portsmouth and Newport united

1642 Fourth settlement Warwick - Samuel Gorton

1647 All four united to form Colony of Providence Plantations.

1651 Coddington Governor for life of Portsmouth and Newport, Providence and Warwick go it alone.

1654 Coddington's commission revoked and all united.

1663 Patent of Providence Plantations superseded by Charter of King Charles II "The Governor and Company of the English Collonie of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America".

1776 Repealed act of Allegiance to King of England and title now "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations".

Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1936. p. 10.

THE EVOLUTION OF RHODE ISLAND

1636 First settlement Providence - Roger Williams

1638 Second settlement Portsmouth - William Coddington

1639 Third settlement Newport - Coddington and seceders from Portsmouth

1640 Portsmouth and Newport united

1642 Fourth settlement Warwick - Samuel Gorton

1647 All four united to form Colony of Providence Plantations.

1651 Coddington Governor for life of Portsmouth and Newport, Providence and Warwick go it alone.

1654 Coddington's commission revoked and all united.

1663 Patent of Providence Plantations superseded by Charter of King Charles II "The Governor and Company of the English Colonie of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America".

1776 Repealed act of allegiance to King of England and title now "The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations".

Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1936. p. 10.

CHAPTER IV

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

BURNING OF THE "GASPEE"

For over a hundred years, England had been making laws to govern the trade of the colonists. But the colonists traded as they pleased. They felt they could manage their own affairs without the help of the mother country. Until 1763, England did not try to have these laws obeyed, but when they did, there was trouble. The colonists had been free so long that they resented interference. One law they did not like was the tax on sugar, tea, rum, and molasses.

Custom officers were supposed to collect these taxes, but they were very careless. Of course, bringing in goods without paying a tax was called smuggling. In 1763, England ordered the officers to be very strict. English vessels were stationed in the harbor to search the American vessels. At this time, Rhode Island owned more than five-hundred vessels. They sailed up and down the bay to the nearby colonies. There were even larger vessels privately owned by people in Providence, Newport, and Bristol which sailed on long journeys to far countries, and brought back cargoes of sugar, molasses, spices, silks, and other valuable things. The colonists did not think they should pay taxes on these things, bought with their own money and transported on their own ships.

Several British schooners anchored at Newport were burned, but the most hated was the commander of the Gaspee.

BURNING OF THE "GASPEE"

For over a hundred years, England had been making laws to govern the trade of the colonists. But the colonists traded as they pleased. They felt they could manage their own affairs without the help of the mother country. Until 1763, England did not try to have these laws obeyed, but when they did, there was trouble. The colonists had been free so long that they resented interference. One law they did not like was the tax on sugar, tea, rum, and molasses.

Customs officers were supposed to collect these taxes, but they were very careless. Of course, bringing in goods without paying a tax was called smuggling. In 1763, England ordered the officers to be very strict. English vessels were stationed in the harbor to search the American vessels. At this time, Rhode Island owned more than five-hundred vessels. They sailed up and down the bay to the nearby colonies. There were even larger vessels privately owned by people in Providence, Newport, and Bristol which sailed on long journeys to far countries, and brought back carcoes of sugar, molasses, spices, silks, and other valuable things. The colonists did not think they should pay taxes on these things, bought with their own money and transported on their own ships.

Several British schooners anchored at Newport were burned, but the most hated was the commander of the Gaspee.

This was in 1772 that he searched even the small vessels. The farmers and people suffered heavy losses. There was an exchange of letters between the Governor of Rhode Island and the commander, but they did no good.

On June 9th, a Captain Lindsay sailed from Newport on his way to Providence. He knew the men of the Gaspee would see him and try to stop him. The Gaspee sighted and fired, but the Captain continued on his course. About seven miles below Providence, the Gaspee ran aground. She would have to stay there until high tide would free her.

It did not take long for the people to decide what to do. There was one sure way to rid themselves of the vessel!

A group of men met at Sabin's Inn at the corner of what is now South Main and Planet Streets. They agreed to row to the Gaspee, make the British surrender, and set fire to the English vessel. As a result of this deed, rewards were offered by the King of England, but no one gave any information concerning the patriots.

Gaspee Point has been so named to keep alive the memory of the citizens of Rhode Island who opposed violations of their liberty.

Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. pp. 71-76.

This was in 1772 that he searched even the small vessels. The farmers and people suffered heavy losses. There was an exchange of letters between the Governor of Rhode Island and the commander, but they did no good.

On June 9th, a Captain Lindsay sailed from Newport on his way to Providence. He knew the men of the *Gaspee* would see him and try to stop him. The *Gaspee* signaled and fired, but the Captain continued on his course. About seven miles below Providence, the *Gaspee* ran aground. She would have to stay there until high tide would free her.

It did not take long for the people to decide what to do. There was one sure way to rid themselves of the vessel!

A group of men met at Sabin's Inn at the corner of what is now South Main and Planet Streets. They agreed to row to the *Gaspee*, make the British surrender, and set fire to the English vessel. As a result of this deed, rewards were offered by the King of England, but no one gave any information concerning the patriots.

Gaspee Point has been so named to keep alive the memory of the citizens of Rhode Island who opposed violations of their liberty.

Tyle, Katherine. *Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island*. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1915. pp. 71-76.

RHODE ISLAND IN THE REVOLUTION

The Battle of the Lexington, April 19, 1775, aroused Rhode Island so much that the next day a thousand men marched from Providence to assist their Massachusetts brothers. They were sent back by a message which said they were not needed. A few days later a body of 1500 men was raised and called the Army of Observation. Governor Wanton did not approve and he was deposed. Two thirds of this army was later a part of Washington's Continental Forces. Other men had to protect Newport because the British patrolled the mouth of Narragansett Bay constantly from 1776 to 1780.

Rhode Island suffered more than any other colony during the Revolution. All live stock had to be removed from Block Island and all other islands to save them from the British. Newport never recovered from the blow. More than half the population had forsaken the island, and the commerce that once filled its crowded wharves was either ruined or had sought safer ports, never to return. The Jews, whose business ability had done so much for their adopted state, had all left town. At the time the British left, the number of inhabitants was reduced from 12,000 to 4,000. The shipping interests were very important in Newport because of its fine harbor. Before the Revolution, the harbor was so wide and deep that all the fleets of the country could anchor and still leave room for more. With

RHODE ISLAND IN THE REVOLUTION

The people of the Islands, April 19, 1776, crossed Rhode Island so much that the next day a thousand men marched from Providence to assist their Massachusetts brothers. They were sent back by a message which said they were not needed. A few days later a body of 1500 men was raised and called the Army of Observation. Governor Hopkins did not approve and he was displaced. Two thirds of this army was later a part of Washington's Continental Forces. Other men had to protect Newport because the British patrolled the mouth of Narragansett Bay constantly from 1776 to 1780.

Rhode Island suffered more than any other colony during the Revolution. All live stock had to be removed from Block Island and all other islands to save them from the British. Newport never recovered from the blow. More than half the population had forsaken the island, and the commerce that once filled its crowded wharves was either ruined or had sought safer ports, never to return. The Jews, whose business ability had done so much for their adopted state, had all left town. At the time the British left, the number of inhabitants was reduced from 12,000 to 4,000. The shipping interests were very important in Newport because of its fine harbor. Before the Revolution, the harbor was so wide and deep that all the fleets of the country could anchor and still leave room for more. With

400 miles of coast line in Rhode Island, the business and agricultural life was ruined. At one time the people of Newport were on the verge of starvation.1/

Battle of Rhode Island - 1778

This was the only battle fought on Rhode Island soil between American forces and the British. When the French fleet entered Narragansett Bay, General Sullivan was in command of the Rhode Island department. The French Commander d'Estaing instead of helping the Americans met the British himself. His whole fleet was destroyed. Sullivan withdrew, but at Butt's Hill in Portsmouth, he was attacked by the British and defeated. Although General Sullivan and his men fought well, the British held Rhode Island until 1779.2/

1/ Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1936. p. 30.

2/ Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. p. 87.

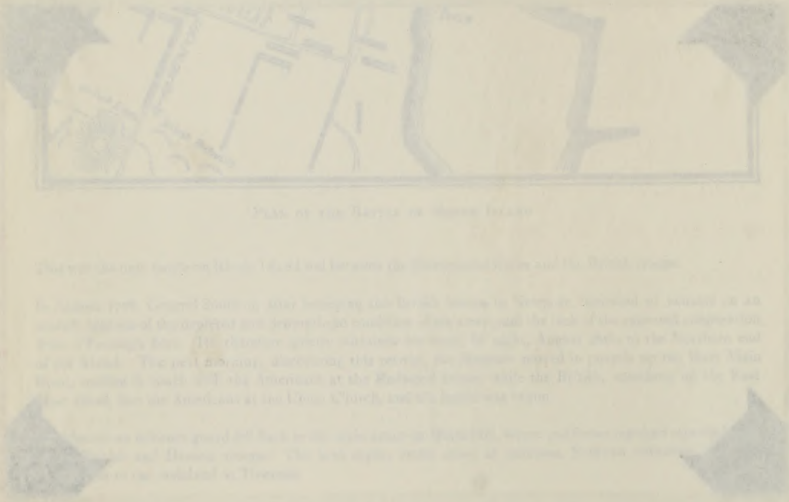
400 miles of coast line in Rhode Island, the business and agricultural life was ruined. At one time the people of Newport were on the verge of starvation.1/

Battle of Rhode Island - 1778

This was the only battle fought on Rhode Island soil between American forces and the British. When the French fleet entered Narragansett Bay, General Sullivan was in command of the Rhode Island department. The French Commander d'Estaing instead of helping the Americans met the British himself. His whole fleet was destroyed. Sullivan withdrew, but at Butt's Hill in Portsmouth, he was attacked by the British and defeated. Although General Sullivan and his men fought well, the British held Rhode Island until 1779.2/

1/ Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1930. p. 30.
2/ Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. p. 87.

Butts Hill Fort, at Portsmouth, Scene of the Battle of Rhode Island



WASHINGTON'S VISITS TO RHODE ISLAND

George Washington does not belong to any one country or state. The whole world lays claim to him. Therefore, Rhode Island is proud of the four visits he made to Rhode Island.

On February 4, 1756 Washington left his headquarters in Virginia. He paused in his journey at Philadelphia and at New York. From there he travelled to Boston by way of New London, Newport, and Providence. There is some difference of opinion as to Washington's journey. According to records, he was a guest in Newport and royally entertained. At that time Providence was not an important town.

On June 15, 1775, Colonial Washington was made Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. In March, 1776, the Rhode Island General Assembly asked Washington to send troops to Rhode Island so that there would be armed forces if needed. Instead of sending troops Washington came himself, at the invitation of Governor Cooke. This was his second visit.

A great number of prominent people waited near the Sayles Tavern, which is still located on North Main Street near the Providence-Pawtucket line. It is now called the Pidge House. It is supposed to be the oldest house in Rhode Island at the present time. For many years it was the regular stopping place for the New York to Boston Stagecoaches.

A procession was formed and Washington was brought to

WASHINGTON'S VISITS TO RHODE ISLAND

George Washington does not belong to any one country or state. The whole world lays claim to him. Therefore, Rhode Island is proud of the four visits he made to Rhode Island.

On February 4, 1756 Washington left his headquarters in Virginia. He paused in his journey at Philadelphia and at New York. From there he travelled to Boston by way of New London, Newport, and Providence. There is some difference of opinion as to Washington's journey. According to records, he was a guest in Newport and royally entertained. At that time Providence was not an important town.

On June 15, 1775, Colonial Washington was made Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. In March, 1776, the Rhode Island General Assembly asked Washington to send troops to Rhode Island so that there would be armed forces if needed. Instead of sending troops Washington came himself, at the invitation of Governor Cooke. This was his second visit.

A great number of prominent people waited near the Sayles Tavern, which is still located on North Main Street near the Providence-Pawtucket line. It is now called the Pidge Home. It is supposed to be the oldest house in Rhode Island at the present time. For many years it was the regular stopping place for the New York to Boston Stagecoaches.

A procession was formed and Washington was brought to

the home of Stephen Hopkins where he was entertained. The house can be seen at the corner of Benefit and Hopkins Streets. People came from everywhere to catch a glimpse of General Washington. This was on Friday, April 5, 1776. On Saturday, the guest of honor was entertained at an elaborate reception held in Hacker's Hall which is on South Main Street between what is now Power and Planet Streets. The building was destroyed by fire in 1801, but two candlesticks used on that occasion are now in the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Washington came a third time in 1781. Much had been accomplished since Washington's last visit. Finally, the Revolutionary War had ended on October 19, 1781. On November 20, 1782, the United States was independent, and on September 3, 1783, a treaty was signed and America was free.

Washington went to Newport to talk with Count Rochambeau, head of the French troops, whose headquarters were at the Vernon House, at the corner of Clarke and Mary Streets. He also visited the old State House on Washington Square.

Along the route of march, the roofs and windows of every house in sight were filled with people and there was great fluttering of handkerchiefs. Each house had a candle in the window. The marchers passed through the principal streets and returned to the Vernon House which is now occupied by the Family Welfare Society of Newport.

A ball was held in Mrs. Cowley's Assembly Room which then stood on Church Street. Washington was the guest of honor,

the home of Stephen Hopkins where he was entertained. The house can be seen at the corner of Benefit and Hopkins Streets.

People came from everywhere to catch a glimpse of General Washington. This was on Friday, April 5, 1776. On Saturday, the guest of honor was entertained at an elaborate reception held in Hacker's Hall which is on South Main Street between what is now Power and Planet Streets. The building was destroyed by fire in 1801, but two candlesticks used on that occasion are now in the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Washington came a third time in 1781. Much had been accomplished since Washington's last visit. Finally, the Revolutionary War had ended on October 19, 1781. On November 20, 1782, the United States was independent, and on September 3, 1783, a treaty was signed and America was free.

Washington went to Newport to talk with Count Rochambeau, head of the French troops, whose headquarters were at the Vernon House, at the corner of Clarke and Mary Streets. He also visited the old State House on Washington Square.

Along the route of march, the roofs and windows of every house in sight were filled with people and there was great fluttering of handkerchiefs. Each house had a candle in the window. The marchers passed through the principal streets and returned to the Vernon House which is now occupied by the Family Welfare Society of Newport.

A ball was held in Mrs. Cowley's Assembly Room which then stood on Church Street. Washington was the guest of honor,

and danced with the beautiful Peggy Champlain. One of the slippers worn by Miss Champlain is now in the Newport Historical Society.

The Providence Gazette of March 17. 1781, reports: "On Tuesday afternoon arrived here from Newport His Excellency, General Washington with his suite, and several other gentlemen of the army. They were brought to the home of the Honorable Jobey Bowen".

At that time the building was on the site of the present Providence-Washington Building on Market Square. In the evening an elegant entertainment was given at the State House which is one of the historic places on North Main Street. The town was bright with lights. The evening ended with a ball and Washington left for New York.

George Washington visited Rhode Island for the fourth and last time in 1790. After Rhode Island with all the other states had come into the Union, Washington decided to visit Rhode Island. He was accompanied by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Governor Clinton, Governor of New York; Theodore Foster, Senator from Rhode Island; and many distinguished men.

This was the first sea voyage ever recorded by Washington. Washington was received with great joy by the people of Newport. He walked around the town and a dinner was given at the State House. Rhode Island had at this time two capital cities - Newport and Providence.

The next day, the President went to Providence where a

and danced with the beautiful Peggy Champlain. One of the slippers worn by Miss Champlain is now in the Newport Historical Society.

The Providence Gazette of March 17, 1781, reports: "On Tuesday afternoon arrived here from Newport His Excellency, General Washington with his suite, and several other gentlemen of the army. They were brought to the home of the Honorable Jobey Bowen".

At that time the building was on the site of the present Providence-Washington Building on Market Square. In the evening an elegant entertainment was given at the State House which is one of the historic places on North Main Street. The town was bright with lights. The evening ended with a ball and Washington left for New York.

George Washington visited Rhode Island for the fourth and last time in 1790. After Rhode Island with all the other states had come into the Union, Washington decided to visit Rhode Island. He was accompanied by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Governor Clinton, Governor of New York; Theodore Foster, Senator from Rhode Island; and many distinguished men.

This was the first sea voyage ever recorded by Washington. Washington was received with great joy by the people of Newport. He walked around the town and a dinner was given at the State House. Rhode Island had at this time two capital cities - Newport and Providence.

The next day, the President went to Providence where a

well planned reception awaited him. The trip from Newport to Providence then took seven hours by boat. Governor Fenner welcomed Washington to Providence. A grand procession followed. Cannon salutes were fired from Federal Hill. They moved through the streets to Mr. Daggett's Tavern on Benefit Street, at present called the Mansion House. The program printed for this event is now in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

When the President arrived at the door of the Tavern, he reviewed the entire procession and saluted each unit. As he prepared to retire, he was told that the students on College Hill had prepared special lighting of a building, known now as University Hall. When he climbed the hill, he saw the college building ablaze with candles in every window.

The next day Washington took a walk around town and visited University Hall and the shipyard. He stopped for lunch at the John Brown residence on Power Street. This is now the home of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He also visited at Governor Fenner's home and Deputy Governor Jabez Bowen's home.

He went to the Town Hall where a dinner was given in his honor. A large crowd surrounded the hall and there was great cheering and excitment. Speeches and toasts were given, and Washington departed for the wharf where the packet, or boat, awaited him for the journey to New York.

This was the last time Rhode Islander's were to look

well planned reception awaited him. The trip from Newport to Providence then took seven hours by boat. Governor Fenner welcomed Washington to Providence. A grand procession followed. Cannon salutes were fired from Federal Hill. They moved through the streets to Mr. Doggett's Tavern on Benefit Street, at present called the Mansion House. The program printed for this event is now in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

When the President arrived at the door of the Tavern, he reviewed the entire procession and saluted each unit. As he prepared to retire, he was told that the students on College Hill had prepared special lightning of a building, known now as University Hall. When he climbed the hill, he saw the college building ablaze with candles in every window.

The next day Washington took a walk around town and visited University Hall and the shipyard. He stopped for lunch at the John Brown residence on Power Street. This is now the home of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He also visited at Governor Fenner's home and Deputy Governor Jabez Bowen's home.

He went to the Town Hall where a dinner was given in his honor. A large crowd surrounded the hall and there was great cheering and excitement. Speeches and toasts were given, and Washington departed for the wharf where the packet, or boat, awaited him for the journey to New York.

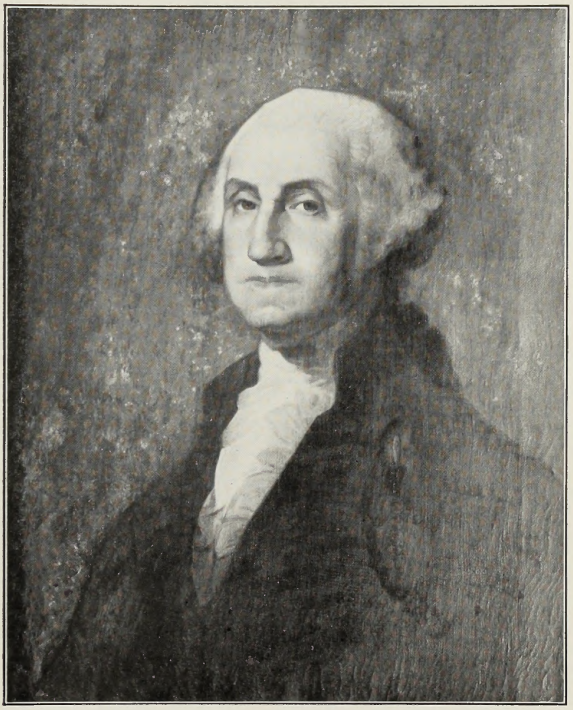
This was the last time Rhode Islander's were to look

upon Washington within the State, but the welcome which he received in 1790 was enough to impress upon him the loyalty of the smallest State in the Union.

Haley, John Williams. George Washington and Rhode Island. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, 1932. pp. 20-39.

upon Washington within the State, but the welcome which he received in 1790 was enough to impress upon him the loyalty of the smallest State in the Union.

Haley, John William. George Washington and Rhode Island. Providence: Haley and Hykes Company, 1932. pp. 30-32.



Portrait of George Washington in Hey Bonnie Hall, Bristol estate of Miss Alicia Hopton Middleton, direct descendant of Henry Middleton, President of Continental Congress. Many authorities consider this portrait an authentic Gilbert Stuart painting.

George Washington
and
Rhode Island

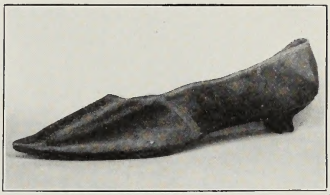
Old Pidge Tavern on North Main Street near Providence-Pawtucket city line, where citizens awaited the arrival of Washington from Boston in 1776.

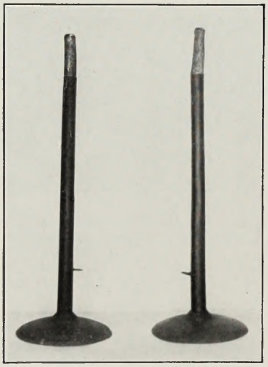
Old State House in Newport where Washington was received by Rochambeau in 1781.

SECOND VISIT TO RHODE ISLAND IN 1776

On April 19, 1775, Major Pitcairn of the British army fired upon the American militia assembled on Lexington Common, shouting "Disperse, ye rebels!" and the American Revolution started. One of the first steps of the new Congress was to adopt the army gathered in the vicinity of Boston, calling it the Continental Army to distinguish it from that of England which they called the Ministerial Army. It then became necessary to give that army a leader, a commander-in-chief to direct it. Several were ambitious for the post, but opinions varied. The name of George Washington was proposed for the honor, and the nomination was ably supported by John Adams, who spoke in laudatory terms of the skill and experience of the Virginia colonel. On June 15, [illegible] Washington was elected Commander-in-[illegible] the Continental Army, and the following day [illegible]

Miniature of Margaret (Peggy) Champlain, with whom Washington danced in Newport. One of the slippers worn by Miss Champlain is now a treasured piece in the Newport Historical Society's museum.





Candlesticks and candles used at a ball given in honor of George Washington at Hacker's Hall in Providence. In museum of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Boston University
School of Education
Library

Tuggery's Tavern, now the "Hampton House," on Benefit St., Newport, where Washington was entertained in 1790.

To be obſerved on the Arrival of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

The Independent Company of Artillery, commanded by Colonel *Tillinghaſt*.
The Band of Muſic.
The Conſtables of the Town, with their Wands.
The Deputy-Sheriffs.
The Town-Clerk.
The Town-Council.
Committee of Arrangements.
Sheriff.
Marſhal of *Rhode-Iſland* Diſtrict.
Council of the State.
Secretary of the State.
GOVERNOR.
The PRESIDENT of the United States.
His Suite.
GOVERNOR of the State of *New-York*, and *Theodore Foſter*, Eſq;
Secretary *Jefferſon*, and Judge *Blair*.
Mr. *Smith* (of *S. Carolina*) and Mr. *Gilman* (of *New-Hampſhire*) Members of Congreſs.
Repreſentatives of this State in Aſſembly.
Town-Treaſurer.
Juſtices of the Peace.
Corporation of the College.
The Reverend Clergy.
Phyſicians.
Lawyers.
Merchants and Shopkeepers.
Society of Mechanics and Manufacturers.
Revenue Officers.
Officers of the late Army.
Strangers.
Maſters of Veſſels.
Tutors of the College.
The Students.
School-Maſters.
Scholars under their Tuition.
Apprentices.
Sailors.
Boys.

N. B. The Signal for the Arrival of the PRESIDENT in the River, will be the Diſcharge of a *Cannon* from *Federal-Hill*, when the Citizens, *&c.* are requeſted to repair to the lower Wharf at the South End of the Town, and form themſelves agreeably to the above Arrangement.

General *Thayer*, Col. *John Whipple*, Deacon *Greene*, Deacon *Nightingale*, Major *Spurr*, Major *Tyler*, Capt. *Paul Allen*, and Mr. *Jacob Whitman*, jun. are appointed, by the Committee of Arrangements, to form and ſuperintend the Proceſſion.

On the PRESIDENT's landing, the Sextons are to ring the Bells of the ſeveral Places of Worſhip.

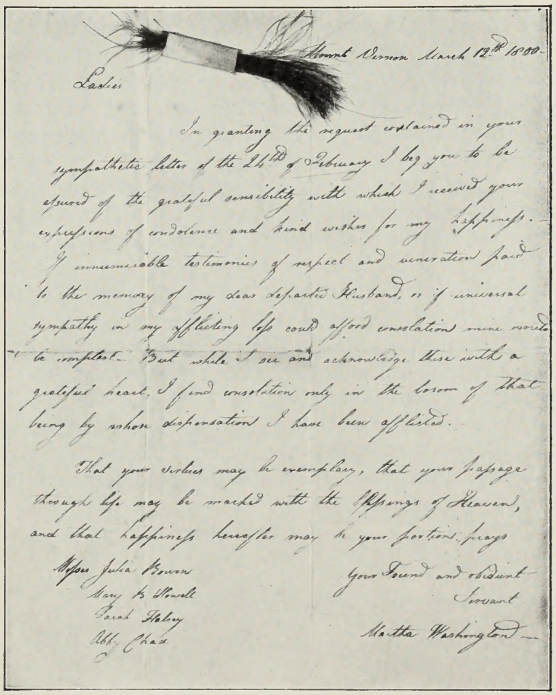
Providence, Auguſt 17, 1790.

An original copy of this program is now in possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

David Howell and Benjamin Bourne were elected on a special committee to prepare an address to be presented to the President. Another committee was appointed to arrange the details of the official reception and all the inhabitants were requested to clean sidewalks and streets adjoining their dwellings and have everything spic and span before noon of the day when Washington was expected to arrive. At a second meeting on the following day the wording of the address prepared by the special committee was approved, and Daniel Stillwell was ordered "to cause the State House to be handsomely illuminated on Occasion of the Arrival of the President of the United States."

A Grand Procession in Washington's Honor

From the contemporary accounts and private records of these eventful days in the history of Providence it is possible to arrange the various events of the reception program in their proper order. The packet bearing the President and his official party arrived in Providence about four o'clock in the afternoon, and as the ship approached the wharf, cannon salutes were fired from Federal Hill, and an impressive procession was formed to escort him to his place of lodging. The shouts of the crowds, the ringing of bells and the boom of the guns carried everyone to a high pitch of enthusiasm as Governor Arthur Fenner stepped aboard the packet and welcomed the President to Providence. Then the procession, with various individuals and organizations lined up according to a previous arrangement, moved through the streets to Mr. Arnold's Tavern on Benefit Street (at present the "Beaufort House" and formerly the "Golden Ball Inn"). Washington, with Governor Fenner on his right, [illegible], followed the troops, [illegible], and behind [illegible]



Mount Vernon March 12th 1800.

Ladies

In granting the request contained in your sympathetic letter of the 24th of February I beg you to be assured of the grateful sensibility with which I received your expressions of condolence and kind wishes for my happiness. If innumerable testimonies of respect and veneration paid to the memory of my dear departed Husband, or if universal sympathy in my afflicting loss could afford consolation mine would be compleat. But while I see and acknowledge these with a grateful heart, I find consolation only in the bosom of that being by whom dispensations I have been afflicted.

That your virtues may be exemplary, that your passage through life may be marked with the offsprings of Heaven, and that happiness hereafter may be your portion, prays

Miss Julia Bowen
Mary Ann Mould
Sarah Haley
Abl. Chase

Your Friend and obedient
Servant
Martha Washington

Letter from Martha Washington containing a lock of George Washington's hair. In the museum of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

hall where a dinner had been prepared in his honor, [illegible] this affair several hundred persons had been [illegible]. An immense throng surrounded the hall on the outside and when a toast was proposed to "The President of the United States," the whole company within and without cheered loudly and indulged in a spirited demonstration of enthusiasm. Washington then rose and drank the health of the company present, and later gave the toast, "The Town of Providence."

Other toasts followed, brief speeches were delivered, compliments exchanged, and the President quickly departed for the wharf where the same packet awaited him for the return journey to New York City. No doubt a great crowd went to the wharf to bid farewell to the one who had honored the town with his presence. That was the last time Rhode Islanders were to look upon Washington within the boundaries of the State, but the welcome which he received in 1790 was sufficiently warm and vociferous to impress upon him for all times that the smallest State in the Union respected his valor, chivalry, ability to lead, his sound judgment and his inspiring character.

RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENCE DAY

It is only a few years ago that Rhode Island awakened to the importance of the Fourth of May in American History. It was not until 1884 that James Slater of Slatersville, Rhode Island, displayed the Stars and Stripes on his porch, May Fourth. Rhode Island was the first colony to declare herself free from Great Britain. It was through James Slater's action that interest in the subject grew.

It was not until 1909 that a special act of the General Assembly gave State-wide recognition of the day. Mr. Slater was called "The Father of Rhode Island Independence". During the Revolutionary War, Rhode Islanders were joining Washington's Continental Army in Boston and being sent elsewhere. Home forces were the only protection against the expected British attack.

Rhode Island was active in the preparation for war, but its greatest distinction came from being the first to go on record for independence. A group of men met at the Old State House, still standing between Benefit and North Main Streets, and renounced in no uncertain terms, any allegiance to Great Britain. Independence had been talked about in the colonies for months, but Rhode Island was the first to act. Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence was signed on May 4, 1776, at the Old State House on North Main Street.

RHODE ISLAND INDEPENDENCE DAY

It is only a few years ago that Rhode Island awakened to the importance of the fourth of May in American History. It was not until 1894 that James Slater of Slaterville, Rhode Island, displayed the Stars and Stripes on his porch, May Fourth. Rhode Island was the first colony to declare herself free from Great Britain. It was through James Slater's action that interest in the subject grew.

It was not until 1929 that a special act of the General Assembly gave State-wide recognition of the day. Mr. Slater was called "The Father of Rhode Island Independence". During the Revolutionary War, Rhode Islanders were joining Washington's Continental Army in Boston and being sent elsewhere. Home forces were the only protection against the expected British attack.

Rhode Island was active in the preparation for war, but its greatest distinction came from being the first to go on record for independence. A group of men met at the Old State House, still standing between Benefit and North Main Streets, and renounced in no uncertain terms, any allegiance to Great Britain. Independence had been talked about in the colonies for months, but Rhode Island was the first to act. Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence was signed on May 4, 1776, at the Old State House on North Main Street.

This act was lost sight of until James S. Slater, who studied old records, brought it to the attention of the people of Rhode Island. He alone and unaided, uncovered all the information that should be included in every book on American History. Stephen Hopkins and William Ellery, signers of the American Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, were the Congressional Delegates who represented Rhode Island.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1944. vol. IV, pp. 80-83.

This act was lost sight of until James S. Slater, who studied old records, brought it to the attention of the people of Rhode Island. He alone and unaided, uncovered all the information that should be included in every book on American History. Stephen Hopkins and William Ellery, signers of the American Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, were the Congressional Delegates who represented Rhode Island.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1894. Vol. IV, pp. 80-88.

OLD STATE HOUSE, 1762

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGNED MAY 4, 1776

Brick School House

Friends' Meeting House

Old State House

Samuel Bridgham House

CHAPTER V

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

RHODE ISLAND IN THE CIVIL WAR

Rhode Island took a very prominent part in the struggle between the North and the South. The outbreak found the people ready to respond. The second appeal for men was not so great. Governor Sprague, who is called the "War Governor", issued an order for a second regiment. A camp was established on the Dexter Training Ground. The Second Regiment left Providence and arrived in Washington four days later accompanied by Governor Sprague. From then on the story of the Second Rhode Island Regiment's service in the War of the Rebellion is a tale of brave, honorable, and wonderful performance in the thick of fighting.

Slavery was the cause of the Civil War. The South wanted slaves; the North wanted neither slaves nor secession. The result was war. Not much has been written about Rhode Island and the slave trade. But enough is known to conclude that many slaves were sent to the South through Rhode Island money.

It is plain that Rhode Island conducted herself nobly in the war which threatened to destroy the Union. This was a conflict between men born under the same flag and who believed in the same ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. With men, money, and patriotism, Rhode Island rallied to the support of the Federal Government, determined that the states would not leave the Union, and that slavery

RHODE ISLAND IN THE CIVIL WAR

Rhode Island took a very prominent part in the struggle between the North and the South. The outbreak found the people ready to respond. The second appeal for men was not so great. Governor Sprague, who is called the "War Governor", issued an order for a second regiment. A camp was established on the Dexter Training Ground. The Second Regiment left Providence and arrived in Washington four days later accompanied by Governor Sprague. From then on the story of the Second Rhode Island Regiment's service in the war of the Rebellion is a tale of brave, honorable, and wonderful performance in the thick of fighting.

Slavery was the cause of the Civil War. The South wanted slaves; the North wanted neither slaves nor secession. The result was war. Not much has been written about Rhode Island and the slave trade. But enough is known to conclude that many slaves were sent to the South through Rhode Island money.

It is plain that Rhode Island conducted herself nobly in the war which threatened to destroy the Union. This was a conflict between men born under the same flag and who believed in the same ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. With men, money, and patriotism, Rhode Island rallied to the support of the Federal Government, determined that the states would not leave the Union, and that slavery

would be unconstitutional.

Providence had a population of 50,000 in 1861. During the war period, the State sent over 24,000 men and boys at an estimated cost of six and one-half million dollars.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1929. vol. III, pp. 227-228.

would be unconstitutional.

Providence had a population of 50,000 in 1861. During the war period, the State sent over 24,000 men and boys at an estimated cost of six and one-half million dollars.

Bailey, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall company, 1894. vol. III, pp. 297-298.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN PROVIDENCE

Not so long ago there was a distinguished Rhode Islander who could tell of seeing and talking to Abraham Lincoln. He remembered a great event in his life and lived to realize what effect that man had on the lives of generations of peoples.

At fifty-one, Abraham Lincoln was being considered for the Presidency to the United States. He had come a long way from the humble cabin in Kentuckey. He was invited to lecture in the fall of 1859 in Brooklyn. When he reached New York, his plans were changed. He spoke there instead.

There were many famous men present. One of these was a Mr. John Eddy of Providence, a prominent lawyer who asked Lincoln to be his guest in Rhode Island. Lincoln was hardly known in this section of the country. He decided to visit New England. He wanted to strengthen his power. His son Robert was a student at Phillips Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, and he wished to see him. Then, too, the people in the North would be in sympathy with his ideas of slavery.

He left New York with several men, including Mr. John Eddy. He was invited by Mr. Eddy to spend the night at his home, then located at 67 Washington, but now the same house is at 265 Washington. There were no troops, no flag waving, and no crowds to welcome him. He was just Abraham Lincoln, a western politician.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN PROVIDENCE

Not so long ago there was a distinguished Rhode Islander who could tell of seeing and talking to Abraham Lincoln. He remembered a great event in his life and lived to realize what effect that man had on the lives of generations of peoples.

At fifty-one, Abraham Lincoln was being considered for the Presidency to the United States. He had come a long way from the humble cabin in Kentucky. He was invited to lecture in the fall of 1859 in Brooklyn. When he reached New York, his plans were changed. He spoke there instead.

There were many famous men present. One of these was a Mr. John Eddy of Providence, a prominent lawyer who asked Lincoln to be his guest in Rhode Island. Lincoln was hardly known in this section of the country. He decided to visit New England. He wanted to strengthen his power. His son Robert was a student at Phillips Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire, and he wished to see him. Then, too, the people in the North would be in sympathy with his ideas of slavery.

He left New York with several men, including Mr. John Eddy. He was invited by Mr. Eddy to spend the night at his home, then located at 67 Washington, but now the same house is at 305 Washington. There were no troops, no flag waving, and no crowds to welcome him. He was just Abraham Lincoln, a western politician.

In the Eddy home, Mr. Lincoln sat down to supper with the family. What a pity every last detail of that meal should not have been recorded for the records of local history, and also what he did during the time he stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Eddy.

Alfred, the four year old son of John Eddy, attracted the attention of Mr. Lincoln and was presented with a handful of red gumdrops. This was either a reward for good behavior or just an act of courtesy on the part of the visitor. This gift of Lincoln's pleased little Alfred so much that he never forgot the incident nor the memory of Abraham Lincoln in his father's home.

Lincoln's speech in Providence was a great success. He impressed his audience that he was sincere and honest in all that he said. He won the people with his simple, plain reasoning.

That night he slept in the Eddy house in a room on the second floor, at the northeast corner of the residence. The house is now a rooming house, and is for the present in good hands. The bed and chair used by Mr. Lincoln have been preserved by Mr. John Eddy's descendants.

The next morning Mr. Lincoln said farewell to his host and grasped the hand of the small boy. Until a very short time ago, Alfred W. Eddy could tell first hand of that never-to-be-forgotton incident in his long life. He was recently laid to rest in the Swan Point Cemetery, and was probably the last

In the Eddy home, Mr. Lincoln sat down to supper with the family. What a pity every last detail of that meal should not have been recorded for the records of local history, and also what he did during the time he stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Eddy.

Alfred, the four year old son of John Eddy, attracted the attention of Mr. Lincoln and was presented with a handful of red gumdrops. This was either a reward for good behavior or just an act of courtesy on the part of the visitor. This gift of Lincoln's pleased little Alfred so much that he never forgot the incident nor the memory of Abraham Lincoln in his father's home.

Lincoln's speech in Providence was a great success. He impressed his audience that he was sincere and honest in all that he said. He won the people with his simple, plain reasoning.

That night he slept in the Eddy home in a room on the second floor, at the northeast corner of the residence. The house is now a rooming house, and is for the present in good hands. The bed and chair used by Mr. Lincoln have been preserved by Mr. John Eddy's descendants.

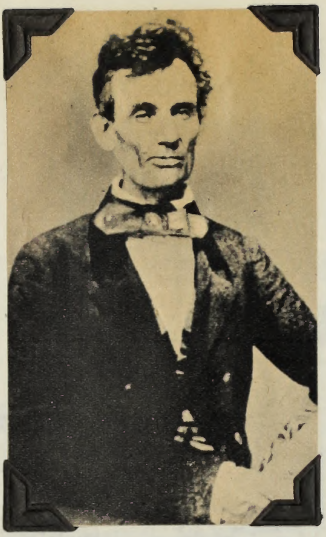
The next morning Mr. Lincoln said farewell to his host and grasped the hand of the small boy. Until a very short time ago, Alfred W. Eddy could tell first hand of that never-to-be-forgotten incident in his long life. He was recently laid to rest in the Swan Point Cemetery, and was probably the last

person in Rhode Island who remembered seeing one of the greatest men in the history of the world, Abraham Lincoln.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1939. vol. III, pp. 225-227.

person in Rhode Island who remembered seeing one of the greatest men in the history of the world, Abraham Lincoln.

Haley, John William. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: R. S. Hall Company, 1932. Vol. III, pp. 225-227.



ome of John Eddy at 67 Washington Street (Now 265 Washington Street) Where Abraham
oln Spent the Night After Delivering Speech at Old Railroad Hall, February 28, 1860.

JOHN HAY

John Hay was born in Salem, Indiana. He was the son of Dr. John Hay and Helen Leonard, at one time a resident of Providence. Her father was a graduate of Brown University, and a minister. Young John was one of five children and was born October 8, 1838. A few years after John's birth, Dr. Hay moved to Warsaw, Illinois.

John Hay attended a little brick schoolhouse. When his grammar school days were over, he went to a private school. Later he entered a Springfield school, known at a future time as the Lutheran College.

At that time western colleges were not considered as good as eastern colleges. Those who could afford it came East. John's uncle, being a Baptist, chose Brown University. Other reasons might have been the fact that John's grandfather had graduated from Brown, and that his mother's early home was in Providence. This young student from the West was destined to become a poet, novelist, historian, journalist, politician, and diplomat. He excelled in all his college work.

After his graduation from Brown, there is a long and exciting story. He returned West and took up the study of law with his uncle in Springfield, Illinois. This was the home of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln's law office was located near the office of Hay's uncle. Lincoln, at this time, was not well known, but

JOHN HAY

John Hay was born in Salem, Indiana. He was the son of Dr. John Hay and Helen Leonard, at one time a resident of Providence. Her father was a graduate of Brown University, and a minister. Young John was one of five children and was born October 8, 1838. A few years after John's birth, Dr. Hay moved to Warsaw, Illinois.

John Hay attended a little brick schoolhouse. When his grammar school days were over, he went to a private school. Later he entered a Springfield school, known at a future time as the Lutheran College.

At that time western colleges were not considered as good as eastern colleges. Those who could afford it came East. John's uncle, being a Baptist, chose Brown University. Other reasons might have been the fact that John's grandfather had graduated from Brown, and that his mother's early home was in Providence. This young student from the West was destined to become a poet, novelist, historian, journalist, politician, and diplomat. He excelled in all his college work.

After his graduation from Brown, there is a long and exciting story. He returned West and took up the study of law with his uncle in Springfield, Illinois. This was the home of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln's law office was located near the office of Hay's uncle. Lincoln, at this time, was not well known, but

when he went out for the Presidency, no one supported him more than Hay, the twenty-two year old lawyer. When Abraham Lincoln became President, he took John Hay with him to Washington as his secretary. He remained with Lincoln until the assassination.

Later he was at Paris, Vienna, and Madrid as a diplomat for the United States. He was one of the editors of the New York Tribune and Secretary of State under President Hayes. Later he was Minister to England and was Secretary of State under President McKinley and President Theodore Roosevelt.

With a friend John Nicholay, he wrote the History of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln in ten volumes. This is considered a monument of facts about the Civil War and President Lincoln. No other person knew Abraham Lincoln as he did. The material was gathered with Lincoln's knowledge and permission when Nicolay and Hay served as his secretaries. He found time to write poetry. He liked poets and poetry, and men and women who had creative genius.

During his undergraduate days at Brown, he mingled with the great minds of Rhode Island. The letters he wrote, after he went West, showed how much he enjoyed the hours spent with talented men and women. He missed the delightful moments spent with Sarah Helen Whitman, who came so near to marrying Edgar Allan Poe.

The John Hay Library, named in honor of John Hay of the class of 1858, contains the McLellan Lincoln Collection, the

when he went out for the Presidency, no one supported him more than Hay, the twenty-two year old lawyer. When Abraham Lincoln became President, he took John Hay with him to Washington as his secretary. He remained with Lincoln until the assassination.

Later he was at Paris, Vienna, and Madrid as a diplomat for the United States. He was one of the editors of the New York Tribune and Secretary of State under President Hayes. Later he was Minister to England and was Secretary of State under President McKinley and President Theodore Roosevelt.

With a friend John Nicolay, he wrote the History of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln in ten volumes. This is considered a monument of facts about the Civil War and President Lincoln. No other person knew Abraham Lincoln as he did. The material was gathered with Lincoln's knowledge and permission when Nicolay and Hay served as his secretaries. He found time to write poetry. He liked poets and poetry, and men and women who had creative genius.

During his undergraduate days at Brown, he mingled with the great minds of Rhode Island. The letters he wrote, after he went East, showed how much he enjoyed the hours spent with talented men and women. He missed the delightful hours spent with Sarah Helen Whitman, who came so near to marrying Edgar Allan Poe.

The John Hay Library, named in honor of John Hay of the class of 1858, contains the Relation Lincoln Collection, the

most complete accounts of Lincoln and the Civil War Years.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1939. vol. III, pp. 232-234.

GENERAL AMBROSE BURNSIDE

Rhode Island furnished the only officer of the first rank, from New England, in the Civil War. The name, Ambrose E. Burnside, became a familiar one throughout the country.

Born in Indiana in 1824, he graduated from West Point in 1847, but resigned from the Army in 1852 to manufacture, in Rhode Island, a breech-loading rifle of his own invention. In the fifties, he was Major-General of the State Militia. For many years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, he lived in Illinois. At the call to arms, he returned to Rhode Island immediately and was given command of the first volunteer force to leave Providence.

He had a factory in Bristol, but this was not successful. When the War broke out, the Burnside Rifle Company, then in Providence, made 6,000,000 rifles for the Government. In 1862, he took charge of the Army of the Potomac, numbering 225,000 men. General Burnside resigned his commission in April 1865, and was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1866. He was re-elected in 1867 and 1868. In 1874 he was United States Senator, and again in 1880. He died during this term in 1881 at the age of 57. There is a statue of the General on the Mall.

Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1936. p. 38.

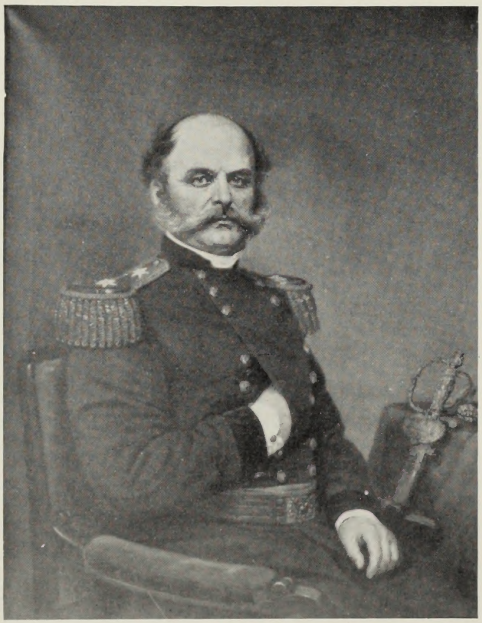
GENERAL AMBROSE BURNSIDE

Rhode Island furnished the only officer of the first rank, from New England, in the Civil war. The name, Ambrose E. Burnside, became a familiar one throughout the country.

Born in Indiana in 1824, he graduated from West Point in 1847, but resigned from the Army in 1852 to manufacture, in Rhode Island, a breech-loading rifle of his own invention. In the militia, he was Major-General of the State Militia. For many years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, he lived in Illinois. At the call to arms, he returned to Rhode Island immediately and was given command of the first volunteer force to leave Providence.

He had a factory in Bristol, but this was not successful. When the war broke out, the Burnside Rifle Company, then in Providence, made 8,000,000 rifles for the Government. In 1862, he took charge of the Army of the Potomac, numbering 225,000 men. General Burnside resigned his commission in April 1865, and was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1866. He was re-elected in 1867 and 1868. In 1874 he was United States Senator, and again in 1880. He died during this term in 1881 at the age of 57. There is a statue of the General on the Mall.

Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1932. p. 60.



General Ambrose E. Burnside

CHAPTER VI

STORIES AND ILLUSTRATIONS RELATING TO THE ACTIVITY

BISHOP BERKELEY

Any sketch of our colonial days would be incomplete in which mention was not made of George, Bishop of Cloyne. The visit of Berkeley to America is one of the highlights of the eighteenth century.

George Berkeley was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, March 12, 1684. Before he was twenty, he had written a book. He was in Italy as a chaplain for a short time. His great dream was to build a college in Bermuda. He thought his dream was about to be realized and sailed with his wife for America. He intended to stop at Newport, Rhode Island, before going to Bermuda. He liked the place so much that he bought a farm and built a house in what is now Middletown. He called his home "Whitehall". It was named after the best-loved residence of the Kings of England. It is still standing. Here he thought was the place for a college.[1]

Although he liked a quiet life, he engaged in the life of the community. He organized a society that collected books. Out of this activity came the Redwood Library. The money that he expected for his college never came. His life was saddened by the death of his second daughter who is buried in the cemetery of the Trinity Church, Newport, where her father often preached.

After living here two and a half years, he, with his

BISHOP BERKELEY

Any sketch of our colonial days would be incomplete in which mention was not made of George, Bishop of Cloyne. The visit of Berkeley to America is one of the highlights of the eighteenth century.

George Berkeley was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, March 12, 1685. Before he was twenty, he had written a book. He was in Italy as a chaplain for a short time. His great dream was to build a college in Bermuda. He thought his dream was about to be realized and sailed with his wife for America. He intended to stop at Newport, Rhode Island, before going to Bermuda. He liked the place so much that he bought a farm and built a house in what is now Middletown. He called his home "Whitehall". It was named after the beat-loved residence of the Kings of England. It is still standing. Here he thought was the place for a college.[1]

Although he lived a quiet life, he engaged in the life of the community. He organized a society that collected books. Out of this activity came the Redwood Library. The money that he expected for his college never came. His life was saddened by the death of his second daughter who is buried in the cemetery of the Trinity church, Newport, where her father often preached.

After living here two and a half years, he, with his

wife and daughter, went back to England. Shortly afterwards he was made Bishop of Cloyne. He gave his library of eight hundred and eighty volumes to Yale College. The house was also given to the college. The rent from this provided a scholarship for many years. It has been said that no man ever did more in so short a time to help the people of his community. For many years after his death, his influence was still felt. He towered above the people of his day.2/

Newport finally has its college - the Salve Regina College, started in 1947.

1/ Monroe, Wilfred H. Picturesque Rhode Island. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1881. pp. 55-59.

2/ Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1939. vol. III, pp. 88-90.

wife and daughter, went back to England. Shortly afterwards he was made Bishop of Cloyne. He gave his library of eight hundred and eighty volumes to Yale College. The house was also given to the college. The rent from this provided a scholarship for many years. It has been said that no man ever did more in so short a time to help the people of his community. For many years after his death, his influence was still felt. He towered above the people of his day.[2]

Newport finally has its college - the Salve Regina College, started in 1947.

---

[1] Morris, Wilfred H. Picturesque Rhode Island. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1881. pp. 88-89.

[2] Haley, John William. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island. Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. O. Hall Company, 1888. Vol. III, pp. 88-90.

WHITEHALL, HOME OF BISHOP BERKELEY, MIDDLETOWN

MOSES BROWN

The very name Brown is a very prominent name in the history of Rhode Island. One of the most important is Moses Brown. He was one of the most unique characters of his time. He was born September 23, 1738 and died September 6, 1836 in his 98th year. He outlived his wives, his brothers, children, and grandchildren.

He was born a Baptist and later became a Quaker. He joined the Quakers, or Society of Friends, in his 36th year. He was a founder of the first Anti-Slavery Society. He freed all his slaves and offered them employment for wages. To those who had no trade, he gave free use of an acre of land. He often helped his former slaves and offered them money when they needed it. Although he objected to war, his patriotism came before his religion.

The cotton industry of America owes its existence to Moses Brown. When Samuel Slater came to America, Brown invited him to come to Providence. He convinced Moses Brown that he could make from memory the Arkwright machines which were used in England. Brown's son, Obadiah, William Almy, and Samuel Slater formed a partnership, with Moses furnishing the money. This was in 1792. The cloth was equal in every respect to the English goods. England tried to break down the industry in the new world by shipping to the colonies cloth which could be

MOSES BROWN

The very name Brown is a very prominent name in the history of Rhode Island. One of the most important is Moses Brown. He was one of the most unique characters of his time. He was born September 23, 1738 and died September 6, 1836 in his 98th year. He survived his wives, his brothers, children, and grandchildren.

He was born a Baptist and later became a Quaker. He joined the Quakers, or Society of Friends, in his 38th year. He was a founder of the first Anti-Slavery Society. He freed all his slaves and offered them employment for wages. To those who had no trade, he gave free use of an acre of land. He often helped his former slaves and offered them money when they needed it. Although he objected to war, his patriotism came before his religion.

The cotton industry of America owes its existence to Moses Brown. When Samuel Slater came to America, Brown invited him to come to Providence. He convinced Moses Brown that he could make from memory the Arkwright machines which were used in England. Brown's son, Obadiah, William Almy, and Samuel Slater formed a partnership, with Moses furnishing the money. This was in 1790. The cloth was equal in every respect to the English goods. England tried to break down the industry in the new world by smuggling to the colonies cloth which could be

sold at a lower price than that which was made in Rhode Island.

Moses Brown was very good in mathematics and, like Washington, was a surveyor. With Stephen Hopkins, he helped Joseph Brown observe the transit of Venus. This was so well done that it was accepted by the United States Survey. The spot where it was made is now called Transit Street. He was a member of the General Assembly. He was one of those who helped to settle the boundary dispute between this State and Massachusetts.1/

Next to the development of cotton, he was most interested in education. He was appointed in 1767, with three others, to draft the first plan for free schools. He was greatly interested in Rhode Island College, now Brown University. When Warren, Newport, Greenwich, and Providence were competing for the institution's location, he and Stephen Hopkins obtained the College for Providence. In February 1770, Brown made his first donation of a thousand dollars, and a collection of books. In 1780, he gave five hundred and seventy-five dollars to a fund for a school for the Society of Friends. It did not prosper for four years. His son, Obadiah, gave $100,000 and the school prospered. It has been known at various times as "Friend's School", "Providence School", and is now the "Moses Brown School". It absorbed the Old University School and the famous Mowry and Goff School. It is considered one of the finest preparatory schools in New England.

sold at a lower price than that which was made in Rhode Island.

Moses Brown was very good in mathematics and, like Washington, was a surveyor. With Stephen Hopkins, he helped Joseph Brown observe the transit of Venus. This was so well done that it was accepted by the United States Survey. The spot where it was made is now called Transit Street. He was a member of the General Assembly. He was one of those who helped to settle the boundary dispute between this State and Massachusetts.[1]

Next to the development of cotton, he was most interested in education. He was appointed in 1767, with three others, to draft the first plan for free schools. He was greatly interested in Rhode Island College, now Brown University. When Warren, Newport, Greenwich, and Providence were competing for the institution's location, he and Stephen Hopkins obtained the College for Providence. In February 1770, Brown made his first donation of a thousand dollars, and a collection of books. In 1780, he gave five hundred and seventy-five dollars to a fund for a school for the Society of Friends. It did not prosper for four years. His son, Obadiah, gave $100,000 and the school prospered. It has been known at various times as "Friend's School", "Providence School", and is now the "Moses Brown School". It absorbed the Old University School and the famous Mowry and Gorr School. It is considered one of the finest preparatory schools in New England.

Moses Brown founded the Providence Athenaeum Library on Benefit Street, the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in Rhode Island, the Rhode Island Bible Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society, to which he contributed vast quantities of letters and interesting documents. These are to be found in the Rhode Island Historical Society.[2]

1/Monroe, Wilfred H. Picturesque Rhode Island. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1881. p. 122.

2/Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, 1929. vol. I, pp. 81-83.

Moses Brown founded the Providence Athenaeum Library on Benefit Street, the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in Rhode Island, the Rhode Island Bible Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society, to which he contributed vast quantities of letters and interesting documents. These are to be found in the Rhode Island Historical Society.[2]

1/Monroe, Wilfred H. Picturesque Rhode Island. Providence: J. A. and S. A. Reid, 1881. p. 125.

2/Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island. Providence: Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, 1894. Vol. 1, pp. 81-83.

SOLOMON DROWNE

There is in the town of Foster one of the most interesting homesteads in the State of Rhode Island, the Drowne Homestead. Foster was a part of Scituate until 1781.

Theodore Foster, the first Senator from Rhode Island, and Dr. Solomon Drowne, botony professor at Brown University, were close friends. When they left college, they promised that some day they would get together again. Foster became a lawyer and Drowne, a doctor. After Foster became senator, he looked around the place named after him on order to build a home. He called it Mt. Hygeia, after the goddess of health.

Drowne was not only a doctor, but he was also a botonist. He served in the Revolutionary War and was on duty at the Battle of Rhode Island. He was a professor of Botony and Medicine at Brown. He founded the Rhode Island Medical Society.

His eighty-one years of life were interesting and full of adventure. He wrote poetry, a work on gardening and and husbandry, taught, lectured, experimented, and contributed to scientific and literary publications. He practiced medicine in Providence, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. He visited hospitals in London, Paris, and Holland, but finally came back to Rhode Island and settled in Foster.

Foster influenced his friend to live near him. In 1801 Drowne built a house very much like his friend's, but the

SOLOMON BROWNE

There is in the town of Foster one of the most interesting homesteads in the State of Rhode Island, the Browne Homestead. Foster was a part of Scituate until 1731.

Theodore Foster, the first Senator from Rhode Island, and Dr. Solomon Browne, botany professor at Brown University, were close friends. Then they left college, they promised that some day they would get together again. Foster became a lawyer and Browne, a doctor. After Foster became senator, he looked around the place named after him on order to build a home. He called it Mt. Hygeia, after the goddess of health.

Browne was not only a doctor, but he was also a botanist. He served in the Revolutionary War and was on duty at the Battle of Rhode Island. He was a professor of Botany and Medicine at Brown. He founded the Rhode Island Medical Society.

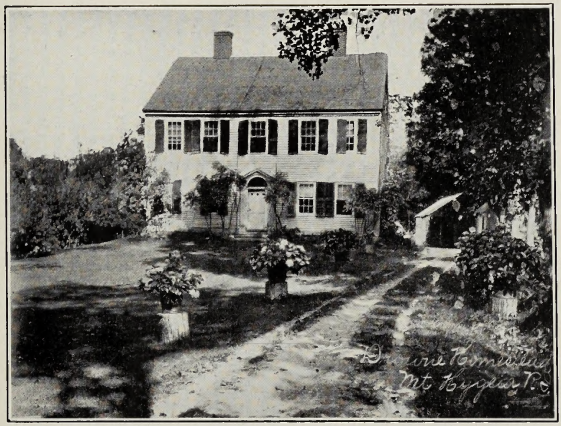
His eighty-one years of life were interesting and full of adventure. He wrote poetry, a work on gardening and husbandry, taught, lectured, experimented, and contributed to scientific and literary publications. He practiced medicine in Providence, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. He visited hospitals in London, Paris, and Holland, but finally came back to Rhode Island and settled in Foster.

Foster influenced his friend to live near him. In 1801 Browne built a house very much like his friend's, but the

doctor's house was surrounded by many plants and trees, some of which were blown down in the 1938 hurricane.

Dr. Drowne's family lived in it for more than three generations, but the Foster home was moved to Danielson, Connecticut. Drowne's home can be seen in all its beauty today and is a very interesting house. Most of Dr. Drowne's papers are in the John Hay Library.

Clemence, Clara. From the Records of the Western Historical Society for the Moswansicut Chapter of the D. A. R. of Scituate. (no date)



DROWNE HOMESTEAD, MT. HYGEIA, FOSTER

NATHANAEL GREENE

It is a noble duty to teach the youth of Rhode Island its glorious heritage. One of the greatest figures in this little State was the son of a Warwick blacksmith, Nathanael Greene, who was born May 27, 1742. He was one of eight brothers and his father, who was a Quaker, owned a forge and mill at Warwick. None of the boys had very much schooling. The father did not believe in it. When Nathanael Greene was fourteen, he became interested in study. This was due to his meeting a student at Rhode Island College, now Brown University. Later, through the interest of Dr. Stiles, who was later president of Yale University, he began to study under a master. He never neglected his work, but in his leisure time, he studied and read everything he could obtain. His father began to depend more and more on him and in 1770 gave him entire charge of the mill at Coventry. He built himself a home overlooking the Pawtuxet River and had a special room for his books.

He was one of the first to say that the time was coming when it would be necessary to separate from England entirely. After the first shots were fired at Lexington, Greene, his brother, and two friends went to Boston and offered their services to Washington, the Commander-in-Chief. He was appointed Brigadier-General and came back to drill the Rhode Island boys.

NATHANAEL GREENE

It is a noble duty to trace the young of Rhode Island its glorious heritage. One of the greatest figures in this little State was the son of a Warwick blacksmith, Nathanael Greene, who was born May 27, 1742. He was one of eight brothers and his father, who was a Quaker, owned a forge and mill at Warwick. None of the boys had very much schooling. The Quaker did not believe in it. When Nathanael Greene was fourteen, he became interested in study. This was due to his meeting a student at Rhode Island College, now Brown University. Later, through the interest of Dr. Stiles, who was later president of Yale University, he began to study under a master. He never neglected his work, but in his leisure time, he studied and read everything he could obtain. His father began to depend more and more on him and in 1770 gave him entire charge of the mill at Coventry. He built himself a home overlooking the Pawtuxet River and had a special room for his books.

He was one of the first to say that the time was coming when it would be necessary to separate from England entirely. After the first shots were fired at Lexington, Greene, his brother, and two friends went to Boston and offered their services to Washington, the commander-in-chief. He was appointed Brigadier-General and came back to drill the Rhode Island boys.

The condition of the army at Valley Forge was very poor, and Washington appointed him commissary-general. This meant that he was to supply the troops with food, clothing, arms, and ammunition. Later he commanded the army in the South. Here he won his greatest fame. The soldiers in the South lacked discipline, but Greene changed all this. The battle at Guilford Courthouse was one of the fiercest.

For two years after the war Greene lived in Rhode Island. As an expression of appreciation for freeing South Carolina and Georgia, he was given a tract of land by each State. At the end of two years, Greene took his family to Savannah, Georgia. Here he hoped to live peacefully. It was only for a short time. He died at the age of 44. His death was mourned by the whole country. It was a blow to Washington who appreciated the wisdom, bravery, and patriotism of the son of the Warwick blacksmith.

Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. pp. 122-136.

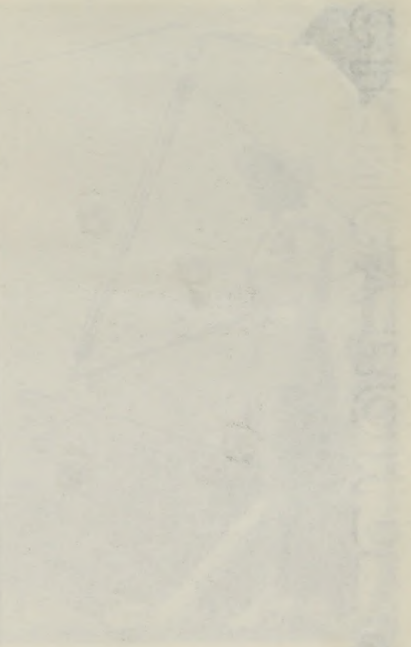
The condition of the army at Valley Forge was very poor, and Washington appointed him commissary-general. This meant that he was to supply the troops with food, clothing, arms, and ammunition. Later he commanded the army in the South. Here he won his greatest fame. The soldiers in the South lacked discipline, but Greene changed all this. The battle at Guilford Courthouse was one of the fiercest.

For two years after the war Greene lived in Rhode Island. As an expression of appreciation for freeing South Carolina and Georgia, he was given a tract of land by each State. At the end of two years, Greene took his family to Savannah, Georgia. Here he hoped to live peacefully. It was only for a short time. He died at the age of 44. His death was mourned by the whole country. It was a blow to Washington who appreciated the wisdom, bravery, and patriotism of the son of the Warwick blacksmith.

Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1917. pp. 182-186.

NATHANAEL GREENE HOMESTEAD IN COVENTRY

ON THE BRIDLE PATH



COAST GUARD AT FORT

Portrait of General Nathanael Greene by Gari Melchers.
In the State Reception Room of the Capitol.

had been sent to Virginia for service, and although he was actually a provincial officer, he claimed that his former commission as a British regular gave him rank superior to any Colonial officer. This officer opposed Washington at every turn, claiming that the Virginia colonel was subordinate to him, and asserting that he had full control of all ammunition and supplies.

JOURNEY TO BOSTON

Washington endured this exasperating state of affairs as long as he could, and finally, at the request of his fellow officers, he made a journey to Boston to lay the case before General William Shirley, then commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces in America. He set out on this trip on Wednesday, February 4, 1756, arrived in Philadelphia on the following Sunday, and spent several days of sight-seeing in that city. The next stop was at New York, where he also remained for a few more days, all of which were taken up with delightful excursions and viewing the wonders of the metropolis. Two days before his twenty-fourth birthday he continued on his journey to Boston by way of New London and Newport, and in the latter city was entertained at the home of Godfrey Malbone, Senior. Jared Sparks, in a note in his *Writings of Washington*, says: "In his route he (George Washington) passed through Philadelphia, New York, New London, Newport, and Providence." Among the Washington manuscripts in the Library of Congress can be found an entry in the cash account of this journey which substantiates the claim that Washington did make a stop-over in Newport and that he was the guest of Mr. Malbone. This entry, among the items for February, 1756, appears in the cash account as follows:

"By cash to Mr. Malbone's servants	£4	Rhode
for a Rhode Island	£1	Island
	£8	in Virgi[illegible]

ESEK HOPKINS

Rhode Island was the first of all the colonies to realize that she needed armed ships to protect her people and property.

At the time that the war broke out with England, Captain Esek Hopkins was sixty years old. He was a native of Scituate, Rhode Island and was born in the year 1718. He was a seafaring man, for he had made many voyages. The farm where he and his wife lived was just outside Providence. In 1775, Hopkins was put in charge of the defences of Providence. He was also in command of the colonial forces in Rhode Island. By a unanimous vote of Congress, he was chosen to be head of the Navy. His title was Commander-in-chief of the Navy, just as Washington was Commander-in-chief of the Army. The Commander of the Navy would be second in importance to the Commander of the Army.

Hopkins had many difficulties in organizing a Navy. He captured ammunition in the Bahamas. For this deed he was praised. Two days later he was censured for what was called a neglect of duty. Later he was dismissed from the Navy. This was the work of armed privateers who were jealous of the Navy. John Paul Jones, a famous naval commander, was one of Commodore Hopkins' first lieutenants during the expedition to the Bahama Islands.

ESEK HOPKINS

Rhode Island was the first of all the colonies to realize that she needed armed ships to protect her people and property.

At the time that the war broke out with England, Captain Esek Hopkins was sixty years old. He was a native of Scituate, Rhode Island and was born in the year 1718. He was a seafaring man, for he had made many voyages. The farm where he and his wife lived was just outside Providence. In 1775, Hopkins was put in charge of the defenses of Providence. He was also in command of the colonial forces in Rhode Island. By a unanimous vote of Congress, he was chosen to be head of the Navy. His title was Commander-in-chief of the Navy, just as Washington was Commander-in-chief of the Army. The Commander of the Navy would be second in importance to the Commander of the Army.

Hopkins had many difficulties in organizing a Navy. He captured ammunition in the Bahamas. For this deed he was praised. Two days later he was censured for what was called a neglect of duty. Later he was dismissed from the Navy. This was the work of armed privateers who were jealous of the Navy. John Paul Jones, a famous naval commander, was one of Commodore Hopkins' first lieutenants during the expedition to the Bahama Islands.

Hopkins' home is still standing in the northern part of Providence. Part of the farm is now used as a public-school playground.

Monroe, Wilfred H. Picturesque Rhode Island. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1881. p. 168.

Hopkins' home is still standing in the northern part of Providence. Part of the farm is now used as a public-school playground.

Bonnor, Wilfred H. Picturesque Rhode Island. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1891. p. 185.

ESEK HOPKINS HOUSE

STEPHEN HOPKINS

The rapid growth of Rhode Island in the early eighteenth century was due to the foresight of Stephen Hopkins. He was the brother of Esek, and is not as well known as his brother because he lived in a time of peace. He was born in 1707 in South Providence, near Broad, Sackett, and Hamilton Streets. His parents were Quakers. From Providence they moved to Chopmist, Scituate. By the time he was twenty-one he was well prepared for public life. In 1742, he and his family moved to Providence. At that time only four thousand people lived in Providence. The city had no custom house, no town house, no school houses or college, no library, no state house, no bank, no newspaper, no paved streets, no public market-house -- only four churches, one mill, and three taverns.

With the help of the Brown brothers, new streets, wharves, bridges, storehouses, a library, a college, newspaper, and a school house commission were established. Hopkins was elected to the General Assembly six times. He was Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and was Governor from 1755 to 1768. When the Declaration of Independence was drawn up, Hopkins was one of the signers. He died in 1785.

Within the shadow of the Providence County Court House, a few steps from Market Square, is the little wooden building which once was the home of Stephen Hopkins, who played such an

STEPHEN HOPKINS

The rapid growth of Rhode Island in the early eighteenth century was due to the foresight of Stephen Hopkins. He was the brother of Esek, and is not as well known as his brother because he lived in a time of peace. He was born in 1707 in South Providence, near Broad, Seekonk, and Hamilton Streets. His parents were Quakers. From Providence they moved to Chepachet, Scituate. By the time he was twenty-one he was well prepared for public life. In 1728, he and his family moved to Providence. At that time only four thousand people lived in Providence. The city had no custom house, no town house, no school houses or college, no library, no state house, no bank, no newspaper, no paved streets, no public market-house -- only four churches, one mill, and three taverns.

With the help of the Brown brothers, new streets, wharves, bridges, storehouses, a library, a college, newspaper, and a school house commission were established. Hopkins was elected to the General Assembly six times. He was Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and was Governor from 1755 to 1758. When the Declaration of Independence was drawn up, Hopkins was one of the signers. He died in 1785.

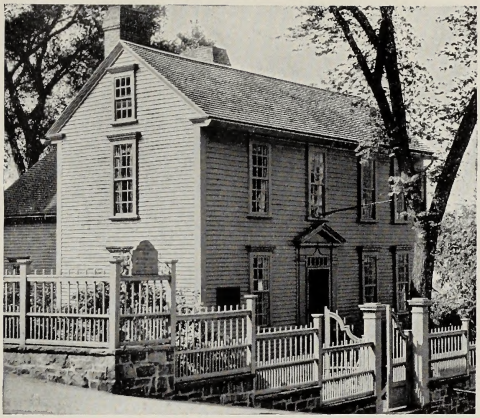
Within the shadow of the Providence County Court House, a few steps from Market Square, is the little wooden building which once was the home of Stephen Hopkins, who played such an

important part in the early history of the State. Originally the house was on South Main Street. In 1804, it was moved half way up the hill and is now permanently located on the west side of Benefit Street. Some historians have gone so far as to say that Stephen Hopkins was the most distinguished citizen to whom the city of Providence has given birth. He was a student, merchant, leader of public opinion, writer, historian, orator, law-maker, judge, patriot, and statesman. He raised a small village into a great city. Those whose efforts are identified with the city of the present day, with its varied interests of manufacture, commerce, railways, school, libraries, and all other activities of a city's life, owe more than can easily be realized to the intelligent energies of Stephen Hopkins.

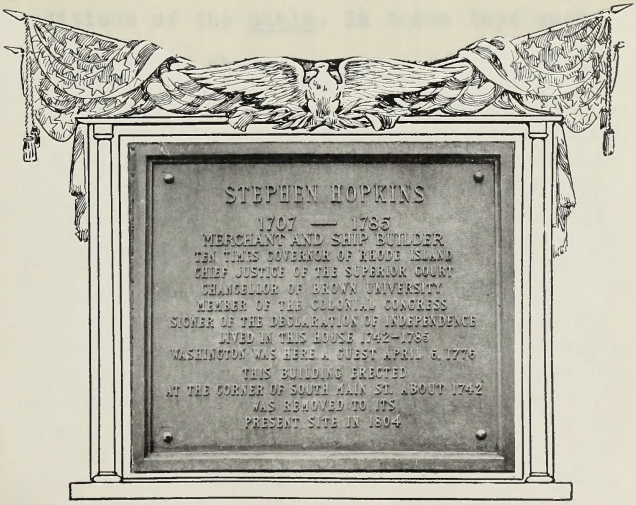
Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, 1929. vol. I, pp. 45-48.

important part in the early history of the State. Originally the house was on South Main Street. In 1904, it was moved half way up the hill and is now permanently located on the west side of Benefit Street. Some historians have gone so far as to say that Stephen Hopkins was the most distinguished citizen to whom the city of Providence has given birth. He was a student, merchant, leader of public opinion, writer, historian, orator, law-maker, judge, patriot, and statesman. He raised a small village into a great city. Those whose efforts are identified with the city of the present day, with its varied interests of manufacture, commerce, railways, school, libraries, and all other activities of a city's life, owe more than can easily be realized to the intelligent energies of Stephen Hopkins.

Haley, John William. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Byrnes Company, 1903. vol. I, pp. 43-48.



STEPHEN HOPKINS HOUSE, PROVIDENCE



Former site of the Stephen Hopkins House. Now it is located at the corner of Hopkins and Benefit Streets near the Courthouse. Washington stayed in this house in 1776.

up to [illegible] side of South Main St[illegible] now Power and Planet Streets, and the structure was completely destroyed by fire in January, 1801. Two of the candlesticks used to illuminate the reception hall on that historic occasion are today priceless treasures in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society. Washington remained in Providence until the following day, Sunday, and then departed for New York, visiting Norwich and New London on the way.

While in Providence he conferred with Governor Cooke and the Council; a letter to Washington from the Governor dated April 23, 1776, says: "When I had the pleasure of seeing you here I laid before you very fully the distressed situation of the Colony." Washington wrote to the President of Congress from New York on April 15, 1776: "On the 4th instant I set out from Cambridge, and arrived here on Saturday last. I came through Providence, Norwich and New London, in order to see and expediate the embarkation of [illegible]."

JOHN HOWLAND

John Howland was born in Newport on October 31, 1757. He was a bright, active youngster. There was no public school in Newport during this period, and John had to seek an education himself. When not busy on his father's farm, John would be down at the docks in Newport quizzing the sailors about foreign countries and listening to their old tales. At home, he busied himself with reading and writing, and before he was ten years old he had read a number of books in his father's library. Before he was thirteen, he had read three different editions of the Bible. In those days when boys were at church, there was a churchman who watched the boys, and if they did not keep quiet, he cracked them on the head with a long walnut cane.

A cousin, Benjamin Gladding, visited the farm in Newport. He urged John's father to allow one of his sons to accompany him to Providence where he kept a hairdressing parlor. Finally, the parents consented. John sailed in a packet from Newport to Providence where he went to live with Mr. Gladding. His home was located where the Grosvenor Building on Weybosset Street now stands.

While at work in the barber shop, John heard a great deal of talk about the British taxes and war which thrilled him. When the people of the colony were getting ready to sail

JOHN HOWLAND

John Howland was born in Newport on October 31, 1727. He was a bright, active youngster. There was no public school in Newport during this period, and John had to seek an education himself. When not busy on his father's farm, John would be down at the docks in Newport watching the sailors about foreign countries and listening to their old tales. At home, he busied himself with reading and writing, and before he was ten years old he had read a number of books in his father's library. Before he was thirteen, he had read three different editions of the Bible. In those days when boys were at church, there was a churchman who watched the boys, and if they did not keep quiet, he cracked them on the head with a long walnut cane.

A cousin, Benjamin Gladding, visited the farm in Newport. He urged John's father to allow one of his sons to accompany him to Providence where he kept a haircutting parlor. Finally, the parents consented. John sailed in a packet from Newport to Providence where he went to live with Mr. Gladding. His home was located where the Grosvenor Building on Weybosset Street now stands.

While at work in the barber shop, John heard a great deal of talk about the British taxes and war which thrilled him. When the people of the colony were getting ready to sail

out to the Gaspee, young John was in a boat. Mr. Gladding, who just arrived at the wharf, saw John and pulled him ashore.

When the war started and the first call for volunteers came, John, then only eighteen years of age, was one of the first to enlist. He was a private in the army which followed Washington from New York to Delaware. When his time expired, he returned to Mr. Gladding's place, and a few years later opened a hairdressing parlor of his own on what is now lower North Main Street. He became a friend of politicians and professional men, and their influence inspired him to become interested in public affairs.

In 1789, Howland became associated with the newly organized Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers. He used this body of men to help him accomplish one of the greatest desires of his life - free public schools in Rhode Island. It was John Howland who petitioned the General Assembly, with the help of some politicians, to secure the passage of the state free school law in 1800. He was immediately appointed a member of the Providence School Committee, which position he held for twenty-one years. In 1818, he was elected treasurer of the Town of Providence.

Through the efforts of Mr. Howland, a group of public spirited citizens drew up plans on November 29, 1819, for a bank where people could keep their savings safely. He was chosen first treasurer, and deposits grew rapidly. He resigned at the age of eighty-three.

out to the Dagger, young John was in a boat. Mr. Gladding, who just arrived at the wharf, saw John and pulled him ashore.

When the war started and the first call for volunteers came, John, then only eighteen years of age, was one of the first to enlist. He was a private in the army which followed Washington from New York to Delaware. When his time expired, he returned to Mr. Gladding's place, and a few years later opened a hairdressing parlor of his own on what is now lower North Main Street. He became a friend of politicians and professional men, and their influence inspired him to become interested in public affairs.

In 1792, Howland became associated with the newly organized Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers. He used this body of men to help him accomplish one of the greatest desires of his life - free public schools in Rhode Island. It was John Howland who petitioned the General Assembly, with the help of some politicians, to secure the passage of the state free school law in 1800. He was immediately appointed a member of the Providence School Committee, which position he held for twenty-one years. In 1812, he was elected treasurer of the Town of Providence.

Through the efforts of Mr. Howland, a group of public spirited citizens drew up plans on November 28, 1818, for a bank where people could keep their savings safely. He was chosen first treasurer, and deposits grew rapidly. He remained at the age of eighty-three.

Although a soldier in the Revolution and a volunteer in the War of 1812, he believed in peace. He thought peace could be obtained by arbitration. He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Peace Society. Another activity in his busy life was his membership in the Rhode Island Historical Society. He was one of its earliest leaders.

When he was thirty-one years of age, he married Mary Carlisle and became the father of fourteen children.

In 1835 this man, who had never seen a grammar book during his boyhood, was honored by Brown University by having the degree of Master of Arts conferred on him.

His honored name has been given to a Providence public school, the John Howland School. He was a sturdy, independent and patriotic Rhode Islander of the finest type. He started out in life as a barber's apprentice, completely lacking in schooling, and became one of the most highly successful and best loved citizens of Colonial Providence.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1939. pp. 148-150.

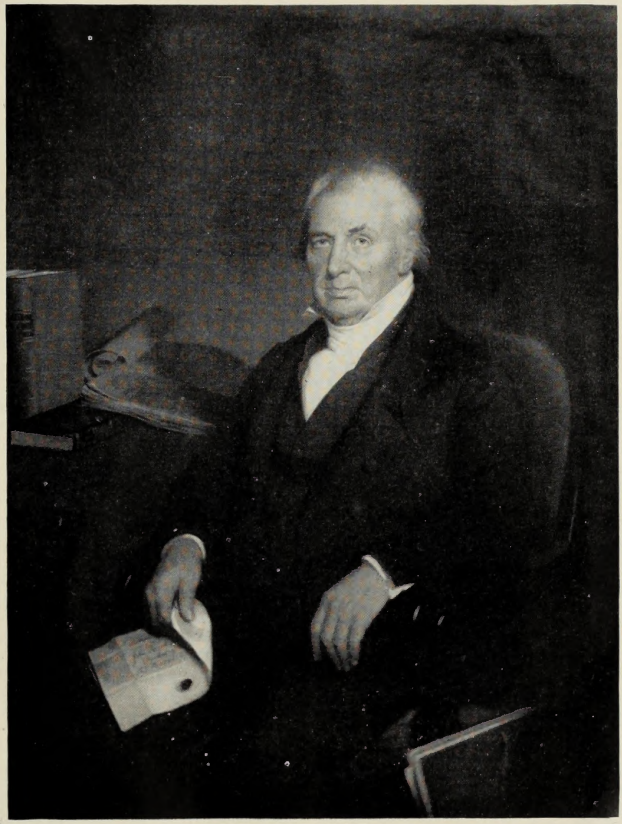
Although a soldier in the Revolution and a volunteer in the War of 1812, he believed in peace. He thought peace could be obtained by arbitration. He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Peace Society. Another activity in his busy life was his membership in the Rhode Island Historical Society. He was one of its earliest leaders.

When he was thirty-one years of age, he married Mary Darlaie and became the father of fourteen children.

In 1855 this man, who had never seen a grammar book during his boyhood, was honored by Brown University by having the degree of Master of Arts conferred on him.

His honored name has been given to a Providence public school, the John Howland School. He was a sturdy, independent and patriotic Rhode-Islander of the finest type. He started out in life as a barber's apprentice, completely leaving in schooling, and became one of the most highly successful and best loved citizens of Colonial Providence.

Bailey, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1892. pp. 178-180.



JOHN HOWLAND, FIRST TREASURER OF THE PROVIDENCE INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

[illegible] printers, young Howland [illegible] a passage in a packet to [illegible] tea, the Stamp Act, and the [illegible] by the Breach of American [illegible] Narragansett Bay for a century and [illegible] years. The afternoon news spread [illegible] the town of Providence that the "[illegible]" one of the British ships [illegible] in the latter province, had run [illegible] several miles down the bay, [illegible] ran high and "before darkness [illegible] were resumed and the boys of [illegible] town took another boat and chase the [illegible] Ben Hammersh, a fear nothing [illegible] with a lock of knotty red hair stand[illegible] up through the crown of his hat." [illegible] was stated, [illegible] the boys of Hazard's boat and had just received orders [illegible] cast off the painter and shove off the [illegible] when who should arrive at the [illegible] but Mr. Gladding. "Stop, John, in [illegible] boat he ran back and, grasped him by [illegible] wrist and "hailed" him to the wharf [illegible] "you shall go with these fellows [illegible] get your head broke." Thus young Mr. Howland was deprived of taking [illegible] in the famous expedition, when the [illegible] schooner "Gaspee" was burned [illegible] the irate citizens of Providence.

On the afternoon of April 19th, 1775, a [illegible] arrived from Boston, shouting, "War, war, boys there's war. The Regulars have marched out of Boston a great many men. Killed — war. War Boys!" The next day Ben was so "interested [illegible] Colonel Varnum and his well-drilled Regiment. Company marched through the streets of Providence [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of the entire population, on their [illegible] march to Boston. Young Howland took [illegible] [illegible] "Mother of Regiments" with his [illegible] in the ranks of a private [illegible] company, along [illegible] to get a sight of the man [illegible] dare to bear the name of Gadsden [illegible] of the members Army.

[illegible] of starvation and exposure [illegible] blasts of winter. Howland [illegible] expired when his regiment was [illegible] near Morristown, New Jersey [illegible] receiving pay silverware from [illegible] Continental Congress for traveling expenses he set out on foot for Providence and reached his destination hungry and almost barefoot, after experiencing twenty-two days of sickness, exposure. He then returned to complete his apprenticeship with Mr. Gladding and several years later opened a very high class jewelry establishment on what is now known as North Main Street. Here he became close friend of the leading politicians and professional men of the town, and the influence he gained led him to take an active part in public affairs.

In 1780, Howland became associated with the newly organized Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, and took the influential leading position to accomplish one of the greatest desires of his life, — free public schools in Rhode Island. Young John Howland also petitioned the General Assembly and called sufficient political support to secure the establishment of the state free school law in 1800. He was immediately appointed a member of the Providence School Committee, — an office which he held with great success for twenty-one years, resigning only when the demand upon his time by other interests became too great. In 1816, he was elected to the important office of treasurer of the Town of Providence.

In October of the following year, through the efforts of Mr. Howland, a group of public-spirited Rhode Islanders assembled to formulate plans for the establishment in Providence of a savings bank which, acting as a convenient servant, would afford the people a place for the safe and profitable savings with the added advantage of accumulating interest. The trustees, on 5 December 20, 18[illegible]

STEPHEN OLNEY

One of the outstanding heroes of the Revolutionary times was Captain Stephen Olney, who led the last valiant attack on British fortifications at Yorktown. He was born in North Providence, September 17, 1756 and was a direct descendant of Thomas Olney, one of the first proprietors when the original Providence purchase was made.

The first nineteen years of Stephen's life were spent on a farm, a life which he loved and intended to pursue. The only military inclination he had was membership in the North Providence Rangers.

Upon word of the happenings at Lexington and Concord, Rhode Island organized three regiments. Stephen Olney was appointed an ensign. He was assigned to a company in command of Captain John Angell.

After a period of delays, General Nathanael Greene's little Rhode Island Army of three regiments received orders to go to the scene of action. Finally, on May 1, 1775, Colonel Hitchcock's regiment met at the North Providence Meeting-house where prayers were said and last good-byes exchanged. The next day they prepared to march to Roxbury, Massachusetts. They encamped on Jamaica Plain, some little distance southwest of Roxbury, where they drilled in military and camp duties until the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17. The Rhode Island troops

STEPHEN OLNEY

One of the outstanding heroes of the Revolutionary times was Captain Stephen Olney, who led the last valiant attack on British fortifications at Yorktown. He was born in North Providence, September 17, 1756 and was a direct descendant of Thomas Olney, one of the first proprietors when the original Providence purchase was made.

The first nineteen years of Stephen's life were spent on a farm, a life which he loved and intended to pursue. The only military inclination he had was membership in the North Providence Rangers.

Upon word of the happenings at Lexington and Concord, Rhode Island organized three regiments. Stephen Olney was appointed an ensign. He was assigned to a company in command of Captain John Angell.

After a period of delays, General Nathanael Greene's little Rhode Island army of three regiments received orders to go to the scene of action. Finally, on May 1, 1776, Colonel Hitchcock's regiment met at the North Providence Meeting-house where prayers were said and last good-byes exchanged. The next day they prepared to march to Roxbury, Massachusetts. They encamped on Samuel Flint, some little distance southwest of Roxbury, where they drilled in military and camp duties until the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17. The Rhode Island troops

were subjected to a heavy battle. Stephen Olney wrote some very interesting comments on the scene. It was hard work to keep the men within ranks, because of the fear of shells falling on them.

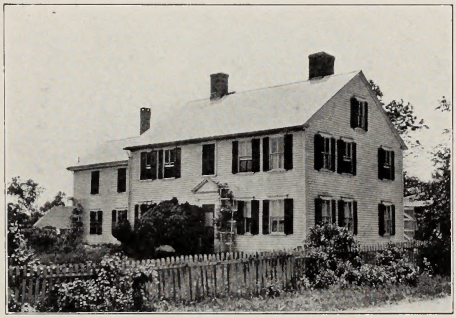
At Yorktown, where General Cornwallis and his army had been surrounded by the American troops, Captain Olney's Rhode Island Company was selected by General Washington to lead the charge. Olney was severely wounded, but he continued to fight and encourage his men, and finally the British were driven off. He recovered from his wounds, and was soon back with his regiment. In March 1781, he resigned. Captain Olney was a member of the General Assembly and President of the Town Council of North Providence. He lived long enough to participate in the greetings extended to Lafayette, our French ally, when the latter visited America in 1824. He died in 1832 and was buried in the family burial ground on his own North Providence farm. The home can be seen on Admiral Street, a short distance from the Cushing Homestead.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, 1929. vol. I, pp. 56-57.

were subjected to a heavy battle. Stephen Olney wrote some very interesting comments on the scene. It was hard work to keep the men within ranks, because of the fear of shells falling on them.

At Yorktown, where General Cornwallis and his army had been surrounded by the American troops, Captain Olney's Rhode Island Company was selected by General Washington to lead the charge. Olney was severely wounded, but he continued to fight and encourage his men, and finally the British were driven off. He recovered from his wounds, and was soon back with his regiment. In March 1781, he resigned. Captain Olney was a member of the General Assembly and President of the Town Council of North Providence. He lived long enough to participate in the greetings extended to Lafayette, our French ally, when the latter visited America in 1824. He died in 1832 and was buried in the family burial ground on his own North Providence farm. The home can be seen on Admiral Street, a short distance from the Quaking Homestead.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Dykes Company, 1892. vol. I, pp. 86-87.



HOME OF CAPT. STEPHEN OLNEY, NORTH PROVIDENCE
Capt. Olney Led the Storming Party at the Capture of Yorktown.

MATHEW C. PERRY

Mathew C. Perry, younger brother of Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of Lake Erie, was born in Newport in 1794. He entered the Navy and served under his brother Oliver. After many years of service, he was recalled to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was later sent to Europe to study the latest types of warships being built by Ehgland and France. He also encouraged all kinds of naval education in the United States.

In 1852, he was commissioned by the President to establish relations between Japan and the United States. Almost ten years before, a treaty was made with China, but Japan was much more difficult to handle. She barred all foreign vessels from entering her ports. The treaty with China encouraged the United States to negotiate with Japan.

Commodore Mathew C. Perry, in command of several war vessels entered one of the bays of Japan. The Japanese were greatly alarmed and asked Perry to leave, but he refused. He went on shore and talked to several high ranking Japanese officers. They asked him to leave. He delivered his papers and went to China. In 1854, he returned to Japan and a treaty was the result. It opened trade between Japan and the western world and provided a consul from the United States. She promised to protect visiting ships and crews. This was called the "Open Door Policy".

MATTHEW C. PERRY

Matthew C. Perry, younger brother of Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of Lake Erie, was born in Newport in 1794. He entered the Navy and served under his brother Oliver. After many years of service, he was recalled to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was later sent to Europe to study the latest types of warships being built by England and France. He also encouraged all kinds of naval education in the United States.

In 1852, he was commissioned by the President to establish relations between Japan and the United States. Almost ten years before, a treaty was made with China, but Japan was much more difficult to handle. She barred all foreign vessels from entering her ports. The treaty with China encouraged the United States to negotiate with Japan.

Commodore Matthew C. Perry, in command of several war vessels entered one of the bays of Japan. The Japanese were greatly alarmed and asked Perry to leave, but he refused. He went on shore and talked to several high ranking Japanese officers. They asked him to leave. He delivered his papers and went to China. In 1854, he returned to Japan and a treaty was the result. It opened trade between Japan and the western world and provided a consul from the United States. She promised to protect visiting ships and crews. This was called the "Open Door Policy".

Perry gave the Japanese princes a miniature railroad with locomotive, passenger cars, and track; also a telegraph line, agricultural tools, all symbols of western civilization. For 2500 years of history, Japan had been a hermit nation.[1]

Commodore Mathew C. Perry of Rhode Island opened the door of Japan to modern progress in 1854. A monument has been erected in his honor in Japan.

In writing to Commodore Perry, acknowledging the receipt of an autographed copy of his report to Congress, Washington Irving said, "You have gained for yourself a lasting name and won it without shedding a drop of blood, or inflicting misery on a human being. What naval commander ever won laurels at such a rate."[2]

1/ The Columbia Encyclopedia. 14th edition. New York: Columbia University Press, 1944. p. 1373.

2/ Providence Board of Trade. Providence. Providence, Rhode Island: Standard Printing Company, 1910. p. 61.

Perry gave the Japanese princes a miniature railroad with locomotive, passenger cars, and track; also a telegraph line, agricultural tools, all symbols of western civilization. For 2500 years of history, Japan had been a hermit nation.[1]

Commodore Matthew C. Perry of Rhode Island opened the door of Japan to modern progress in 1854. A monument has been erected in his honor in Japan.

In writing to Commodore Perry, acknowledging the receipt of an autographed copy of his report to Congress, Washington Irving said, "You have gained for yourself a lasting name and won it without shedding a drop of blood, or inflicting misery on a human being. What naval commander ever won laurels at such a rate."[2]

1/ The Columbia Encyclopedia. 12th edition. New York: Columbia University Press, 1944. p. 1372.

2/ Providence Board of Trade. Providence. Providence, Rhode Island: Standard Printing Company, 1910. p. 81.

COMMODORE MATTHEW C. PERRY STATUE, NEWPORT

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY

Oliver Hazard Perry was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, August 27, 1785. His father was a naval officer and his three brothers were also trained in the service. He left home at thirteen and became a midshipman. At twenty-seven he was the hero of Lake Erie. Few naval victories have been due to one man as was the Battle of Lake Erie. Perry looked after the timber, the building of ships, and leading men to victory.

Rhode Island has a special interest in this victory because it gave America the control of the Great Lakes. The swiftness with which the fleet was created was due to the one hundred and forty-nine volunteers who accompanied Perry from Newport. His fleet consisted of eight vessels.

After the war he went back to live in Newport. In 1819, he went to Trinidad on a government mission, and there, at the age of thirty-four, died of yellow fever. His remains rest in the Island Cemetery at Newport, the home of his choice.

"Don't give up the ship" are the memorable words of Oliver Hazard Perry, Hero of Lake Erie.

Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1936. p. 36.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY

Oliver Hazard Perry was born in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. His father was a naval officer and his three brothers were also trained in the service. He left home at thirteen and became a midshipman. At twenty-seven he was the hero of Lake Erie. Few naval victories have been due to one man as was the Battle of Lake Erie. Perry looked after the timber, the building of ships, and leading men to victory.

Rhode Island has a special interest in this victory because it gave America the control of the Great Lakes. The activness with which the fleet was created was due to the one hundred and forty-nine volunteers who accompanied Perry from Newport. His fleet consisted of eight vessels.

After the war he went back to live in Newport. In 1819, he went to Trinidad on a government mission, and there, at the age of twenty-four, died of yellow fever. His remains rest in the Island Cemetery at Newport, the home of his choice.

"Don't give up the ship" are the memorable words of Oliver Hazard Perry, Hero of Lake Erie.

Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1920. p. 30.

BIRTHPLACE OF OLIVER HAZARD PERRY

Oliver Hazard Perry

SAMUEL SLATER

The life of Samuel Slater is more worthy of honor than that of many statesmen or warriors whose renown is world-wide. His working triumphs were peaceful, but they produced changes greater than the downfall of an empire. From the "Old Mill" at Pawtucket to the large factories of the present, is an immense advance.

The nineteenth century brought about great changes to Rhode Island. They began with the Slater cotton mill in Pawtucket, to which city belongs the honor of being the first place in America where the manufacture of cotton goods was successfully accomplished. The first mill in which machinery was set up in 1790 was replaced in 1793 by a new mill, which is now a historic landmark. At Slatersville, a mill opened in 1807.

Slater, the father of the cotton industry in this country, was born in Derbyshire, England, June 9, 1768. After working about eight years and learning the business throughly, his attention was turned to America. He went to New York and while there heard of Moses Brown and his attempts to manufacture cotton. He wrote to Brown and a favorable answer was returned. He completed the arrangements with Almy and Brown. He had to build all his machinery from memory as no plans went out of England. The first mill in the world in

SAMUEL SLATER

The life of Samuel Slater is more worthy of honor than that of many statesmen or warriors whose renown is world-wide. His working triumphs were peaceful, but they produced changes greater than the downfall of an empire. From the "Old Mill" at Pawtucket to the large factories of the present, is an immense advance.

The nineteenth century brought about great changes to Rhode Island. They began with the Slater cotton mill in Pawtucket, to which city belongs the honor of being the first place in America where the manufacture of cotton goods was successfully accomplished. The first mill in which machinery was set up in 1790 was replaced in 1793 by a new mill, which is now a historic landmark. At Slatersville, a mill opened in 1807.

Slater, the father of the cotton industry in this country, was born in Derbyshire, England, June 9, 1768. After working about eight years and learning the business thoroughly, his attention was turned to America. He went to New York and while there heard of Moses Brown and his attempts to manufacture cotton. He wrote to Brown and a favorable answer was returned. He completed the arrangements with Almy and Brown. He had to build all his machinery from memory as no plans went out of England. The first mill in the world in

which all processes for the manufacture of cotton from raw material to the perfected cloth were combined was erected at Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1813.

Mr. Slater was simple in his habits and was, as he himself said "a candid Englishman". His life outside of his business was uneventful. He was a tireless worker. He was ever ready to help his countrymen who needed assistance. He established schools at the factories for the benefit of operators. He is acredited with establishing the first Sunday School in this country. In the years beyond middle life, Mr. Slater became largely interested in both woolen mills and machine shops. He died at Pawtucket, April 1835.1/

The Old Slater Mill is open Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings with no charge for admission. The cupola on top of the building contains the bell once rung to summon the workers in the days when the mill was active. A trench for developing water-power runs underneath the building. Within the mill, are several pieces of machinery that Samuel Slater built when he came to Pawtucket from England in 1789. These and other colonial relics are preserved by the Pawtucket Chamber of Commerce as a memorial to the founder of the cotton textile industry in America.2/

1/ Monroe, Wilfred H. Picturesque Rhode Island. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1881. pp. 122-124.

2/ Miner, Lilian Burleigh. Our State: Rhode Island Providence: Oxford Press, 1925. pp. 124-125.

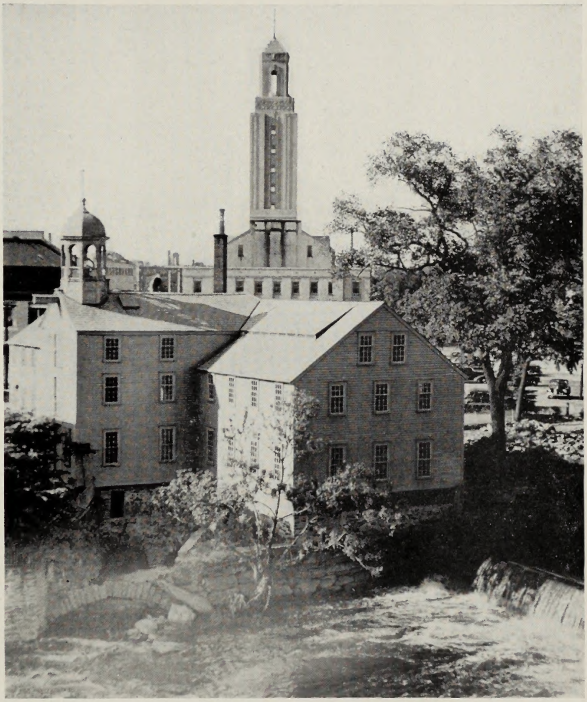
which all processes for the manufacture of cotton from raw material to the perfected cloth were combined was erected at Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1813.

Mr. Slater was simple in his habits and was, as he himself said "a candid Englishman". His life outside of his business was uneventful. He was a tireless worker. He was ever ready to help his countrymen who needed assistance. He established schools at the factories for the benefit of operators. He is accredited with establishing the first Sunday School in this country. In the years beyond middle life, Mr. Slater became largely interested in both woolen mills and machine shops. He died at Pawtucket, April 1835.[1]

The Old Slater Mill is open Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings with no charge for admission. The cupola on top of the building contains the bell once rung to summon the workers in the days when the mill was active. A trench for developing water-power runs underneath the building. Within the mill, are several pieces of machinery that Samuel Slater built when he came to Pawtucket from England in 1790. These and other colonial relics are preserved by the Pawtucket Chamber of Commerce as a memorial to the founder of the cotton textile industry in America.[2]

1/ Moore, Alfred H. Pictuesque Rhode Island. Providence: T. A. and H. A. Reid, 1881. pp. 125-126.

2/ Miner, William Harlow. Our State: Rhode Island Providence: Oxford Press, 1922. pp. 125-126.



THE OLD SLATER MILL WITH NEW CITY HALL TOWER
IN BACKGROUND, PAWTUCKET

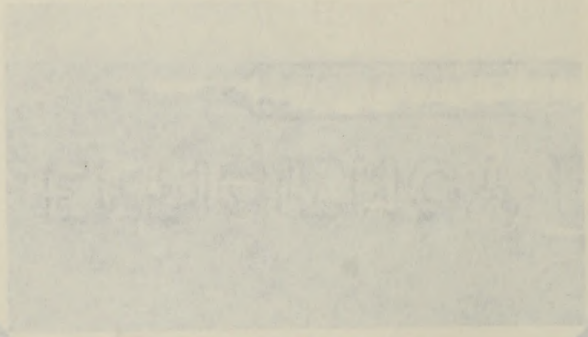
McCoy Stadium
Pawtucket Falls
Narragansett Race Track

The area of this city is 8.61 square miles. The City Clerk's office is in the City Hall, Pawtucket.

PORTSMOUTH

1940 Census — 1,693 Population

Portsmouth was settled in 1638, and was the second settlement, and one of the original towns joining to form the Colony of Rhode Island. It was most famous as the scene of a great town meeting, and a quarter meeting the year of its founding 1638. It is agreed that it is still the town Portsmouth. At the "Common Green" in Newport Falls at the Mill church, 1638. The name of Portsmouth was changed, the before time was Pocasset. It was not the town dining center, as the Portsmouth Priory was a monastic.



ST. ELIZABETH'S ABBEY, PORTSMOUTH, NH

GILBERT STUART

One of the most romantic figures in Rhode Island History is Gilbert Stuart, the great artist. Upon the banks of the Pettaquamscutt River in North Kingstown, stands an old shingled house with a "hip" roof. Here in December, 1775 Gilbert Stuart was born. The house is now in charge of a caretaker and is open to the public.

His father was a snuff manufacturer. Mr. Stuart was a Scotchman and came to America to make a fortune. He lost money instead of making it.

When Gilbert was twelve years old, his family went to Newport where the children could attend school. He had one sister. She had been his only playmate. After the family went to Newport, Gilbert was entered as a pupil in Reverend George Bissett's boys' school. Although, he had been spoiled by his parents, he became very popular with the boys. He was not fond of study, but there was one study he cared for more than sports and games, and that was his drawing.

Dr. Hunter, the family physician, was very interested in Gilbert's drawings and asked him to paint his two dogs. He was then only thirteen years old. When still a boy, he painted the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John Bannister which can be seen in the Redwood Library at Newport. When eighteen years old, Gilbert went to Scotland with a Mr. Cosmos Alexander, his

GILBERT STUART

One of the most romantic figures in Rhode Island History is Gilbert Stuart, the great artist. Upon the banks of the Petaquamscutt River in North Kingstown, stands an old shingled house with a "hip" roof. Here in December, 1755 Gilbert Stuart was born. The house is now in charge of a caretaker and is open to the public.

His father was a small manufacturer. Mr. Stuart was a Scotchman and came to America to make a fortune. He lost money instead of making it.

When Gilbert was twelve years old, his family went to Newport where the children could attend school. He had one sister. She had been his only playmate. After the family went to Newport, Gilbert was entered as a pupil in Reverend George Bissett's boys' school. Although, he had been spoiled by his parents, he became very popular with the boys. He was not fond of study, but there was one study he cared for more than sports and games, and that was his drawing.

Dr. Hunter, the family physician, was very interested in Gilbert's drawings and asked him to paint his two dogs. He was then only thirteen years old. When still a boy, he painted the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John Sanmiater which can be seen in the Redwood Library at Newport. When eighteen years old, Gilbert went to Scotland with a Mr. Cosmos Alexander, his

teacher, who later died, leaving Gilbert stranded with no money. He worked his way home on a boat.

He resumed his painting and painted many wealthy people in Newport. He was delighted with the money he earned, but he spent if freely. Then came the Revolution. Stuart had no interest in the cause of the colonies. On June 16, he sailed for England, hoping to study with Sir Benjamin West, a painter from Philadelphia, who had gone to London and won fame. Gilbert did not try to see West for two years. He was again poor and hungry. Later he applied for a position as an organist and received one hundred and fifty dollars a year. Soon this was spent. An old-time friend rescued him from his miserable surroundings, and he finally made the acquaintance of West who willingly took him as a pupil. Stuart also lived with him.

A portrait of a Mr. William Grant, a Scotchman, skating on the Serpentine River was a great success and was offered to the Royal Academy. There was nothing more his teacher, West, could teach him. So he set up a studio of his own.

When he was thirty, he fell in love with a Miss Charlotte Coates, the daughter of an English doctor. She sang well. Stuart was also very musical. She liked pleasure and gayety as much as her husband and was as poor a manager as he. Their debts were great, so they decided to go to Dublin, but they did no better there. They decided to come to America, but not to Rhode Island. They made New York their home. He was at this time anxious to paint a portrait of George Washington. The

teacher, who later died, leaving Gilbert stranded with no money. He worked his way home on a boat.

He resumed his painting and painted many wealthy people in Newport. He was delighted with the money he earned, but he spent it freely. Then came the Revolution. Stuart had no interest in the cause of the colonies. On June 16, he sailed for England, hoping to study with Sir Benjamin West, a painter from Philadelphia, who had gone to London and won fame. Gilbert did not try to see West for two years. He was again poor and hungry. Later he applied for a position as an organist and received one hundred and fifty dollars a year. Soon this was spent. An old-time friend rescued him from his miserable surroundings, and he finally made the acquaintance of West who willingly took him as a pupil. Stuart also lived with him.

A portrait of a Mr. William Grant, a Scotchman, meeting on the Serpentine River was a great success and was offered to the Royal Academy. There was nothing more his teacher, West, could teach him. So he set up a studio of his own.

When he was thirty, he fell in love with a Miss Charlotte Coates, the daughter of an English doctor. She sang well. Stuart was also very musical. She liked pleasure and luxury as much as her husband and was as poor a manager as he. Their debts were great, so they decided to go to Dublin, but they did no better there. They decided to come to America, but not to Rhode Island. They made New York their home. He was at this time anxious to paint a portrait of George Washington. The

Duke of Kent wished him to return to England to have his portrait painted, but this Stuart refused to do.

In the winter of 1794, Stuart went to Philadelphia to meet the President. In the spring of 1795, he arranged for the sittings. His first painting he did not like, but two others pleased him more. One is the possession of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and the other the "Lansdowne" is in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.[1]

In 1922, a bust portrait of Stuart was placed in the Hall of Fame at New York University, the first artist to be so honored.

After Stuart came back to America, he painted at least eight hundred paintings. The General Assembly of Rhode Island voted to have Stuart paint two full-length portraits of Washington for Providence and Newport, then the two capitals. After leaving New York, he took up residence in Washington and Boston. Here in 1828, he died. In a cemetery in Boston Common, he is buried, but Rhode Island claims him as one of her great native sons.[2]

1/ Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. pp. 157-169.
2/ Miner, Lilian Burleigh. Our State: Rhode Island. Providence: Oxford Press, 1925. pp. 162-163.

Duke of Kent wished him to return to England to have his portrait painted, but this Stuart refused to do.

In the winter of 1794, Stuart went to Philadelphia to meet the President. In the spring of 1795, he arranged for the sittings. His first painting he did not like, but two others pleased him more. One is the possession of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and the other the "Lansdowne" is in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.[1]

In 1922, a best portrait of Stuart was placed in the Hall of Fame at New York University, the first artist to be so honored.

After Stuart came back to America, he painted at least eight hundred paintings. The General Assembly of Rhode Island voted to have Stuart paint two full-length portraits of Washington for Providence and Newport, then the two capitals. After leaving New York, he took up residence in Washington and Boston. Here in 1828, he died. In a cemetery in Boston Common, he is buried, but Rhode Island claims him as one of her great native sons.[2]

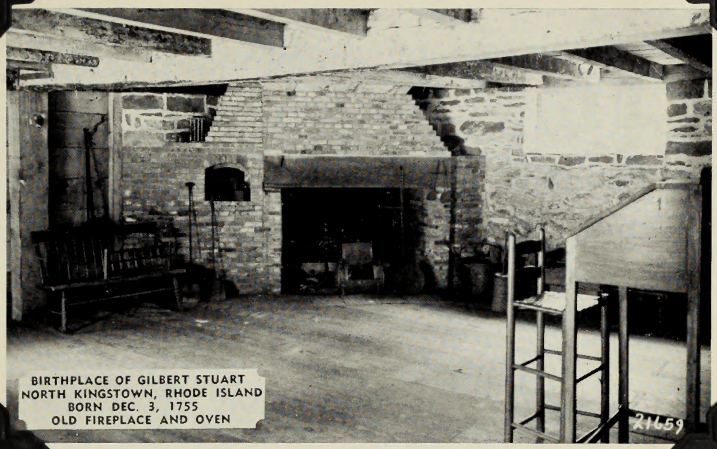
1/ Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. pp. 197-199.
2/ Miner, Lilian Burleigh. Our State: Rhode Island. Providence: Oxford Press, 1922. pp. 152-153.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF GILBERT STUART
NORTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
BORN DEC. 3, 1755
PAINTER OF WASHINGTON
21656

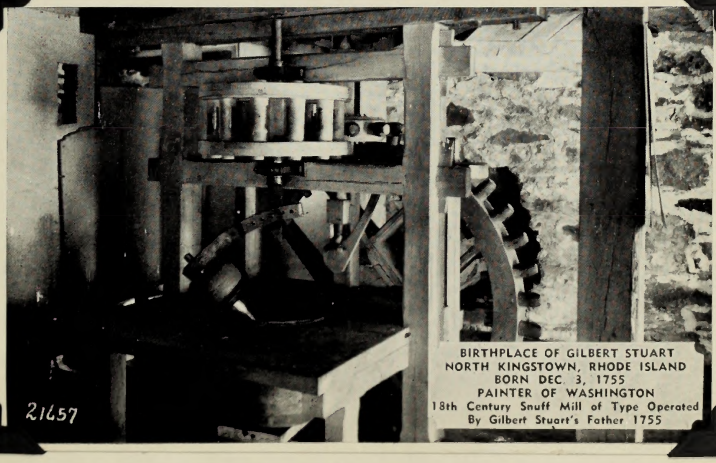
THE BIRTHPLACE OF GILBERT STUART
NORTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
Born Dec. 3, 1755 Painter of Washington
Room in Which Gilbert Stuart Was Born
Period Furniture
21658

POST CARD

POST CARD



BIRTHPLACE OF GILBERT STUART
NORTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
BORN DEC. 3, 1755
OLD FIREPLACE AND OVEN



BIRTHPLACE OF GILBERT STUART
NORTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND
BORN DEC. 3, 1755
PAINTER OF WASHINGTON
18th Century Snuff Mill of Type Operated
By Gilbert Stuart's Father 1755

POST CARD

POST CARD

OLD NARRAGANSETT CHURCH BUILT 1707
MOVED TO WICKFORD 1800
GILBERT STUART, FOREMOST AMERICAN PORTRAIT PAINTER
WAS BAPTIZED HERE 1756

POST CARD

Portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, Rhode Island painter.
This portrait hangs in the State Reception Room in the Capitol

The Old State House in Providence where Rhode Island signed its own Declaration of Independence on May 4, 1776. George Washington was sworn in as President of the United States on this site.

Search for Gilbert Stuart's Descendants

NEW YORK, Mar. 5.—(UP)—Where are the descendants of Gilbert Stuart, the Artists' Fellowship, Inc., would like to know.

The fellowship has been trying for more than a month to find a lineal descendant of the famous portrait painter of George Washington. They have had no luck.

The fellowship ran into the genealogical mystery when it decided to give Stuart first mention, among artists of an earlier period, in its newly-prepared Doomsday Book. The huge, ornate book contains parchment-like testimonials to the greatness of those honored within it.

The fellowship is preparing duplicate testimonials to be presented to a lineal descendant of the honored artist.

History Confused

"We agreed on Stuart as the top portrait man of his day," said Francis Vandeveer Kughler, historian of the fellowship. "We had no idea there was a scarcity of Stuart descendants."

Kughler drew up the Stuart testimonial. Then he began looking. He looked in art histories. They told all about Stuart's art but nothing about his family. He looked in biographical dictionaries. One said Stuart had two daughters, one mentioned four daughters, one said he had 12 children.

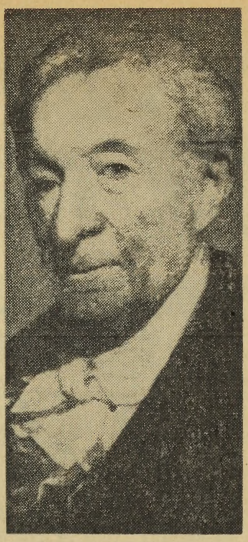
"There was a lot of confusion about it," Kughler said.

He consulted two Revolutionary War societies, the National Gallery in Washington, the Redwood Library in Newport, R.I., and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. They all passed the buck to other outfits.

Only One Reply

Then he put a classified advertisement in two New York newspapers:

"URGENT: Will lineal descendants of Gilbert Stuart, artist of the Revolutionary War period who painted portraits of Washington and other leading figures, please communicate with the undersigned on a matter of the greatest family interest?"



GILBERT STUART
As painted by John Neagle.

That was on Feb. 1. To date there has been only one reply. It was from a woman who said she thought she remembered a deceased great aunt telling her Stuart was in their genealogy, in some connection or other.

Kughler hired an expert genealogist. After two weeks of poking into records and files, the genealogist, noting she had been hired to find "the oldest living descendant of Gilbert Stuart," reported:

"Seemingly, there isn't one."

To Continue Search

The genealogist got so interested that she promised to continue the investigation free of charge to satisfy her own curiosity.

Stuart died in Boston in [illegible]. His widow and four surviving daughters moved to Newport, according to the genealogist's findings. A daughter named Ann married a man named Stebbins. There had been 12 Stuart children, including a son, it was indicated.

That's as far as the information goes.

Kughler's studio is at 39 East 35th Street, New York.

CAROLINE HAZARD

Holder of many degrees and an educator of note, Caroline Hazard was President of Wellesley College in Massachusetts from 1899 to 1910. She was an elector of the Hall of Fame. Through her efforts the enrollment was doubled, and the college increased greatly in material and financial resources. At that time she was internationally known as America's foremost woman educator.

Born in Peace Dale, Rhode Island, June 10, 1856, she was one of five children. Her father was a woolen manufacturer at Peace Dale. It was he who built "Oaklands", the family mansion on the large Hazard Estate. He also built the Peace Dale Congregational Church.

Roland Gibson Hazard was her grandfather, a philosopher, a manufacturer and an author. "College Tom" Hazard, her great great grandfather, was a mathematician and author. She was a ninth generation descendent of Thomas Hazard, who came to Portsmouth in 1639. He was one of the six men to lay out the town of Newport. She was an aunt of Thomas P. Hazard, former State Treasurer, and of Leonard Bacon, 1941 Pulitzer Prize winner in poetry.

She edited four volumes of the works of Roland Gibson Hazard, her grandfather, from whom she inherited many of her intellectual tastes. Her other literary works included verse,

CAROLINE HAZARD

Holder of many degrees and an educator of note, Caroline Hazard was President of Wellesley College in Massachusetts from 1899 to 1910. She was an elector of the Hall of Fame. Through her efforts the enrollment was doubled, and the college increased greatly in material and financial resources. At that time she was internationally known as America's foremost woman educator.

Born in Peace Dale, Rhode Island, June 10, 1856, she was one of five children. Her father was a woolen manufacturer at Peace Dale. It was he who built "Oaklands", the family mansion on the large Hazard Estate. He also built the Peace Dale Congregational Church.

Roland Gibson Hazard was her grandfather, a philosopher, a manufacturer and an author. "College Tom" Hazard, her great great grandfather, was a mathematician and author. She was a ninth generation descendant of Thomas Hazard, who came to Portsmouth in 1639. He was one of the six men to lay out the town of Newport. She was an aunt of Thomas R. Hazard, former State Treasurer, and of Leonard Bacon, 1941 Pulitzer Prize winner in poetry.

She edited four volumes of the works of Roland Gibson Hazard, her grandfather, from whom she inherited many of her intellectual tastes. Her other literary works included verse,

essays, biographies, and histories. She wrote a bi-weekly column for the women's page of The Evening Bulletin from 1932 to 1934. She was a talented painter. On her 85th birthday, June 1941, she exhibited thirty-five water colors done the previous winter in Santa Barbara, California. The exhibition was held at Hazard Memorial Hall, given years before by her brothers in honor of their father. In November 1941, Miss Hazard presented twenty-five of her water colors to the South County Hospital, for the purpose of brightening the somber hospital walls for convalescent patients.

President of Wellesley for eleven years, she strongly advocated education for girls. She was not a college graduate herself, but received her education from tutors, governesses, and private schools. She went abroad for study. Under Professor J. Lewis Diman of Brown University, she studied history, and to him she gave great credit for arousing her interest in writing. She believed that college is the best place to fit girls to be good wives, mothers, and home makers. Ill health forced her retirement from Wellesley. She returned to Peace Dale, but not to retirement. She continued to write and take part in world affairs. It was largely through her efforts that the hospital in Wakefield was built, the only hospital in South County.

Every year a party was held at Steppingstone Kindergarten in Peace Dale, founded by her mother in 1888. After her mother's death in 1895, she continued this project.

essays, biographies, and histories. She wrote a bi-weekly column for the women's page of The Evening Bulletin from 1932 to 1934. She was a talented painter. On her 65th birthday, June 1941, she exhibited twenty-five water colors done the previous winter in Santa Barbara, California. The exhibition was held at Hazard Memorial Hall, given years before by her brothers in honor of their father. In November 1941, Miss Hazard presented twenty-five of her water colors to the South County Hospital, for the purpose of brightening the somber hospital walls for convalescent patients.

President of Wellesley for eleven years, she strongly advocated education for girls. She was not a college graduate herself, but received her education from tutors, governesses, and private schools. She went abroad for study. Under Professor J. Irvin Dimon of Brown University, she studied history, and to him she gave great credit for arousing her interest in writing. She believed that college is the best place to fit girls to be good wives, mothers, and home makers. Ill health forced her retirement from Wellesley. She returned to Peace Dale, but not to retirement. She continued to write and take part in world affairs. It was largely through her efforts that the hospital in Wakefield was built, the only hospital in South County.

Every year a party was held at Hyphighatons kindergarten in Peace Dale, founded by her mother in 1888. After her mother's death in 1893, she continued this project.

She gave money for scholarships at Yale, for Biblical Study at Jerusalem, for a library at Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, a college for negroes in Albany, Georgia. She gave to Chinese relief, entertained British refugee children at "Scallop Shell", a cottage on the estate in Peace Dale.

Miss Hazard was a woman of the highest and best and noblest in American life. To those who knew and loved her, she was the highest example of true Christian womanhood. The colored race has lost a warm friend and the nation a loyal citizen.

Miss Hazard died at Santa Barbara, California, March 10, 1945 in her 89th year.

News Item in the Providence Journal, March 10,1945.

She gave money for scholarships at Yale, for Biblical Study at Jerusalem, for a library at Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, a college for negroes in Albany, Georgia. She gave to Chinese relief, entertained British refugee children at "Scallop Shell", a cottage on the estate in Peace Dale.

Miss Hazard was a woman of the highest and best and noblest in American life. To those who knew and loved her, she was the highest example of true Christian womanhood. The colored race has lost a warm friend and the nation a loyal citizen.

Miss Hazard died at Santa Barbara, California, March 10, 1945 in her 89th year.

News Item in the Providence Journal, March 10,1945.

ANNE HUTCHINSON

In any story of Rhode Island, the only person who could draw the spotlight from Roger Williams would be Anne Hutchinson. She was one of fourteen children and was probably the first champion of "Women's Rights". She had influence not only in Rhode Island, but in the beginnings of the new nation.

Anne Marbury was born in England. Her father was a Puritan minister and her mother came from a family of education and culture. At an early age Anne married William Hutchinson. There was a great deal of trouble brewing in England because of religion, especially with the Puritans.

Anne and her husband, with their large family, decided to go to America. In those days, the women who were leaders were bound to get into trouble. Anne started to have meetings of her own sex. At first, there were no criticisms. At the end of two years, she was considered a disturber. She believed that all classes of people, rich or poor, educated or uneducated, were equal before the law with the same rights as to life, liberty, and justice.

Soon these ideas were condemned. She was tried by a court and was ordered banished from the colony in Boston. Anne and her family with eighteen other people started for Rhode Island. They were welcomed by Roger Williams who admired Anne Hutchinson. He did not agree with all her views. He encouraged

ANNE HUTCHINSON

In any story of Rhode Island, the only person who could draw the spotlight from Roger Williams would be Anne Hutchinson. She was one of fourteen children and was probably the first champion of "Women's Rights". She had influence not only in Rhode Island, but in the beginnings of the new nation.

Anne Marbury was born in England. Her father was a Puritan minister and her mother came from a family of education and culture. At an early age Anne married William Hutchinson. There was a great deal of trouble brewing in England because of religion, especially with the Puritans.

Anne and her husband, with their large family, decided to go to America. In those days, the women who were leaders were bound to get into trouble. Anne started to have meetings of her own sex. At first, there were no criticisms. At the end of two years, she was considered a disturber. She believed that all classes of people, rich or poor, educated or uneducated, were equal before the law with the same rights as to life, liberty, and justice.

Soon these ideas were condemned. She was tried by a court and was ordered banished from the colony in Boston. Anne and her family with eighteen other people started for Rhode Island. They were welcomed by Roger Williams who admired Anne Hutchinson. He did not agree with all her views. He encouraged

her to form a settlement on the Island of Aquidneck, or the Island of Rhode of Rhode Island. This is the present area of Middletown, Portsmouth, and Newport.

At Aquidneck, as at Providence, a government was established that gave the soul liberty. This colony grew and prospered.

After the death of her husband in 1642, Mrs. Hutchinson moved to New York. Here she met a tragic death. She and fifteen members of her household were killed by Indians. There is much more to tell about this interesting woman. She was the outstanding woman leader in this vicinity. She risked all to enjoy religious freedom which she believed was ths basis of a free state.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1939. vol. III, pp. 30-33.

her to form a settlement on the Island of Aquidneck, or the Island of Rhode or Rhode Island. This is the present area of Middletown, Portsmouth, and Newport.

At Aquidneck, as at Providence, a government was established that gave the soul liberty. This colony grew and prospered.

After the death of her husband in 1642, Mrs. Hutchinson moved to New York. Here she met a tragic death. She and fifteen members of her household were killed by Indians. There is much more to tell about this interesting woman. She was the outstanding woman leader in this vicinity. She risked all to enjoy religious freedom which she believed was the basis of a free state.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1928. Vol. III, pp. 30-32.

IDA LEWIS

Of all the Rhode Island women who achieved fame, none attained the world renown of the modest little woman who was born and lived most of her life in Newport. She became known as the"Grace Darling of America". Ida Lewis was really greater than Grace Darling, the English girl. The latter made one great rescue, aiding her father to get five persons off some rocks in the ocean near the Farne Islands, but Ida Lewis performed her daring deeds unaided.

Ida Lewis was born in 1841 in Newport. Her father, Captain Hosea Lewis, was a coastal and marine pilot, and was employed on a Newport revenue cutter at the time he married Ida's mother, who was the daughter of Dr. Aaron C. Willey of Block Island.

In 1857, the government built him a house on the island. Within six months, he was a victim of a stroke which left him an invalid. Ida was the second of his four children and was only fifteen years old. She gave up school in Newport and helped her mother take care of the house, the light, and the children. This was a difficult undertaking for two women, one of whom was only a girl. Every day she rowed the children to school in Newport and in the afternoon, she brought them back. She also procured the provisions for the family. In all kinds of weather, she rowed the children to the mainland. The trip

IDA LEWIS

Of all the Rhode Island women who achieved fame, none attained the world renown of the modest little woman who was born and lived most of her life in Newport. She became known as the "Grace Darling of America". Ida Lewis was really greater than Grace Darling, the English girl. The latter made one great rescue, aiding her father to get five persons off some rocks in the ocean near the Farne Islands, but Ida Lewis performed her daring deeds unaided.

Ida Lewis was born in 1841 in Newport. Her father, Captain Hosea Lewis, was a coastal and marine pilot, and was employed on a Newport revenue cutter at the time he married Ida's mother, who was the daughter of Dr. Aaron C. Willey of Block Island.

In 1857, the government built him a house on the island. Within six months, he was a victim of a stroke which left him an invalid. Ida was the second of his four children and was only fifteen years old. She gave up school in Newport and helped her mother take care of the house, the light, and the children. This was a difficult undertaking for two women, one of whom was only a girl. Every day she rowed the children to school in Newport and in the afternoon, she brought them back. She also procured the provisions for the family. In all kinds of weather, she rowed the children to the mainland. The trip

was short but it was very dangerous at times. Her father often wondered how she made it. She was small and underweight, but he often said with pride that she could "hold a boat in the teeth of the gale better than most men."

Her famous rescues began in 1859, and there are eighteen of them recorded. Her father died in 1872, and the mother succeeded him. Five years later. Ida became keeper, and held the position the rest of her life. The first rescue was of four men whose boat overturned. They were being swept out to sea when Ida saw them. She took one in at a time. This rescue was not known until six years later. On two occasions she rescued men who tried to steal her brother's boat. Another time she went to the aid of a man who struck Little Lime Rock. For this she received no thanks.

Her most noted rescue was made in 1869, when she set out in a bitter storm to aid two men whose cries she heard. They were returning to Fort Adams. She needed all her experience. Her boat was threatened time and time again, but she reached the light with two half-drowned men. Ida Lewis was famous overnight. Newspaper men, photographers, theatrical managers, and curious visitors called on her, but she remained calm and modest through it all.

In 1870, she married William H. Wilson of Black Rock, Connecticut, and went to the mainland to live. But she could not stay away, and shortly she was once more attending to duties at the light. As time went on, she made many rescues.

was short but it was very dangerous at times. Her father often wondered how she made it. She was small and underweight, but he often said with pride that she could "hold a boat in the teeth of the gale better than most men."

Her famous rescues began in 1850, and there are eighteen of them recorded. Her father died in 1872, and the mother succeeded him. Five years later, Ida became keeper, and held the position the rest of her life. The first rescue was of four men whose boat overturned. They were being swept out to sea when Ida saw them. She took one in at a time. This rescue was not known until six years later. On two occasions she rescued men who tried to steal her brother's boat. Another time she went to the aid of a man who struck little Rock. But this one received no thanks.

Her most noted rescue was made in 1880, when she set out in a bitter storm to aid two men whose cries she heard. They were returning to Port Adams. She reached all her experience. Her boat was threatened time and time again, but she reached the light with two half-drowned men. Ida Lewis was famous overnight. Newspaper men, photographers, theatrical managers, and curious visitors called on her, but she remained calm and modest through it all.

In 1870, she married William H. Wilson of Black Rock, Connecticut, and went to the mainland to live. But she could not stay away, and shortly she was once more attending to duties at the light. As time went on, she made many rescues.

Only she knows how many. She was honored by many societies and organizations and famous men and women came to see her. At one time a hundred persons a day came to call on her. This tired her more than her work. Her boat the "Rescue" is now in the Newport Historical Society. She was once given a new boat but preferred the old one.

Ida Lewis lost but one person in all the years she was on the island and that was because she arrived too late.

Up to the time of her death in 1911, she remained keeper of the light, and when she died not only Rhode Island but the whole world mourned a courageous woman, one who had been a rare model of sincere modesty and simplicity. Lime Rock Light has been honored with her name and is now connected to the mainland by a long wharf. The island is now the home of the Ida Lewis Yacht Club, but the rock itself is a lasting monument to its former mistress.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institutions for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1939. vol. III, pp. 222-224.

Only she knows how many. She was honored by many societies and organizations and famous men and women came to see her. At one time a hundred persons a day came to call on her. This tired her more than her work. Her boat the "Resque" is now in the Newport Historical Society. She was once given a new boat but preferred the old one.

Ida Lewis lost but one person in all the years she was on the island and that was because she arrived too late.

Up to the time of her death in 1911, she remained keeper of the light, and when she died not only Rhode Island but the whole world mourned a courageous woman, one who had been a rare model of sincere modesty and simplicity. Lime Rock Light has been honored with her name and is now connected to the mainland by a long wharf. The island is now the home of the Ida Lewis Yacht Club, but the rock itself is a lasting monument to its former mistress.

Haley, John William. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1929. vol. III, pp. 522-524.

HANNAH ROBINSON

The story of the unfortunate Hannah Robinson was one very familiar to the people of Narragansett. She was a celebrated beauty of her day. A gentleman from Newport, with whom she had been acquainted from childhood, and who was in every way worthy of her, became greatly attached to this charming girl. She was very fond of him, but for some unknown reason the father of the young girl refused his consent to the marriage. Mr. Robinson was very harsh and stern and quite unreasonable. Hannah was constantly watched. If she rode a servant went with her.

The obstacles that Mr. Robinson threw in their way only strengthened the attachment. His daughter, entirely unlike him in other respects, showed her determination in this affair. Her uncle sympathized with her, and knowing her spirit could not be broken, arranged meetings between the girl and Mr. Simons, her fiance.

At last the unhappy maiden seeing no way of influencing her father about her marriage, consented to an elopment. Pretending she intended to visit an aunt in Wickford, she left home, accompanied by a servant. On arriving at the gate of her aunt's house, Mr. Simons was waiting with a carriage. In spite of the pleas of the servant who feared for his own safety, she entered the carriage. When Mr. Robinson heard of this he was

HANNAH ROBINSON

The story of the unfortunate Hannah Robinson was one very familiar to the people of Narragansett. She was a celebrated beauty of her day. A gentleman from Newport, with whom she had been acquainted from childhood, and who was in every way worthy of her, became greatly attached to this charming girl. She was very fond of him, but for some unknown reason the father of the young girl refused his consent to the marriage. Mr. Robinson was very haughty and stern and quite unreasonable. Hannah was constantly watched. If she rode a servant went with her.

The obstacles that Mr. Robinson threw in their way only strengthened the attachment. His daughter, entirely unlike him in other respects, showed her determination in this affair. Her whole sympathies with her, and knowing her spirit could not be broken, arranged meetings between the girl and Mr. Simons, her fiance.

At last the unhappy maiden seeing no way of influencing her father about her marriage, consented to an elopement. Pretending she intended to visit an aunt in Wickford, she left home, accompanied by a servant. On arriving at the gate of her aunt's house, Mr. Simons was waiting with a carriage. In spite of the pleas of the servant who feared for his own safety, she entered the carriage. When Mr. Robinson heard of this he was

furious. He offered a reward for their return, but no one helped him. They were not discovered, although they were married in Providence. The name of the clergyman could not be learned.

Her happiness was short lived. Because of the hardships she had to endure, she slowly declined. Her mother begged her father to let her return. It was too late, and in a few short weeks she died, a victim of her father's unkindness.

The Hannah Robinson House can be seen today. It is well preserved. It was in this house that Hannah met the Frenchman whom she later married. The west bedroom which was occupied by Lafayette during the Revolutionary War contains the names of French officers scratched on the window panes.

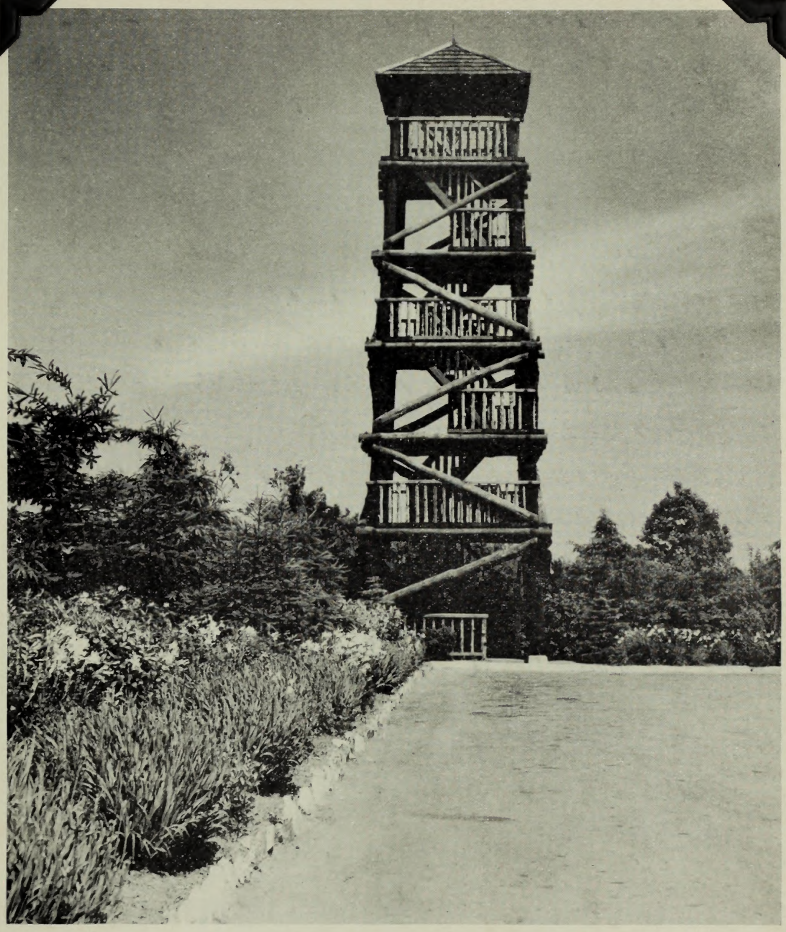
Monroe, Wilfred H. Picturesque Rhode Island. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1881. pp. 284-286.

Turlons. He offered a reward for their return, but no one helped him. They were not discovered, although they were married in Providence. The name of the clergyman could not be learned.

Her happiness was short lived. Because of the hardships she had to endure, she slowly declined. Her mother begged her father to let her return. It was too late, and in a few short weeks she died, a victim of her father's unkindness.

The Hannah Robinson House can be seen today. It is well preserved. It was in this house that Hannah met the Frenchman whom she later married. The west bedroom which was occupied by Lafayette during the Revolutionary War contains the names of French officers scratched on the window panes.

Monroe, Wilfred H. Picturesque Rhode Island. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1881. pp. 284-286.



The observation tower in Hannah Robinson Park on Alternate Route 1, the Tower Hill Road, affords an unexcelled view of the surrounding country. This tower on McSparran Hill in the town of North Kingstown was recently used by the Army for observation work. From the top platform the following can be seen on a clear day: one lightship, four bays, three sounds, innumerable rivers, points in eastern Connecticut and northern Rhode Island, many hills and the Atlantic Ocean. A telescope is available in the tower for those who wish to scan the horizon. Visitors report this look-out to be one of the finest in New England.

There are over thirty golf courses in Rhode Island. The public links and the private clubs are equally popular. The City of Providence operates the Triggs Memorial Park links. Other well known courses are the Rhode Island Country Club, West Warwick Country Club, Metacomet, Agawam, and Pawtucket Golf Club. A nine hole course is maintained by the State at Goddard Park in Warwick.

The various golfing competitions are being revived this year after a lapse from during the war. These tournaments include the State open, Amateur Championship, Junior Championship, County tournaments and the various Country Clubs.

BETSY WILLIAMS

Betsy Williams was born in the little old cottage that stands near the Elmwood entrance to Roger Williams Park. A statue of Roger Williams is nearby.

Many people think that Betsy was either the wife or the daughter of the founder of this city, but this is not the case. She is a direct descendent of Roger Williams. In this cottage Betsy was born June 29, 1790. She died at the age of 82 years.

At her death the farm was valued at $40,000. It lay within the Cranston boundaries, but was annexed to Providence in 1873. At the time of her death, the farm, that is now the Park, was leased to another, but her will gave the city a clear title to it. Through her generosity, this city acquired a great wilderness, but has gradually been transferred into one of the most beautiful parks in the country. The beautiful flowers, the shady walks, the sparkling waters, the monkeys, the specimens in the museum, the Temple of Music, the grassy carpets, and winter skating on the lakes have charmed old and young alike. There are 432 acres of woodland and lakes.

For some time Betsy's home was not available to the public, but it is now open at certain hours. There are many interesting things in the house that show how people of that time lived.

Betsy lived in the little house after the death of her

BETSY WILLIAMS

Betsy Williams was born in the little old cottage that stands near the Elmwood entrance to Roger Williams Park. A statue of Roger Williams is nearby.

Many people think that Betsy was either the wife or the daughter of the founder of this city, but this is not the case. She is a direct descendant of Roger Williams. In this cottage Betsy was born June 29, 1790. She died at the age of 82 years.

At her death the farm was valued at $40,000. It lay within the Cranston boundaries, but was annexed to Providence in 1873. At the time of her death, the farm, that is now the Park, was leased to another, but her will gave the city a clear title to it. Through her generosity, this city acquired a great wilderness, but has gradually been transferred into one of the most beautiful parks in the country. The beautiful flowers, the shady walks, the sparkling waters, the lookoye, the specimens in the museum, the Temple of Music, the grassy carpets, and winter skating on the lakes have charmed old and young alike. There are 433 acres of woodland and lakes.

For some time Betsy's home was not available to the public, but it is now open at certain hours. There are many interesting things in the house that show how people of that time lived.

Betsy lived in the little house after the death of her

parents with her sister Rhoda who later became blind. When she died the property went to Betsy. The latter was considered very attractive with red hair and of medium height and build. She was later considered a bit queer living alone in the wilderness of her farm. This quaint farmhouse is recognized as one of the notable historic places in Rhode Island. People from far and near visit its rolling acres.

Providence will be always in debt to Betsy Williams for providing this expansive playground within the city limits.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, vol. I, pp. 73-74.

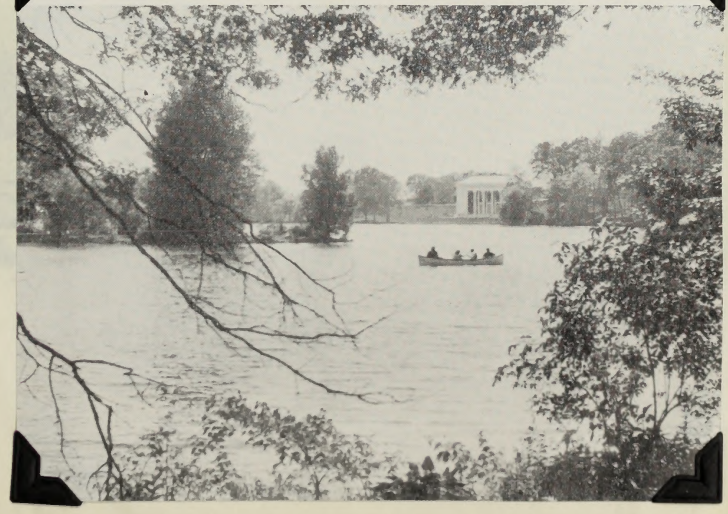
parents with her sister Rhoda who later became blind. When she died the property went to Betsy. The latter was considered very attractive with red hair and of medium height and build. She was later considered a bit queer living alone in the wilderness of her farm. This quaint farmhouse is recognized as one of the notable historic places in Rhode Island. People from far and near visit its rolling acres.

Providence will be always in debt to Betsy Williams for providing this expansive playground within the city limits.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, vol. I, pp. 73-74.

ETSY WILLIAMS COTTAGE, HOME OF DIRECT DESCENDANT OF ROGER WILLIAMS, IN PARK NAMED FOR T
FOUNDER OF PROVIDENCE. THE COTTAGE WAS BUILT BY NATHANAEL WILLIAMS IN 1773

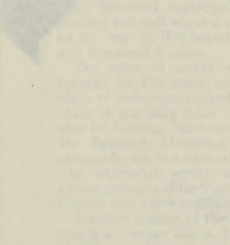
ROGER WILLIAMS PARK — *Benedict Memorial in background*



[illegible] In return for [illegible] the [illegible] for protection [illegible] Roger Williams, [illegible] clothing and a [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] was given a piece of land [illegible] of the Seekonk River [illegible] Street and there we find him in the spring of 1636, somewhere on the eastern shore of what is now Omega Point, [illegible] and [illegible] settled [illegible] a group that had [illegible] before him. This group included Thomas Angell, William Smith, a miller, who had been banished from Dorchester, Francis Wickes, a young man who was a friend of Smith's, another banished as "a friend of Richard Waterman's," Joshua Verin, a roper of Salem, and William Harris, a young man who had come over from England on the same ship with Roger Williams.

This settlement did not last long for [illegible] been explained to Williams' own satisfaction. [illegible] had [illegible] and began to build [illegible] of Seekonk [illegible] I received [illegible] from my ancient friend, Mr. Winthrop, governor of Plymouth, professing [illegible] and others were and were [illegible] since I [illegible] the Massachusetts magistrates [illegible] and [illegible] universal [illegible]

Liberally interpreted from all [illegible] sources the following account appears in [illegible]. With entirely a simple disturbing the [illegible] of the [illegible] Seekonk, the [illegible] [illegible] before [illegible] with the Williams party, [illegible] guided out of Omega Point [illegible] across the opposite shore of the River. Clearly the men scanned the long [illegible] stretching westward and northward with the exhibit broke the silence [illegible] the swish of paddles and the shrill cry of a sea gull far down the river where the waters seemed more ruffled than today at hand. As the party approached a great, dark-colored rock that overlooking the waters above a [illegible] bend, there suddenly appeared seated [illegible] who called out and beckoned the strangers to come closer. Unhesitatingly one in [illegible] of these explorers urged flight and a quick return across the river but Roger Williams knew that he was in Narragansett territory and that he could trust [illegible] friends. He gave orders to proceed [illegible] approach the rock. Then, according [illegible] tradition, one of the Indians [illegible] to spell out their business and [illegible]



Roger Williams Cottage

Esek Hopkins House

The Roger Williams Monument in the Park was erected by the City of Providence in 1876-77. The figures are of bronze on a granite base and the entire monument was designed by Franklin Simmons of Rome. It depicts liberty and freedom which were the concepts of government of the founder of Providence.

ONE OF THE LAKES IN ROGER WILLIAMS PARK

CHAPTER VII

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

THE ARCADE

Located in the very heart of the business district of the City of Providence, the Arcade seems to keep up with the times. Years ago the Arcade was the showplace of Providence. At the time it was built, over a hundred years ago, there was scarcely a shop or business place of any kind on Westminster Street. The business section was then on South Water Street and North Main and South Main Streets. It was known as "Cheapside".

At the time the Arcade was built, there were several others erected in the country. It was similar to the Madaleine of Napoleon in Paris. The Providence Arcade is the only one remaining. It is one of the most interesting remains of Greek revival period in America. It covers a block from Westminster to Weybosset Streets. Each of the columns weighs thirteen tons. It was built in 1828, and the columns were cut from Bear Rock Ledge granite quarry in Johnston. They were hauled one by one on a specially constructed low gear drawn by fifteen yoke of oxen across the Olneyville bridge. One column broke and now stands on the Field lot in the Old North Burial Ground. Its base now marks the original grave of Roger Williams in the rear of the Sullivan Dorr Mansion on Benefit Street.[1]

With the exception of some columns recently erected at St. John the Divine Cathedral in New York, they are the

THE ARCADE

Located in the very heart of the business district of the City of Providence, the Arcade seems to keep up with the times. Years ago the Arcade was the showplace of Providence. At the time it was built, over a hundred years ago, there was scarcely a shop or business place of any kind on Westminster Street. The business section was then on South Water Street and North Main and South Main Streets. It was known as "Cheapside".

At the time the Arcade was built, there were several others erected in the country. It was similar to the Madelaine of Napoleon in Paris. The Providence Arcade is the only one remaining. It is one of the most interesting remains of Greek revival period in America. It covers a block from Westminster to Weybosset Streets. Each of the columns weighs thirteen tons. It was built in 1828, and the columns were cut from Beer Rock Ledge granite quarry in Johnston. They were hauled one by one on a specially constructed low gear drawn by fifteen yoke of oxen across the Olneyville bridge. One column broke and now stands on the Field lot in the Old North Burial Ground. Its base now marks the original grave of Roger Williams in the rear of the Sullivan Dorr Mansion on Benefit Street.1/

With the exception of some columns recently erected at St. John the Divine Cathedral in New York, they are the

largest monolithic columns in America. It cost $145,000 and was completed by workmen in thirty days. It was the forerunner of the present department store.

On the cover of a small geography book printed over seventy years ago, the Arcade appears as one of the seven wonders of the United States.

Beyond Dorrance Street is the center of the shopping district. Among the many department stores and specialty shops is one which lays claim to being the oldest dry goods store in America. Gladding's Inc. is the successor to a business operating "At the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes" on North Main Street in 1776.[2]

The "Bunch of Grapes" can be seen at the Rhode Island Historical Society, formerly the John Brown House.

1/ Haley. John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, 1929. vol. I, p. 80.

2/ Miner, Lilian Burleigh. Our State: Rhode Island. Providence: Oxford Press, 1925. p. 162.

largest monolithic columns in America. It cost $145,000 and was completed by workmen in thirty days. It was the forerunner of the present department store.

On the cover of a small geography book printed over seventy years ago, the Arcade appears as one of the seven wonders of the United States.

Beyond Dorrance Street is the center of the shopping district. Among the many department stores and specialty shops is one which lays claim to being the oldest dry goods store in America. Gladding's Inc. is the successor to a business operating "At the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes" on North Main Street in 1772.[2]

The "Bunch of Grapes" can be seen at the Rhode Island Historical Society, formerly the John Brown House.

1\ Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island. Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Hynes Company, 1928. Vol. 1, p. 80.
2\ Miner, Lilian Burleigh. Our State: Rhode Island. Providence: Oxford Press, 1928. p. 132.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Not far from the Baptist Church, Roger Williams and his companions were greeted by the friendly Indians. They were invited by the Indians to share their meal of fish and corn. A short distance away once stood the home of Roger Williams. His spring was nearby. He lived, was baptized, and was buried near the spot.

Roger Williams organized the church and was its first pastor. For the first sixty years, there was no church building. The ministers received no pay. When Brown University was moved to the city of Providence, there were about four hundred people. One hundred and eighteen of these were Baptists. This led to the building in May, 1775, of the very meeting house that stands on North Main Street. It cost $25,000 and is considered a fine example of colonial architecture. It was dedicated during the Revolutionary War. During the gale of 1815, this building withstood the wind and waves, while all around it, buildings fell before the onslaught.

Since its erection, it has been the scene of the annual graduation exercises of Brown University, and many national and world-famous personages have spoken there.

When the death of George Washington was announced, services were held there. A solemn procession marched from the

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Not far from the Baptist Church, Roger Williams and his companions were greeted by the friendly Indians. They were invited by the Indians to share their meal of fish and corn. A short distance away once stood the home of Roger Williams. His spring was nearby. He lived, was baptized, and was buried near the spot.

Roger Williams organized the church and was its first pastor. For the first sixty years, there was no church building. The ministers received no pay. When Brown University was moved to the city of Providence, there were about four hundred people. One hundred and eighteen of these were Baptists. This led to the building in May, 1775, of the very meeting house that stands on North Main Street. It cost $28,000 and is considered a fine example of colonial architecture. It was dedicated during the Revolutionary War. During the gale of 1815, this building withstood the wind and waves, while all around it, buildings fell before the onslaught.

Since its erection, it has been the scene of the annual graduation exercises of Brown University, and many national and world-famous personages have spoken there.

When the death of George Washington was announced, services were held there. A solemn procession marched from the

home of Jeremiah Olney to the First Baptist Meeting House. It was a military funeral. Guns pealed every half-hour at sunset, and bells tolled their solemn notes until dark.

The bell belonging to the church was cast in London and weighed 2,515 pounds. It bore this inscription:

> "For freedom of conscience the town was first planted,
> Persuasion not force, was used by the people:
> This church is the eldest and has not recanted,
> Enjoying and granting bell, temple and steeple."1/

In the spring of 1787, this bell was broken and was recast. It served for fifty seven years, not only to call the people to church, but was rung at sunrise, noon and nine o'clock at night. The bell was again broken and recast twice in the year 1844.

In 1832 square pews were replaced by more modern ones and the pulpit changed. In 1885, a new organ was installed at a cost of $6,000. The pulpit platform and a new baptistry were constructed. An addition, called an "apse", was built on the east side of the building.

One can stand in the shadow of the church and think of the brave men and women who made this landmark a tradition. It is a noble heritage of the past and is now a part of the history of Rhode Island.

1/Haley, John Williams, The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, 1929. vol. I, pp. 62-63.

home of Jeremiah Olney to the first baptist Meeting House. It was a military funeral. Guns pealed every half-hour at sunset, and bells tolled their solemn notes until dark.

The bell belonging to the church was cast in London and weighed 2,313 pounds. It bore this inscription:

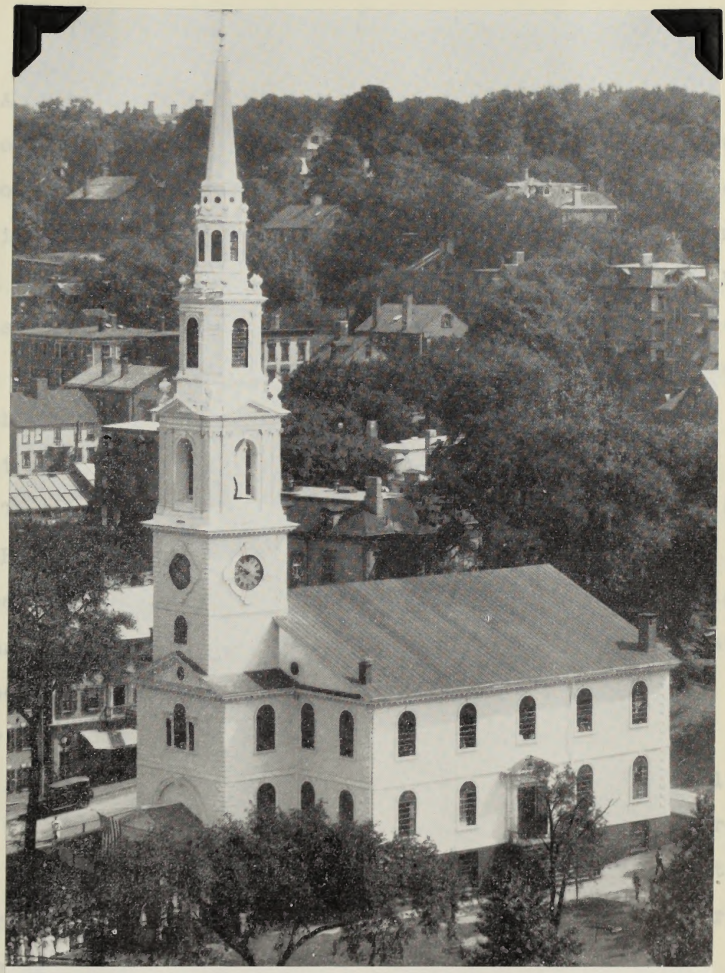
> "For freedom of conscience the town was first planted,
> Persuasion not force, was used by the people:
> This church is the oldest and has not recanted,
> Rejoicing and praising bell, temple and steeple."[1]

In the spring of 1787, this bell was broken and was recast. It served for fifty seven years, not only to call the people to church, but was rung at sunrise, noon and nine o'clock at night. The bell was again broken and recast twice in the year 1844.

In 1832 square pews were replaced by more modern ones and the pulpit changed. In 1883, a new organ was installed at a cost of $6,000. The pulpit platform and a new baptistry were constructed. An addition, called an "apse", was built on the east side of the building.

One can stand in the shadow of the church and think of the brave men and women who made this landmark a tradition. It is a noble heritage of the past and is now a part of the history of Rhode Island.

1/Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Dyke Company, 1922. vol. I, pp. 62-63.



FIRST BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE, 1775

City Hall, Providence

O[illegible] the main entrance of City Hall is a bronze statue of Roger Williams, surrounded by a fine strength quarter [illegible] in bronze.

The monument, an imposing bronze statue, is [illegible] in public [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

JOHN BROWN HOUSE

Among the early Providence settlers was the Reverend Chad Brown, the first pastor of the First Baptist Chruch, the first society of Baptists organized in America and the second oldest in the world. One of Chad Brown's great grandsons, James, married Hope Power. They had four sons, Nicholas, Joseph, John, and Moses. Moses is the best known of the four Brown brothers because of his varied interests and public spirited acts. The other three were prominent in the industrial life of the community and were leaders in civic affairs.

The John Brown House at 52 Power Street was designed by Joseph Brown in 1786, and is one of the finest examples of late Georgian architecture. John Quincy Adams described it in 1789, as the "most magnificent and elegant mansion that I have ever seen on this continent".[1] Notable is its beautiful doorway and window above it.

Almost square in plan, this three story house is built of red brick. Its trim is white wood and sandstone. The doorway is beautiful in design, bordered by panels and sidelights and surmounted by an elliptical fan-light. The interior is rich in decoration. The stairs, according to Antoinette Downing, with twisted balusters and ramped rail, take their traditional place at the back of the hall.[2] Their decoration, however, as well as the decoration of the hallway itself is elaborate and

JOHN BROWN HOUSE

Among the early Providence society was the Revered Obed Brown, the first pastor of the First Baptist Church, the first society of Baptists organized in America and the second oldest in the world. One of Obed Brown's great grandsons, James, married Hope Power. They had four sons. Nicholas, Joseph, John, and Moses. Moses is the best known of the four Brown brothers because of his varied interests and public spirited acts. The other three were prominent in the industrial life of the community and were leaders in civic affairs.

The John Brown House at 52 Power Street was designed by Joseph Brown in 1786, and is one of the finest examples of late Georgian architecture. John Quincy Adams described it in 1789, as the "most magnificent and elegant mansion that I have ever been on this continent."[1] Notable is its beautiful doorway and window above it.

Almost square in plan, this three story house is built of red brick. Its trim is white wood and sandstone. The doorway is beautiful in design, bordered by panels and sidelights and surmounted by an elliptical fan-light. The interior is rich in decoration. The stairs, according to Antoinette Downing, with twisted balusters and ramped rail, take their traditional place at the back of the hall.[2] Their decoration, however, as well as the decoration of the hallway itself is elaborate and

formal, in a manner new to domestic buildings in Rhode Island.

John Brown was the third, and the most adventurous of the four brothers. He was the leader of the Gaspee plot. One of his ships, the General Washington, was the first to sail from Providence to the West Indies. The bricks for his home are said to have been brought from England on his own ships.3/

In Colonial Days the house was the scene of many fashionable balls, and for a long time the annual commencement dinners of Brown University were held there. In the year of the Rhode Island Tercentenary, 1936, the house was opened to the public for inspection of its design and its many priceless art treasures. By the gift of the present owner, John Nicholas Brown, the mansion now belongs to the Rhode Island Historical Society. No more attractive place of historic charm could be found for its many and priceless treasures from days gone by. Thus, will the mansion of John Brown, great great uncle of the present John Nicholas Brown be preserved for future generations.4/

1/ Seeing Providence. Providence, Rhode Island: Providence Journal Company, 1947. p. 18.

2/ Downing, Antoinette Forrester. Early Homes of Rhode Island. Richmond, Virginia: Garret and Massie, 1937. p. 295.

3/ Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Pawtucket: J. C. Hall Company, 1944. vol.IV, p. 105.

4/ Federal Writers' Project. American Guide Series, Rhode Island. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1937. p. 279.

formal, in a manner new to domestic buildings in Rhode Island.

John Brown was the third, and the most adventurous of the four brothers. He was the leader of the Gaspee plot. One of his ships, the General Washington, was the first to sail from Providence to the West Indies. The bricks for his home are said to have been brought from England on his own ships.[3]

In Colonial Days the house was the scene of many fashionable balls, and for a long time the annual commencement dinners of Brown University were held there. In the year of the Rhode Island Tercentenary, 1936, the house was opened to the public for inspection of its design and its many priceless art treasures. By the gift of the present owner, John Nicholas Brown, the mansion now belongs to the Rhode Island Historical Society. No more attractive place or historic charm could be found for its many and priceless treasures from days gone by. Thus, will the mansion of John Brown, great great uncle of the present John Nicholas Brown be preserved for future generations.[4]

1/ Seaine Providence. Providence, Rhode Island: Providence Journal Company, 1947. p. 18.

2/ Downing, Antoinette Forrester. Early Homes of Rhode Island. Richmond, Virginia: Garret and Massie, 1937. p. 295.

3/ Haley, John William. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Pawtucket: G. H. Hall Company, 1928. vol.IV, p. 105.

4/ Federal Writers' Project. American Guide Series, Rhode Island. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1937. p. 272.

John Brown House on Power Street in Providence, where Washington was entertained on his last visit in 1790.

University Hall, the original building of Brown University, was visited by President Washington in 1790.

THE MARKET HOUSE

The Market House was completed in 1774, and is still standing in Market Square. The building was restored to its appearance of a century and a half ago in 1938-1939.

The lower story was used as a market. The second floor served, at various times, as a banquet hall, barracks for French soldiers during the Revolutionary War, and office of Samuel Bridgham, first Mayor of the City of Providence. The third story was added in 1797 by St. John's Lodge for Masonic quarters, and here in 1802, was organized St. John's Commandery Number One, the oldest Knights Templar organization in America.

One of the tablets on this historic building marks the height of the water in the Great Gale of 1815, when vessels were swept over the square. This mark was dimmed in September, 1938, when the hurricane brought tidal flood waters to an even higher level, more than thirteen feet above mean high tide, and flooded all downtown Providence.[1]

Following the erection of City Hall in 1878, when the city officials could take up their quarters there, the Market House became headquarters for the Board of Trade and its successor, The Chamber of Commerce. They stayed in the building until 1938, when the building was declared unsafe. The top story and roof were rebuilt in 1938, but the interior was left unfinished. In 1948 the city deeded the Market House

THE MARKET HOUSE

The Market House was completed in 1774, and is still standing in Market Square. The building was restored to its appearance of a century and a half ago in 1928-1929.

The lower story was used as a market. The second floor served, at various times, as a banquet hall, barracks for French soldiers during the Revolutionary War, and office of Samuel Bridgham, first Mayor of the City of Providence. The third story was added in 1797 by St. John's Lodge for Masonic quarters, and here in 1808, was organized St. John's Commandery Number One, the oldest Knights Templar organization in America.

One of the tablets on this historic building marks the height of the water in the Great Gale of 1815, when vessels were swept over the square. This mark was dimmed in September, 1938, when the hurricane brought tidal flood waters to an even higher level, more than thirteen feet above mean high tide, and flooded all downtown Providence.

Following the erection of City Hall in 1878, when the city officials could take up their quarters there, the Market House became headquarters for the Board of Trade and its successor, The Chamber of Commerce. They stayed in the building until 1928, when the building was declared unsafe. The top story and roof were rebuilt in 1929, but the interior was left unfinished. In 1942 the city deeded the Market House

to the Rhode Island School of Design. It is the only surviving pre-revolutionary building on the old Parade Ground, a place where the people of Providence demonstrated their resistance to unjust taxation by burning the British tea on the night of March 2, 1775.2/

Twice, in recent years, it has required firm, civic-minded people to save it, but it stands and will for many years.

1/ Seeing Providence. Providence, Rhode Island: Providence Journal Company, 1947. p. 23.

2/ Cady, John Hutchins. Highroads and Byroads of Providence: Providence: The Akerman-Standard Press, 1948. p.33.

to the Rhode Island School of Design. It is the only surviving pre-revolutionary building on the old Narade Ground, a place where the people of Providence demonstrated their resistance to unjust taxation by burning the British tea on the night of March 2, 1772.[2]

Twice, in recent years, it has required firm, civic-minded people to save it, but it stands and will for many years.

1/ Seeing Providence. Providence, Rhode Island: Providence Journal Company, 1947. p. 23.

2/ Cady, John Hutchins. Highways and Byways of Providence: Providence: The Akerman-Standard Press, 1928. p.38.

The Old Market House, in Providence, Now Known as the Chamber of Commerce Building

THE OLD STONE MILL

There is one historic relic in Rhode Island's midst which links the past with the present. The Old Stone Mill in Newport stands as a monument to the past about which there is no record. It stands in Touro Park, just off Bellevue Avenue. Judah Touro gave the city $10,000 to buy and improve the land around the Old Stone Mill. On the north side of the park is the roofless building, a circular stone tower with open arches below. The supporting pillars are flat, irregularly shaped stones, carefully laid with mortar. The Old Mill has been the subject of dispute for over a hundred years. Some believe it is a relic of the Norsemen. It is generally accepted as being the ruin of a windmill built by Benedict Arnold, Governor of the Colony in 1663.[1]

The Mill is of old Roman architecture. It is supported by eight pillars. In the east side of the structure above the arches, is a fireplace. It is up so high that it seems more like an altar than a cooking or heating unit. It was an old religious custom never to let the fires in the fireplace go out. There is on the southwest side of the tower, a white flintstone. It can be seen from the sea and was probably put there as a sighting spot.

It is well worth while to visit this spot. One can imagine the Vikings who came to this shore using it as a place

THE OLD STONE MILL

There is one historic relic in Rhode Island's midst which links the past with the present. The Old Stone Mill in Newport stands as a monument to the past about which there is no record. It stands in Touro Park, just off Bellevue Avenue. Judah Touro gave the city $10,000 to buy and improve the land around the Old Stone Mill. On the north side of the park is the roofless building, a circular stone tower with open arches below. The supporting pillars are flat, irregularly shaped stones, carefully laid with mortar. The Old Mill has been the subject of dispute for over a hundred years. Some believe it is a relic of the Norsemen. It is generally accepted as being the ruin of a windmill built by Benedict Arnold, Governor of the Colony in 1663.[1]

The Mill is of old Roman architecture. It is supported by eight pillars. In the east side of the structure above the arches, is a fireplace. It is up so high that it seems more like an alter than a cooking or heating unit. It was an old religious custom never to let the fires in the fireplace go out. There is on the southeast side of the tower, a white flintstone. It can be seen from the sea and was probably put there as a sighting spot.

It is well worth while to visit this spot. One can imagine the Viking who came to this shore using it as a place

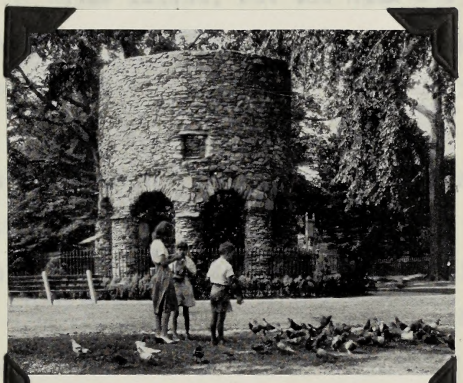
of worship. If one wishes to believe the other story, the giant arms of the windmill can be seen grinding corn for Benedict Arnold and his household.

The poet Longfellow has written a poem about the Viking lad and the prince's daughter, "The Skelton in Armor".2/

Whatever the true story, the Old Stone Mill has kept her secret well.

1/ Federal Writers' Project. American Guide Series, Rhode Island. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1937. p. 221.

2/ Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, 1929. vol. I, pp. 16-17.



OLD STONE MILL, NEWPORT

UNIVERSITY HALL

The Brown brothers were principally responsible for the removal of Rhode Island College from Warren to Providence. John Brown laid the cornerstone of University Hall. The firm of Brown brothers erected the original college building. All were generous to Rhode Island, but the name was not changed to Brown University until 1804, following a large gift by Nicholas II, son of Nicholas, one of the four brothers. John was treasurer of the college from 1775 to 1796. He was a leading figure in the First Baptist Church which was built from plans by Joseph Brown.

The restored University Hall, Brown's original college building, was reopened on May 4, 1940, the 164th anniversary of the signing of Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence. Built in 1770, the old landmark is now ready for many more generations. The modernized interior will not affect the simple unchanged exterior.

At one time it was Brown's only building. It was affectionately called "the College"and at the time it was completed the enrollment was only twenty-two students.

James Manning was Brown's first president. He came to Rhode Island to establish a Baptist College. A charter was given and signed October 24, 1765. In Warren, the classes were conducted in the parsonage of the Baptist Meeting House.

UNIVERSITY HALL

The Brown brothers were principally responsible for the removal of Rhode Island College from Warren to Providence. John Brown laid the cornerstone of University Hall. The firm of Brown brothers erected the original college building. All were generous to Rhode Island, but the name was not changed to Brown University until 1804, following a large gift by Nicholas II, son of Nicholas, one of the four brothers. John was treasurer of the college from 1775 to 1796. He was a leading figure in the First Baptist Church which was built from plans by Joseph Brown.

The restored University Hall, Brown's original college building, was reopened on May 4, 1940, the 164th anniversary of the signing of Rhode Island's Declaration of Independence. Built in 1770, the old landmark is now ready for many more generations. The modernized interior will not affect the simple unchanged exterior.

At one time it was Brown's only building. It was affectionately called "the College" and at the time it was completed the enrollment was only twenty-two students.

James Manning was Brown's first president. He came to Rhode Island to establish a Baptist College. A charter was given and signed October 24, 1764. In Warren, the classes were conducted in the parsonage of the Baptist Meeting House.

Reverend Manning was the pastor and launched his institution with William Rogers. He was the first and only student for nine months.

The first Commencement Day was September 7, 1769. There was a great deal of discussion as to the place for the college. Bristol, East Greenwich, and Newport wanted it, but it was finally decided to build it on the hill in Providence. This pleased President Manning and the first foundation was put in place May 14, 1770.

In those days there were no bull-dozers or steam shovels and it can be imagined what an undertaking it was. Since 1823, the building has been known as University Hall. The building is four stories high, one hundred and fifty feet long and forty-five feet wide. Even today it seems rather large for twenty-two students. But the sponsors were men of vision and hoped for growth and expansion and they were right.

Dr. Walter Lee Monroe, Class of 1879, has written a small volume which every Rhode Islander will find interesting. The Old Back Campus at Brown is a record of the university life as Dr. Monroe knew it. Hot water had to be heated over stoves after being lugged from two wells on the campus. This was Hope College, the sister of University Hall.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Pawtucket: J. C. Hall Company, 1944. vol. IV, pp. 74-77.

Reverend Manning was the pastor and launched his institution with William Rogers. He was the first and only student for nine months.

The first Commencement Day was September 7, 1926. There was a great deal of discussion as to the place for the college. Pawtucket, East Greenwich, and Newport wanted it, but it was finally decided to build it on the hill in Providence. This pleased President Manning and the first foundation was put in place July 14, 1770.

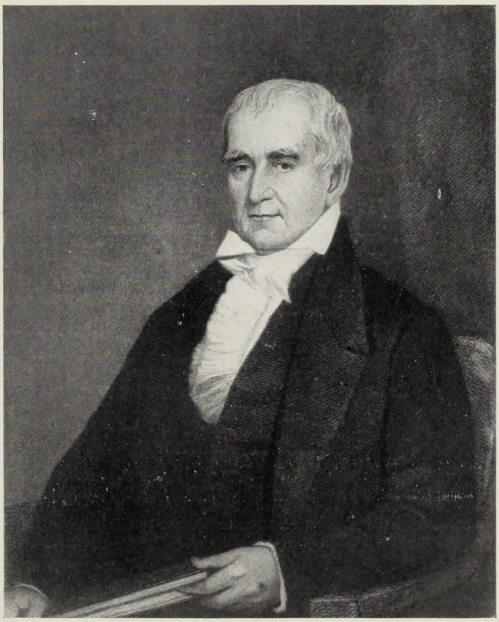
In those days there were no bull-dozers or steam shovels and it can be imagined what an undertaking it was. Since 1883, the building has been known as University Hall. The building is four stories high, one hundred and fifty feet long and forty-five feet wide. Even today it seems rather large for twenty-two students. But the sponsors were men of vision and it hoped for growth and expansion and they were right.

Dr. Walter Lee Monroe, Class of 1879, has written a small volume which every Rhode Islander will find interesting. The Old Back Campus at Brown is a record of the university life as Dr. Monroe knew it. Hot water had to be heated over stoves after being lugged from two wells on the campus. This was Hope College, the sister of University Hall.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island: Providence Institution for Savings. Institution: S. C. Mall Company, 1922. Vol. IV, pp. 2-77.

UNIVERSITY HALL

Post Card



Nicholas Brown

CHAPTER VIII

RHODE ISLAND TODAY

EDUCATION

It was long after the founding of Providence that any attention was given to schools. Parents instructed their own children, and, of course, this was only done when they had time. In Providence, land was set aside for a schoolhouse in 1663. In 1684, one William Turpin, a schoolmaster, arrived in this country and by 1687, brought about the building of a schoolhouse at the junction of North Main and Stampers Streets. Before this, he had been giving lessons to private pupils. His pay for a year was the sum of six pounds, one-half paid in beef, pork, corn, and the rest in silver. The teaching consisted in training in reading, writing, and a little arithmetic.

In 1735, another schoolmaster came to Providence. He was George Taylor who received permission of the Colonial Assembly to keep school in one of the rooms of the Colony House on North Main Street. In return for the privilege, he was bound to keep the glass in repair and to tend to the sundial in front of the building.

The most important subject was spelling. Most of the pupils were children of ship merchants and storekeepers. They needed to keep neat records that could be understood. After the first Court and Colony House was burned in 1758, the people began talking about schoolhouses. When they found out the cost,only one was built. This was known as the "Old Brick

EDUCATION

It was long after the founding of Providence that any attention was given to schools. Parents instructed their own children, and, of course, this was only done when they had time. In Providence, land was set aside for a schoolhouse in 1663. In 1664, one William Turpin, a schoolmaster, arrived in this country and by 1687, brought about the building of a schoolhouse at the junction of North Main and Stampers Streets. Before this, he had been giving lessons to private pupils. His pay for a year was the sum of six pounds, one-half paid in beef, pork, corn, and the rest in silver. The teaching consisted in teaching in reading, writing, and a little arithmetic.

In 1728, another schoolmaster came to Providence. He was George Taylor who received permission of the Colonial Assembly to keep school in one of the rooms of the colony house on North Main Street. In return for the privilege, he was bound to keep the glass in repair and to tend to the musical in front of the building.

The most important subject was spelling. Most of the pupils were children of ship merchants and storekeepers. They needed to keep neat records that could be understood. After the First Court and Colony House was burned in 1758, the people began talking about schoolhouses. When they found out the cost, only one was built. This was known as the "Old Brick

Schoolhouse" and was located on Meeting Street. It is now used as a school for crippled children. Part of the cost was met by the town, the rest by private funds. Two hours a day were spent in reading and understanding the English language. This school was attended by the children of the East-Siders. The West-Siders had built a school of their own at the corner of Mathewson and Chapel Streets.

The year 1768 saw the erection of Whipple Hall, a private schoolhouse of great local fame. It was located in the north end of Providence. There were two schools here. George Taylor was in charge of one, the upper school.

Meanwhile attention was turning to a different type of school, one that James Manning had begun at Warren. This gentleman who was the first president of the college for which he agitated strongly, had opened a Latin School to prepare pupils for the college which was not yet founded. His plan was such a success that he had to send to London for more books. After Brown University was founded, Manning's Latin School moved to College Street and took the title of University Grammar School.

James Manning's efforts in Warren were so successful that in 1766, a school was opened for young ladies. They were taught writing and arithmetic. There were two sessions a day, the first at 6 a.m. to 7:30 a.m., the second from 4p.m. to 6 p.m., hours no girl would like today.

All during this century, the schools had been private,

Schoolhouse" and was located on Meeting Street. It is now used as a school for crippled children. Part of the cost was met by the town, the rest by private funds. Two hours a day were spent in reading and understanding the English language. This school was attended by the children of the East-Siders. The West-Siders had built a school of their own at the corner of Hathaway and Chapel Streets.

The year 1768 saw the erection of Whipple Hall, a private schoolhouse of great local fame. It was located in the north end of Providence. There were two schools here. George Taylor was in charge of one, the upper school.

Meanwhile attention was turning to a different type of school, one that James Manning had begun at Warren. This gentleman who was the first president of the college for which he agitated strongly, had opened a Latin School to prepare pupils for the college which was not yet founded. His plan was such a success that he had to send to London for more books. After Brown University was founded, Manning's Latin School moved to College Street and took the title of University Grammar School.

James Manning's efforts in Warren were so successful that in 1768, a school was opened for young ladies. They were taught writing and arithmetic. There were two sessions a day, the first at 6 a.m. to 7:30 a.m., the second from 4p.m. to 6 p.m., hours no girl would like today.

All during this century, the schools had been private,

the pupils paying their tuition. The idea of free schools had been in the minds of prominent men for many years, but not until 1800 did they come into existence in Providence.[1]

The town of Newport in 1640 voted a hundred acres for school purposes and in 1653 had the first school in the State. Newport was the most important town in the colony and led in educational matters. Before the Revolution there was, besides the town school, a privately supported school for negro children, and in 1773 a morning and afternoon school for young ladies.

The establishment of the Rhode Island College, (later named Brown University) in 1764 added importance to education.

Not until 1800 did the State pass a general educational act to establish free schools for white children between the ages of six and sixteen to be held from four to eight months. The people opposed this so much that in 1803, this act was repealed. The town of Providence proceeded to develop a school program under the wise leadership of John Howland.

In 1828, the friends of education obtained from the Legislature an act which is the beginning of our public school system. Out of the money paid into the general treasury, $10,000 should be given to various towns for keeping public schools according to their population. Towns were directed to appoint school committees. The Governor, in 1843, appointed Henry Barnard, a great educator, to make a survey of the public schools then in Rhode Island. As a result of his

the pupils paying their tuition. The idea of free schools had been in the minds of prominent men for many years, but not until 1800 did they come into existence in Providence.[1]

The town of Newport in 1640 voted a hundred acres for school purposes and in 1663 had the first school in the State. Newport was the most important town in the colony and led in educational matters. Before the Revolution there was, besides the town school, a privately supported school for negro children, and in 1772 a morning and afternoon school for young ladies.

The establishment of the Rhode Island College, (later named Brown University) in 1764 added importance to education.

Not until 1800 did the State pass a general educational act to establish free schools for white children between the ages of six and sixteen to be held from four to eight months. The people opposed this so much that in 1803, this act was repealed. The town of Providence proceeded to develop a school program under the wise leadership of John Howland.

In 1828, the friends of education obtained from the legislature an act which is the beginning of our public school system. Out of the money paid into the general treasury, $10,000 should be given to various towns for keeping public schools according to their population. Towns were directed to appoint school committees. The Governor, in 1845, appointed Henry Barnard, a great educator, to make a survey of the public schools then in Rhode Island. As a result of his

studies, Mr. Barnard became the first Commissioner of Public Schools in Rhode Island.

High Schools followed the grammar schools at Providence in 1843, Newport in 1863, and Pawtucket in 1885. In time the public school banished the old academies and private schools. Most of these were connected with some religious group. The only ones left are the Moses Brown School in Providence, and the East Greenwich Academy.

In Providence, a State Normal School was established in 1871. This became, in 1920, the Rhode Island College of Education. In 1897, at Kingston, the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was founded. In 1909, this became the Rhode Island State College. Free instruction is provided from Kindergarten through College. The parochial schools have many fine buildings in the State.

University education is provided at Brown University (1764), seventh in age among American Colleges. Other colleges are Providence College (1917), Rhode Island School of Design (1878), Rhode Island College of Pharmacy (1903), and Salve Regina College for women at Newport (1947). Pembroke College for women was dedicated in 1897 and has grown rapidly.[2]

1/ Haley, John Willaims. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Istitution for Savings. Pawtucket: J. C. Hall Company, 1944. vol.IV, pp. 69-70.

2/ Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1936. pp. 45-46.

studies, Mr. Barnard became the first Commissioner of Public Schools in Rhode Island.

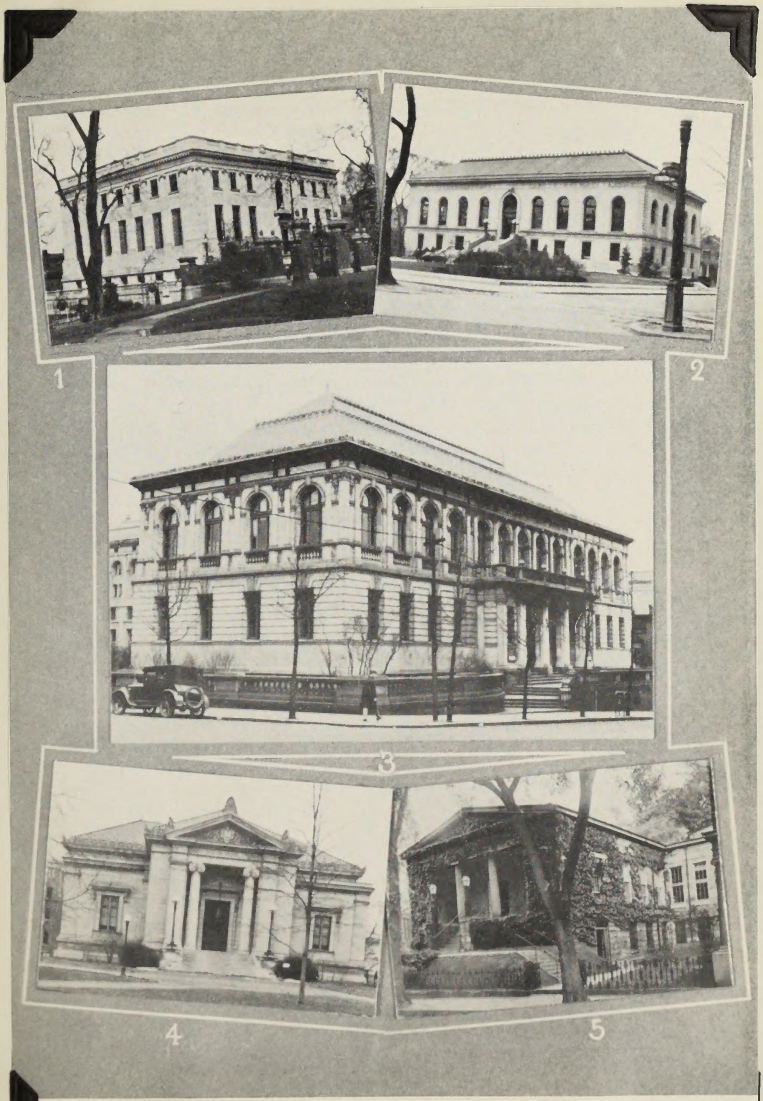
High Schools followed the grammar schools at Providence in 1843, Newport in 1853, and Pawtucket in 1885. In time the public school displaced the old academies and private schools. Most of these were connected with some religious group. The only ones left are the Moses Brown School in Providence, and the East Greenwich academy.

In Providence, a State Normal School was established in 1871. This became, in 1920, the Rhode Island College of Education. In 1897, at Kingston, the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was founded. In 1909, this became the Rhode Island State College. Free instruction is provided from Kindergarten through College. The parochial schools have many fine buildings in the State.

University education is provided at Brown University (1764), seventh in age among American Colleges. Other colleges are Providence College (1917), Rhode Island School of Design (1878), Rhode Island College of Pharmacy (1903), and Salve Regina College for women at Newport (1934). Pembroke College for women was dedicated in 1897 and has grown rapidly.[2]

1/ Haley, John William. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Pawtucket: v. 1. Mail Company, 1894. vol.IV, pp. 69-70.

2/ Arnold, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1935. pp. 43-44.



EMINENT LIBRARIES IN PROVIDENCE. 1–JOHN HAY LIBRARY. 2–ELMWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY. 3–PROVI-PUBLIC LIBRARY. 4–JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY. 5–THE ATHENAEUM.

[illegible] Episcopal Missionaries was sent to Newport, where a few years [illegible] St. Paul's Church, St. Paul's, first removed and enlarged in [illegible] a celebrated to for Merry-secret years by the Reverend James [illegible] [illegible] of the faith was St. Michael's in 1710, at Bristol; there is Plymouth [illegible] Church in Providence, now the Cathedral of St. John, the [illegible] in 1722, being replaced in 1811 by the present structure.

Congregational Church was established in Newport in 1720, and a second in 1728, but Providence, perhaps remembering the treatment of her illustrious founder by the Congregational hierarchy of Massachusetts, discouraged the efforts of her sister colony to establish their faith in their town. However, in 1728, through certain influence, the First Congregational Church in Providence was organized, and in 1741, the Brattleboro Congregational Church was established on the west side of the river. From this church was founded, in 1791, a third Congregational Church.

The Indian Meeting House in Charlestown has been used for religious services since early days.

The Jewish Synagogue at Newport was built in 1763, from the designs of Peter Harrison, the architect of the Redwood Library and the old Market House at Newport.

The Sabbatarian, or Seventh Day Baptists, found many converts in Tiverton, Westerly, Hopkinton and the southern portion of the colony early in the century. At Newport they built, in 1729, the charming little meeting house now preserved as a part of the Newport Historical Society's building.

In 1775 the Baptists of Providence erected the First Baptist Meeting House, called by some enthusiasts the Baptist Cathedral of America, whose slender spire is a charming feature of Providence's city line.

In the last decade of the century the work of James Lee, an ardent follower of John Wesley, resulted in the establishment of Methodist Episcopal churches in Bristol, Warren, East Greenwich and other towns.

The Baptists and Friends were the leading faiths and with the Episcopalians and Congregationalists gave expression to the religious life of the 18th century.

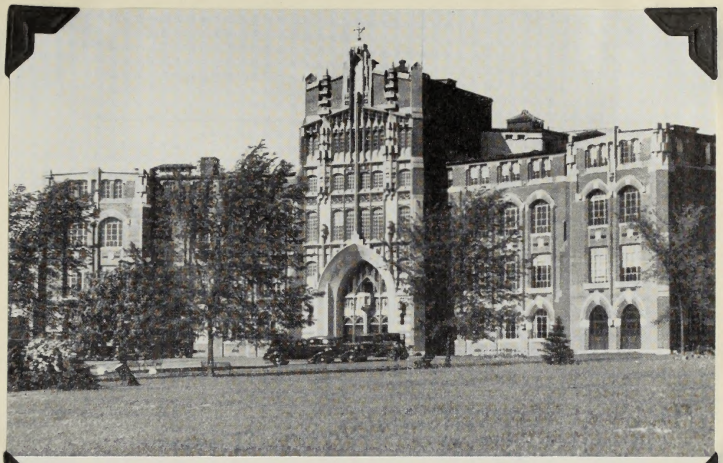
Religion in the Nineteenth Century

The opening of the 19th century brought great changes in the religious atmosphere and a gradual introgression of other faiths. Especially noteworthy are the rapid increase of Methodism, and later of Roman Catholicism.

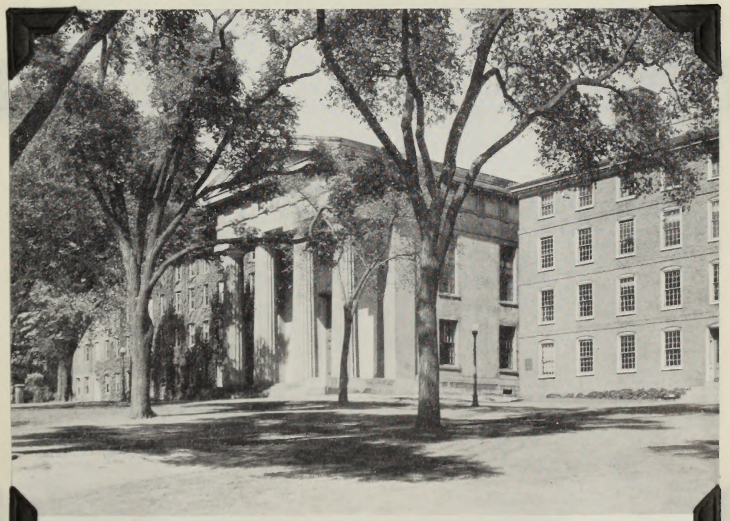
[illegible] was said at the Old Colony House in Newport when Bishop Cheverus and the French priest from St. Louis in 1792-93. For the first twenty-five years of this century the visits made of the Catholic priests were served by priests from Boston and, in 1824, a permanent station in Bristol. In 1828 a pastor was appointed for Rhode Island, holding services in Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Newport, and the year [illegible] held the first regular Roman Catholic service in Providence. The first church in Rhode Island was built at East Providence in 1828.

[illegible] the 1st stone of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul [illegible] church, but the building was not completed [illegible] Bishop Fenwick in 1841. [illegible] and at Bristol [illegible] and throughout the state, where now [illegible]

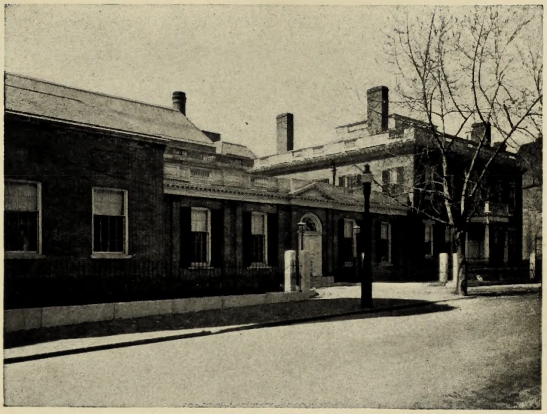
[illegible] Rhode Island and Connecticut, [illegible] Reverend Nicholas Tyler, who was first [illegible] who [illegible]



PROVIDENCE COLLEGE — *Harkness Hall*

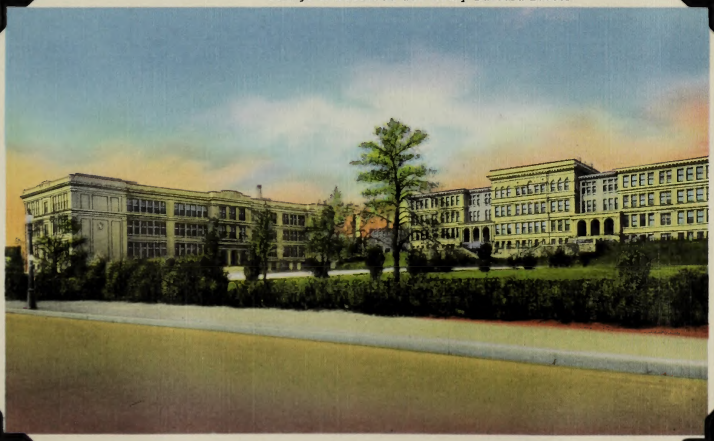


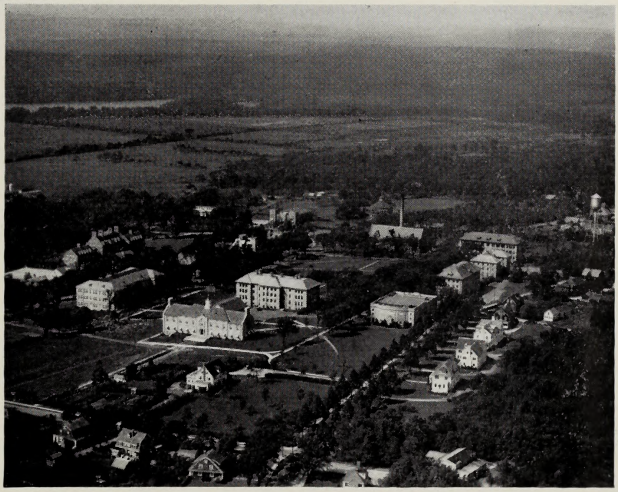
BROWN UNIVERSITY — *l. to r.: Hope College, Manning Hall, University Hall*



RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN
NEW MUSEUM BUILDING AND COLONIAL HOUSE

College of Education and Henry Barnard School





RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE, SOUTH KINGSTOWN

Gla

Blue! V
Black!

Life
Girdles And Br

Dean
Gradu

Dancing in the dark. In Smith Street schoolyard young and old trip the light fantastic on the hot asphalt to the music of the band.

Jitterbugs. You can't do much rug-cutting on asphalt but the young dancers pictured can't be accused of not trying hard.

If there was a p
young ladies ar

Left: the college dormitory and recitation hall as it looked in 1893. When the cornerstone was laid in 1890, the statement was made that with the completion of the building "the needs for dormitory and recitation rooms will be filled for many years to come." The building was destroyed by fire in January, 1895. Above: the present Davis Hall, on the same site, has the old north and west walls of the original structure. The cement walk in today's picture leads to Roosevelt Hall, the girls' dormitory.

Left: Entrance to the Oliver Watson Farm as it appeared in 1888, just prior to its purchase by the State. The right of way along the cart path was crossed by several fences with bars which had to be taken down and put up every time the way was used. Today, standing where the 1888 picture was taken, one looks (above) across State Route 138 leading to Kingston Station and along a hard-surfaced road which is shaded by Norway maples. This leads directly to the campus and is called Lower College Road.

Mayor Roberts was re-elected in 1946, and again in 1948 for his fifth successive term as chief executive of the City of Providence.

Since the war, Mayor Roberts has launched the City of Providence on a major improvement program. A principal objective is the expansion of recreational facilities for the young and old, as embodied in several new recreational centers, higher standards for playground personnel, and the building of two olympic size swimming pools to be completed in the early summer of 1949.

Another major objective is to provide more housing for the people of Providence who today find it difficult to secure the kind of dwellings to which they are entitled.

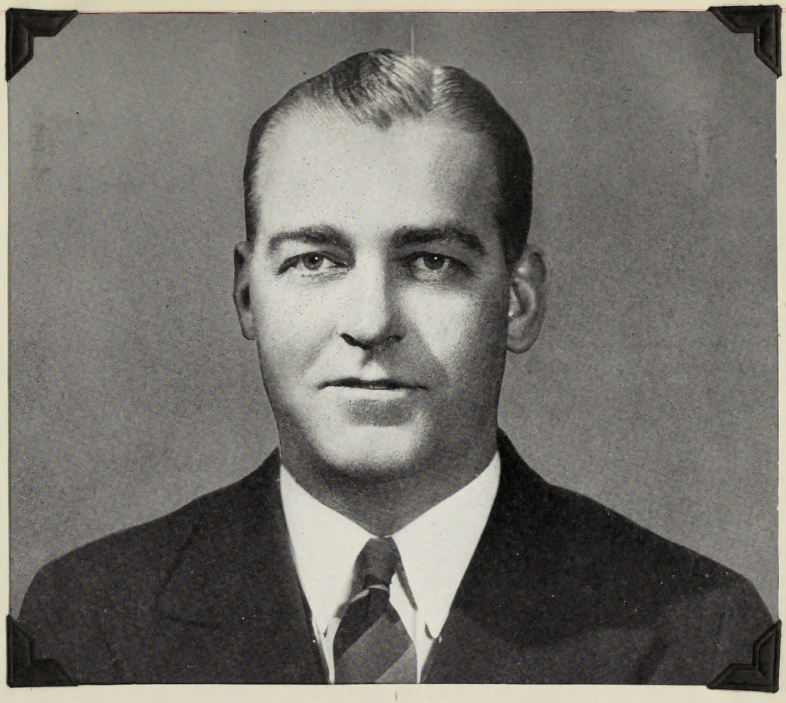
Courtesy of the Mayor of the City of Providence, Dennis J. Roberts.

Mayor Roberts was re-elected in 1946, and again in 1948 for his fifth successive term as chief executive of the City of Providence.

Since the war, Mayor Roberts has launched the City of Providence on a major improvement program. A principal objective is the expansion of recreational facilities for the young and old, as embodied in several new recreational centers, higher standards for playground personnel, and the building of two olympic size swimming pools to be completed in the early summer of 1949.

Another major objective is to provide more housing for the people of Providence who today find it difficult to secure the kind of dwellings to which they are entitled.

Courtesy of the Mayor of the City of Providence, Dennis J. Roberts.



MAYOR DENNIS J. ROBERTS

Exchange Place Showing City Hall, Biltmore Hotel and Civil War Monument

CHAPTER IX

RHODE ISLAND AND ITS RESOURCES

GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

Although the official name of Rhode Island is "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations", it is popularly called "Little Rhody", since it is the smallest state in the Union. The greatest width is thirty-seven miles. Facing the Atlantic Ocean on the south and lying to the east of Connecticut, it is enclosed, except for the side by the sea, by Connecticut and Massachusetts. The total length of Rhode Island's coast line is 518 miles. This is about a half of mile of coast for every square mile of area. This is caused by the formation of Narragansett Bay which runs inland twenty-eight miles from the sea with many islands. Within Narragansett Bay is the Island of Rhode Island, itself fifteen miles long and three miles wide. Rhode Island is the most densely populated and most highly industrialized state in the Union with 92 percent of its people living in urban areas. The total land area is 1,058 square miles. Including water, it is 1,214 square miles.

The surface of Rhode Island is mainly a lowland. Its highest point, Durfee Hill, is only 805 feet above sea level. Its principal rivers are the Providence and its tributaries, the Blackstone and the Pawtuxet Rivers.

The best soils in Rhode Island lie along Narragansett Bay. Of eleven recognized soil types, Rhode Island has as many as six which cover the state to an average depth of ten inches.

GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

Although the official name of Rhode Island is "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations", it is popularly called "Little Rhody", since it is the smallest state in the Union. The greatest width is thirty-seven miles. Facing the Atlantic Ocean on the south and lying to the east of Connecticut, it is enclosed, except for the side by the sea, by Connecticut and Massachusetts. The total length of Rhode Island's coast line is 218 miles. This is about a half of milk of coast for every square mile of area. This is caused by the formation of Narragansett Bay which runs inland twenty-eight miles from the sea with many islands. Within Narragansett Bay is the Island of Rhode Island, itself fifteen miles long and three miles wide. Rhode Island is the most densely populated and most highly industrialized state in the Union with 32 percent of its people living in urban areas. The total land area is 1,058 square miles. Including water, it is 1,214 square miles.

The surface of Rhode Island is mainly a lowland. Its highest point, Durfee Hill, is only 805 feet above sea level. Its principal rivers are the Providence and its tributaries, the Blackstone and the Pawtuxet Rivers.

The best soils in Rhode Island lie along Narragansett Bay. Of eleven recognized soil types, Rhode Island has as many as six which cover the state to an average depth of ten inches.

The lowlands have many swamps and marshes. Salt marshes serve as pastures for cattle and sometimes produce hay crops. Limestone, clay, and granite are found in Rhode Island. Westerly has a quarry that produces a fine pink granite.

Rhode Island is composed of seven cities and thirty-two towns grouped in five counties. The population of the state in 1940 was 713,346 distributed among the five counties as follows:

Bristol County	25,548
Kent County	58,311
Newport	46,696
Providence	550,298
Washington County	32,493

The population of Providence, the largest city, is 253,504; the city of Pawtucket, the next largest 75,797; the city of Woonsocket 49,303; the city of Cranston 47,085; the city of Newport 30,532; the city of Central Falls 25,248, and the city of Warwick 28,757.

New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company. The New England Region and Its Resources. pp. 10-18. (no date)

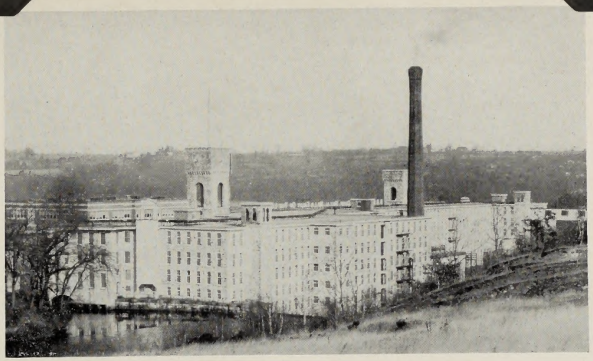
The islands have many swamps and marshes. Salt marshes serve as pastures for cattle and sometimes produce hay crops. Limestone, clay, and granite are found in Rhode Island. Westerly has a quarry that produces a fine pink granite.

Rhode Island is composed of seven cities and thirty-two towns grouped in five counties. The population of the state in 1940 was 713,346 distributed among the five counties as follows:

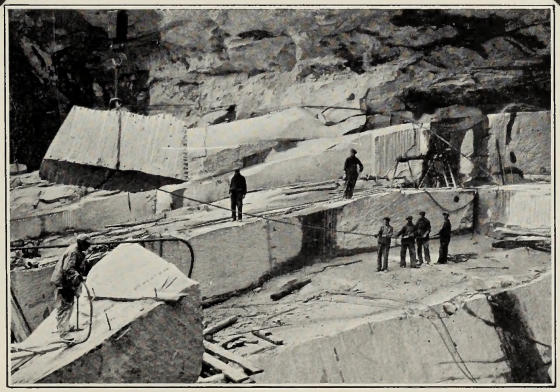
Bristol County	23,848
Kent County	38,311
Newport	46,885
Providence	530,238
Washington County	32,464

The population of Providence, the largest city, is 252,004; the city of Pawtucket, the next largest 71,797; the city of Woonsocket 49,028; the city of Cranston 47,080; the city of Newport 30,232; the city of Central Falls 23,248, and the city of Warwick 26,797.

New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company.
The New England Region and Its Resources. pp. 10-18. (no date)



ONE OF MANY MILL BUILDINGS IN WEST WARWICK



GRANITE QUARRY, WESTERLY

AGRICULTURE

The history of Agriculture in Rhode Island began in 1635, when William Blackstone settled in what is now called Cumberland. He planted a garden and some Sweeting apple trees. More cultivation began at Providence a year later as the colonists introduced European fruits and grains. They also brought domestic livestock from their mother country. Rhode Island had an advantage over the other colonies by obtaining a well-established agriculture along with their purchase of the land from the Indians.

For more than two hundred years agriculture was a self-sufficient family enterprise. Every farmer divided his farm equally into pasturage, woodlot, and tillage; and raised a flourishing industry around Narragansett Bay.

The spread of industry over all of Rhode Island opened a new market at the farmers' very door and this gave way to commercial agriculture. The invention of machinery and competition from the West soon made the old farms pass out of active use. All through Rhode Island one can see the stone walls which at one time enclosed active farms.

By 1920, the farmer was adjusting himself to a new situation. He turned to fruits, small fruits - berries, vegetables, truck gardening, dairy and poultry products, except in such areas where natural conditions permitted such

AGRICULTURE

The history of Agriculture in Rhode Island began in 1638, when William Blackstone settled in what is now called Cumberland. He planted a garden and some Sweeting apple trees. More cultivation began at Providence a year later as the colonists introduced European fruits and grains. They also brought domestic livestock from their mother country. Rhode Island had an advantage over the other colonies by obtaining a well-established agriculture along with their purchase of the land from the Indians.

For more than two hundred years agriculture was a self-sufficient family enterprise. Every farmer divided his farm equally into pastures, woodlot, and tillage; and raised a flourishing industry around Narragansett Bay.

The spread of industry over all of Rhode Island opened a new market at the farmers' very door and this gave way to commercial agriculture. The invention of machinery and competition from the West soon made the old farms pass out of active use. All through Rhode Island one can see the stone walls which at one time enclosed active farms.

By 1920, the farmer was adjusting himself to a new situation. He turned to fruits, small fruits - berries, vegetables, truck gardening, dairy and poultry products, except in such areas where natural conditions permitted such

crops as potatoes and onions.

Rhode Island Red chickens, Rhode Island Greening apples, Rhode Island White Cap corn - excellent for the famous Jonny-cakes, Narragansett turkeys, and Rhode Island Bent grass are a few of the contributions of the smallest state in the Union.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island have a larger proportion of the cropland in fruit than any other state except California. In these two states and in Maine the proportion of cropland in potatoes and other vegetables is exceeded only by New Jersey. Slocum in North Kingstown is the center of the potato raising area.

A considerable portion of Rhode Island's farming is carried on by the State Institutions and by owners of country estates, who do not work their acres for profit. The Rhode Island State College in Kingston in the town of South Kingstown is engaged in farming for the purposes of instruction and investigation. The Rhode Island Experiment Station established by the Federal Government is located at the college.

The year 1944 saw the greatest percentage of part time farming in all of the history of Rhode Island. Home gardens were encouraged in the Victory Garden program for the war effort. The desired goal was a garden with every home. The Rhode Island farm is a small one, usually not too far from the village with an old white church whose steeple pierces the skies above. Its green shuttered white houses are surrounded

crops as potatoes and onions.

Rhode Island Red chickens, Rhode Island Greening apples, Rhode Island White Cap corn - excellent for the famous johnny-cakes, Narragansett turkeys, and Rhode Island Bent grass are a few of the contributions of the smallest state in the Union.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island have a larger proportion of the cropland in fruit than any other state except California. In these two states and in Maine the proportion of cropland in potatoes and other vegetables is exceeded only by New Jersey. Bloom in North Kingstown is the center of the potato raising area.

A considerable portion of Rhode Island's farming is carried on by the State Institutions and by owners of country estates, who do not work their acres for profit. The Rhode Island State College in Kingston in the town of South Kingstown is engaged in farming for the purposes of instruction and investigation. The Rhode Island Experiment Station established by the Federal Government is located at the college.

The year 1944 saw the greatest percentage of part time farming in all of the history of Rhode Island. Home gardens were encouraged in the Victory Garden program for the war effort. The desired goal was a garden with every home. The Rhode Island farm is a small one, usually not too far from the village with an old white church whose steeple pierces the skies above. Its green shuttered white houses are surrounded

by stone walls built by the patient hands of past generations that gathered rock after rock from the plowed fields for friendly but legal boundries.

New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway Company. The Role of Agriculture in New England Life. pp. 8-26. (no date).

by stone walls built by the patient hands of past generations that gathered rock after rock from the plowed fields for friendly but legal boundaries.

New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway Company. <u>The Role of Agriculture in New England Life</u>. pp. 8-32. (no date).

POTATO FIELDS
Near Wickford, R. I.
Green Farm Slocum Producing the Largest Yield Per Acre In the World

POST CARD

INDUSTRIES

Rhode Island is primarily a manufacturing state. Of all persons employed in gainful occupations, fifty-nine per cent are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical work.

In 1790 Samuel Slater made machines for spinning cotton. At Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in the same year, a small mill with these machines was driven by water power. Later Slater's machines were adapted to the spinning of wool and first put into a factory at Peace Dale, Rhode Island, in 1804. The invention of the power looms in 1812 followed. These were used for weaving wool in 1814, and for weaving cotton in 1817.

The factory system of Rhode Island dates from the establishment of the Slater Mill, and from this small beginning Rhode Island's manufacturing industry has steadily grown from year to year until the annual output amounted to $621,919,637 and gives employment to 130,346 wage earners.

The number of workers employed in the jewelry industry is not exceeded by that of any other state of the Union, and its products are favorably known and sold in all parts of the globe.

Rhode Island foundry and machine shop products are famous everywhere for their quality and precision of workmanship.1/

INDUSTRIES

Rhode Island is primarily a manufacturing state. Of all persons employed in gainful occupations, fifty-nine per cent are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical work.

In 1790 Samuel Slater made machines for spinning cotton. At Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in the same year, a small mill with these machines was driven by water power. Later Slater's machines were adapted to the spinning of wool and first put into a factory at Peace Dale, Rhode Island, in 1804. The invention of the power looms in 1813 followed. These were used for weaving wool in 1816, and for weaving cotton in 1817.

The factory system of Rhode Island dates from the establishment of the Slater Mill, and from this small beginning Rhode Island's manufacturing industry has steadily grown from year to year until the annual output amounted to $281,919,637 and gives employment to 130,340 wage earners.

The number of workers employed in the jewelry industry is not exceeded by that of any other state of the Union, and its products are favorably known and sold in all parts of the globe.

Rhode Island foundry and machine shop products are famous everywhere for their quality and products of workmanship.

The largest machine shop in the world is located in Providence - the Brown & Sharpe Company which was founded in 1833. Here also is the Nicholson File, the center of the file and wood screw industries of the United States. This was begun in 1864.

The American Screw Company opened in 1838. Brown & Sharpe Company makes steel rulers, gauges, and small metals machinery and tools. These three firms still lead the country if not the world. Gorham Manufacturing Company makes silverware, bronzes and allied lines. It was founded in 1831 and first started on Steeple Street. It is now the largest silverware concern in the world. Jabez Gorham had worked with red gold. He thought that something cheaper could be used. In company with a silversmith from Boston, he began making spoons. He carried them in a little basket about the Providence settlement, selling them from door to door. He traveled to Philadelphia and sold his goods from a hotel bed. He returned to Providence to work for another half-year. He was the first to use horse power in the business instead of hand and foot power. In 1845, all jewelry firms introduced steam power.

Gorham's son John came home from his travels to finance the silver business. By 1900 there were at least eight silver factories in Rhode Island.

Iron and brass foundries were already running at the beginning of the century. Rhode Island made machinery for her own mills. In 1816 the first nails were made. Pawtucket began

The largest machine shop in the world is located in Providence - the Brown & Sharpe Company which was founded in 1833. Here also is the Middleton Mill, the center of the file and wood screw industries of the United States. This was begun in 1864.

The American Screw Company opened in 1838. Brown & Sharpe Company makes steel rulers, gauges, and small metals machinery and tools. These three firms still lead the country if not the world. Gorham Manufacturing Company makes silverware, bronzes and allied lines. It was founded in 1831 and first started on Steeple Street. It is now the largest silverware concern in the world. Jabez Gorham had worked with red gold. He thought that something cheaper could be used. In company with a silversmith from Boston, he began making spoons. He carried them in a little basket about the Providence settlement, selling them from door to door. He traveled to Philadelphia and sold his goods from a hotel bed. He returned to Providence to work for another half-year. He was the first to use horse power in the business instead of hand and foot power. In 1846, all jewelry firms introduced steam power.

Gorham's son John came home from his travels to finance the silver business. By 1900 there were at least eight silver factories in Rhode Island.

Iron and brass foundries were already running at the beginning of the century. Rhode Island made machinery for her own mills. In 1816 the first nails were made. Pawtucket began

to make bolts, nuts, screws, pumps, and many kinds of mill machinery. This small state has made many powerful engines, both stationary and portable, including fire engines and locomotives. Rubber factories were established in Bristol, Woonsocket and Providence.[2/]

In Rhode Island there was Daniel Jackson who constructed the first spinning jenny in this country; Samuel Slater, who started the nation's first cotton factory at Pawtucket; David Melville of Newport, who introduced gas lighting to this country, and George Corliss, who designed the famous Corliss engine. Rhode Island is surpassed only by Massachusetts and Connecticut in manufacturing employment and ranks fifth in New England in value of manufactures. A Bristol, Rhode Island factory was the pioneer in making fibers derived from milk.

The textile investigations for the benefit of the New England industry have the use of a new laboratory known as the Samuel Slater Memorial Laboratory, named in honor of the man who, in 1790, built the first cotton spinning machinery and started the first cotton mill in America in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Within twenty-five years after the first successful factory in 1790, there were 25,000 workers who produced more than 25,000,000 yards of cloth. The making of textiles is Rhode Island's most important industry and within it the making of woolens and worsteds is the most important branch. Woonsocket is the great center of the activity.

Providence and the Attleboros now produce most of the

to make bolts, nuts, screws, pumps, and many kinds of mill machinery. This small state has made many powerful engines, both stationary and portable, including fire engines and locomotives. Rubber factories were established in Bristol, Woonsocket and Providence.[5]

In Rhode Island there was Daniel Jackson who constructed the first spinning jenny in this country; Samuel Slater, who started the nation's first cotton factory at Pawtucket; David Melville of Newport, who introduced gas lighting to this country, and George Corliss, who designed the famous Corliss engine. Rhode Island is surpassed only by Massachusetts and Connecticut in manufacturing employment and ranks fifth in New England in value of manufactures. A Bristol, Rhode Island factory was the pioneer in making fibers derived from milk.

The textile investigations for the benefit of the New England industry have the use of a new laboratory known as the Samuel Slater Memorial Laboratory, named in honor of the man who, in 1790, built the first cotton spinning machinery and started the first cotton mill in America in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Within twenty-five years after the first successful factory in 1790, there were 23,000 workers who produced more than 23,000,000 yards of cloth. The making of textiles is Rhode Island's most important industry and within it the making of woolens and worsteds is the most important branch. Woonsocket is the great center of the activity.

Providence and the adjoiners now produce most of the

nation's jewelry. This industry is very seasonable because of the frequent changes in designs and types of jewelry worn. It must be located, therefore, in a region where many machines made by tool companies are available. The first products of the industry were usually handmade in silver or gold. Only the wealthy could afford these. With the discovery of many alloys of silver, gold, and lesser metals, cheaper jewelry began to appear on the market.[3]

Since commerce played a large part in Rhode Island's history, shipbuilding became important in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As early as 1646, a ship of more than one-hundred tons burden was built at Newport. The Herreshoff Yard, famous for its design and construction of racing boats, was established at Bristol in 1863. Many of America's cup defenders were built at this yard. The first torpedo boat, built in this country, was built at the Herreshoff boat yards in 1885. During the second world war, the company built PT boats. Another Rhode Island shipyard, noted for its construction of Liberty ships and combat-cargo vessels during the World War II, was the Walsh-Kaiser Yard at Providence. The yard employed 20,000 during the height of its activities.

About 1850 oysters were transplanted to the shores of Rhode Island from Chesapeake Bay. Block Island and Point Judith are great fishing centers. Cod, halibut, flounder, mackerel and swordfish are found around here. Block Island has eleven square miles of tillable land, and at one time was

nation's jewelry. This industry is very seasonable because of the frequent changes in designs and types of jewelry worn. It must be located, therefore, in a region where many machines made by hand companies are available. The first products of the industry were usually handmade in silver or gold. Only the wealthy could afford these. With the discovery of many alloys of silver, gold, and lesser metals, cheaper jewelry began to appear on the market.

Since commerce played a large part in Rhode Island's history, shipbuilding became important in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. As early as 1640, a ship of more than one-hundred tons burden was built at Newport. The Herreshoff Yard, famous for its design and construction of racing boats, was established at Bristol in 1863. Many of America's cup defenders were built at this yard. The first torpedo boat, built in this country, was built at the Herreshoff boat yards in 1888. During the second world war, the company built PT boats. Another Rhode Island shipyard, noted for its construction of liberty ships and combat-cargo vessels during the World War II, was the Walsh-Kaiser Yard at Providence. The yard employed 20,000 during the height of its activities.

About 1850 oysters were transplanted to the shores of Rhode Island from Chesapeake Bay. Block Island and Point Judith are great fishing centers. Cod, halibut, flounder, mackerel and swordfish are found around here. Block Island has eleven square miles of tillable land, and at one time was

a notable vacation spot.

1/ Cote, Armand H. Know Rhode Island. Providence, 1931. pp. 32-34.

2/ Miner. Lilian Burleigh. Our State: Rhode Island. Providence: Oxford Press, 1925. pp. 127-128.

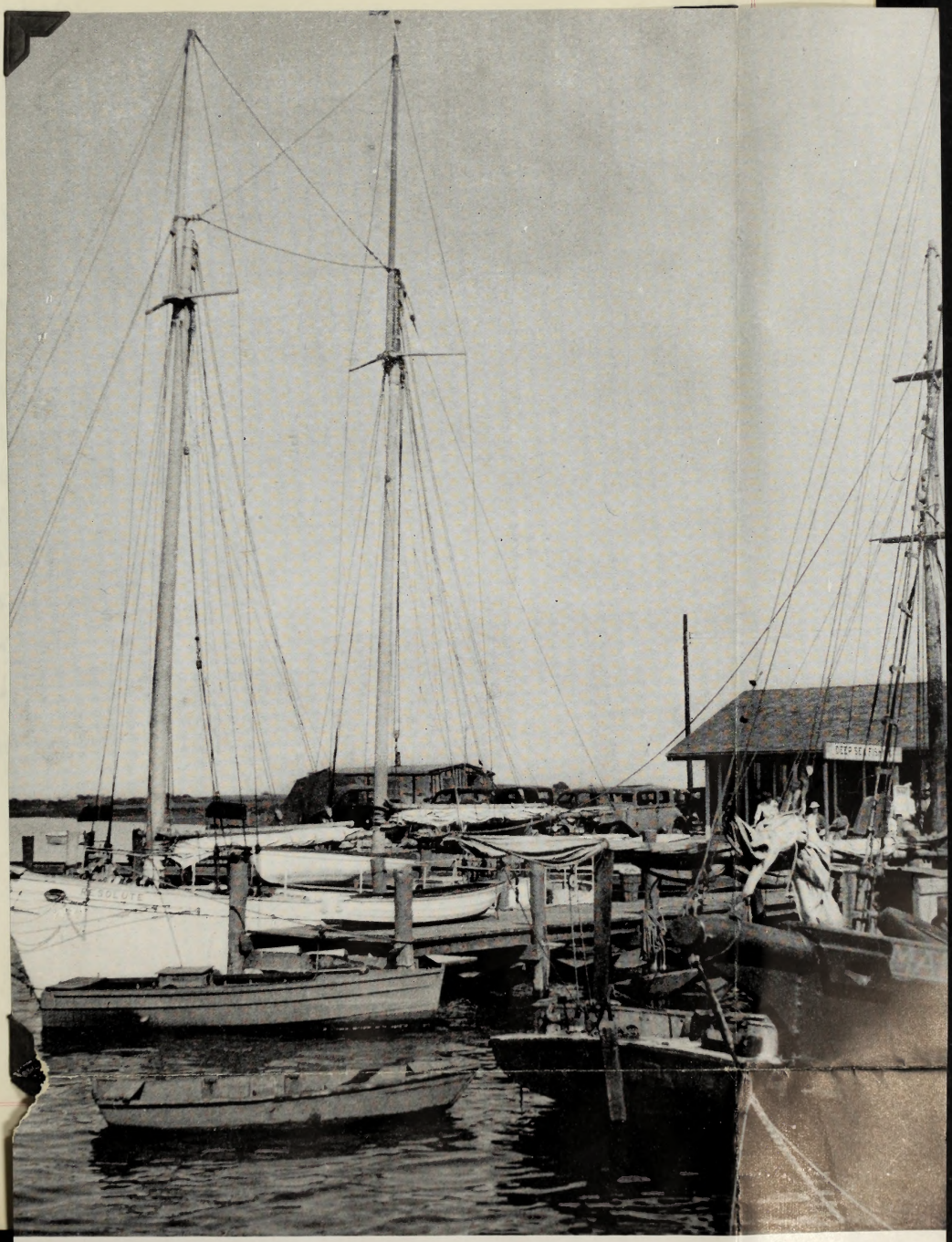
3/ The New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad. The Role of Industry in New England Life. Providence. (no date) pp. 15-40.

a notable vacation spot.

1/ Cote, Armand H. Know Rhode Island. Providence, 1921. pp. 32-34.

2/ Miner. Lilian Burleigh. Our State: Rhode Island. Providence: Oxford Press, 1923. pp. 127-128.

3/ The New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad. The Role of Industry in New England life. Providence. (no date) pp. 15-16.



DEEP SEA FISHING PARTIES ARE ACCOMMODATED AT GALILEE, POINT JUDITH

EAST GREENWICH

THE COLORS AT CAMP YAWGOOG

LOBSTER HATCHERY

In science the Narragansett country can boast of one of the most important practical discoveries made in modern times. At the Rhode Island Experiment Station in Wickford, Dr. A. D. Mead, a former Vice-President of Brown University, worked out a solution of the very difficult problem of hatching artificially the eggs of the lobster. The problem had been tried many times and always without success. But his solution, which has since been adopted by the United States Fish Commission, makes it possible once more to cover the sands of our many bays with that most delicious of all sea-foods. Its value in money can hardly be estimated. Wickford, Rhode Island, can claim it was the first successful lobster hatchery in the world.

Koopman, Harry Lyman. The Narragansett Country. Providence, 1927. p. 50.

LOBSTER HATCHERY

In science the Narragansett country can boast of one of the most important practical discoveries made in modern times. At the Rhode Island Experiment Station in Wickford, Dr. A. D. Wood, a former Vice-President of Brown University, worked out a solution of the very difficult problem of hatching artificially the eggs of the lobster. The problem had been tried many times and always without success. But his solution, which has since been adopted by the United States Fish Commission, makes it possible once more to cover the menus of our many days with that most delicious of all sea-foods. Its value in money can hardly be estimated. Wickford, Rhode Island, can claim it was the first successful lobster hatchery in the world.

Koopman, Harry Lyman. The Narragansett Country. Providence, 1897. p. 30.

RHODE ISLAND STATE LOBSTER 732
HEARING STATION, WICKFORD, R. I.

TRANSPORTATION

Providence is second among New England cities in wholesale trade which, in 1940, had sales amounting to $183,714,000. In savings deposits, Rhode Island ranked third amoung the New England States.

Street railways were first used in Rhode Island in 1864 with cars drawn by horses. The first electric line was opened in Woonsocket twenty-four years later. The only cable cars used in New England were operated in Providence. They were used to carry passengers over College Hill. Later the cable cars were used as extra motor power to propel the regular electric trolley cars over the top of the hill. These cars were used until 1915 when a tunnel was built through the hill. The trolley bus is now used in Providence and is much more comfortable, clean, and speedy.

Before 1891, the building of roads was a local matter. Rhode Island did not build roads as a colony. Actual road-building had to be done by the towns. In 1902, a law was passed by the State Legislature providing aid in the building of highways. Rhode Island has 3,941 miles of highways.

In the old days there were turnpike companies who operated the roads. The longest pike was that from Providence to Westerly. Travel over these was expensive. Roads and bridges were kept on a toll basis for fifty years. A notable

TRANSPORTATION

Providence is second among New England cities in wholesale trade which, in 1940, had sales amounting to $123,714,000. In savings deposits, Rhode Island ranked third among the New England States.

Street railways were first used in Rhode Island in 1864 with cars drawn by horses. The first electric line was opened in Woonsocket twenty-four years later. The only cable cars used in New England were operated in Providence. They were used to carry passengers over College Hill. Later the cable cars were used as extra motor power to propel the regular electric trolley cars over the top of the hill. These cars were used until 1915 when a tunnel was built through the hill. The trolley bus is now used in Providence and is much more comfortable, clean, and speedy.

Before 1891, the building of roads was a local matter. Rhode Island did not build roads as a colony. Actual road-building had to be done by the towns. In 1892, a law was passed by the State legislature providing aid in the building of highways. Rhode Island has 3,441 miles of highways.

In the old days there were turnpike companies who operated the roads. The longest pike was that from Providence to Westerly. Travel over these was expensive. Roads and bridges were kept on a toll basis for fifty years. A notable

example of a toll bridge is the Mount Hope Bridge in Rhode Island which connects the Island of Rhode Island with the mainland. This bridge, opened in 1929, is the longest spanned bridge in New England. The Jamestown bridge built in 1940 connects the mainland and Conanicut Island and is also a toll bridge. The Jamestown Ferry still runs on the other side to Newport.

Railroading began in Rhode Island in 1835, when, on June second, the first train ran between Boston and Providence. Two years later, the road connected Rhode Island with Connecticut.

In 1932, air service from Providence was furnished for a few months, but later discontinued. When the airport at Hillsgrove was built, service was again offered Rhode Island residents, beginning June 4, 1936.

The New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company. The Role of Trade and Transportation in New England Life. Providence. (no date) pp. 16-41.

example of a toll bridge is the Mount Hope Bridge in Rhode Island which connects the Island of Rhode Island with the mainland. This bridge, opened in 1929, is the longest spanned bridge in New England. The Jamestown bridge built in 1940 connects the mainland and Conanicut Island and is also a toll bridge. The Jamestown ferry still runs on the other side to Newport.

Railroading began in Rhode Island in 1835, when, on June second, the first train ran between Boston and Providence. Two years later, the road connected Rhode Island with Connecticut.

In 1929, air service from Providence was furnished for a few months, but later discontinued. When the airport at Hillsgrove was built, service was again offered Rhode Island residents, beginning June 4, 1930.

The New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company. <u>The Role of Trade and Transportation in New England Life</u>. Providence. (no date) pp. 10-41.

A TOLL BRIDGE

CHAPTER X

HISTORY OF NAMING PROVIDENCE STREETS

HISTORY OF NAMING PROVIDENCE STREETS

A city is fortunate if it can call up its history and its past heroes through its street names. Let us explore some of the outstanding street names of the City of Providence.

Williams Street is named for the original settler. The six lots that came to him when Providence was first divided border the street. Waterman Street comes from a first family of the town whose burying lot was at Waterman and Benefit Streets. Messer and Manning Streets and Wayland Avenue honor distinguished Presidents of Brown University. Bridgham Street is named after a public spirited citizen whose life was an example of civic virtue, deserving to be held up for emulation. Samuel Bridgham was a representative from Providence in the General Assembly; Speaker of the House in 1826; Attorney General from 1814 to 1818; a trustee and Chancellor of Brown University; the first mayor when Providence was incorporated as a city in 1836, holding office for eight years; a lawyer respected for his intergrity and uprightness.

Camp Street, once called Green Lane, took its name from the fact that it was near the grounds used by the French troops in Providence during the Revolutionary War as their encampment. Rochambeau honors the great French general who belongs to the nation's history. Olney Street was named after Colonel Jeremiah Olney, who served with distinction in the

HISTORY OF NAMING PROVIDENCE STREETS

A city is fortunate if it can call up its history and its past heroes through its street names. Let us explore some of the outstanding street names of the City of Providence.

William Street is named for the original settler. The six lots that came to him when Providence was first divided border the street. Waterman Street comes from a first family of the town whose burying lot was at Waterman and Benefit Streets. Meader and Meshing Streets and Wayland Avenue honor distinguished residents of Brown University. Bridgham Street is named after a public spirited citizen whose life was an example of civic virtue, deserving to be held up for emulation. Samuel Bridgham was a representative from Providence in the General Assembly; Speaker of the House in 1826; Attorney General from 1814 to 1818; a trustee and Chancellor of Brown University; the first mayor when Providence was incorporated as a city in 1832, holding office for eight years; a lawyer respected for his integrity and uprightness.

Camp Street, once called Green Lane, took its name from the fact that it was near the grounds used by the French troops in Providence during the Revolutionary War as their encampment. Rochambeau honors the great French general who belongs to the nation's history. Olney Street was named after Colonel Jeremiah Olney, who served with distinction in the

Revolutionary War. President Washington appointed him Collector of the Port, and he continued in office until the Embargo Law of 1808 was adopted. He resigned, along with the commerce of the harbor.

Randall Street and Randall Square were named after Dr. Stephen Randall, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War who had studied under the famous Jonathan Angell. He resided at the head of Randall Street on North Main Street and the street was his gift to the city. It was his son who initiated the fund for the eventual erection of the statue of Roger Williams on Prospect Terrace.

There has been controversy over the origin of Weybosset, an Indian word supposed by some to mean "hill" but according to Sidney Rider it means "narrows" and refers to the waist of the Providence River at Market Square where Weybosset Street originates. Where Westminster comes from, is not known definitely, but the common assumption is that it is named after Westminster in London, although there is no Westminster Street in London.

Dorrance Street honors John D. Dorrance, a lawyer, judge of the Court of Common Pleas at the turn of the century - 19th and President of the Town Council.

Hopkins Street, of course, is named after Stephen Hopkins one of the State's most distinguished sons. Dyer Street had an interesting origin. Benjamin Dyer was a local druggist who enlarged his business into chemicals and dyestuffs.

Revolutionary War. President Washington appointed him collector of the Port, and he continued in office until the Embargo law of 1808 was adopted. He resigned, along with the commerce of the harbor.

Randall Street and Randall Square were named after Dr. Stephen Randall, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War who had studied under the famous Jonathan Angell. He resided at the head of Randall Street on North Main Street and the street was his gift to the city. It was his son who initiated the land for the eventual erection of the statue of Roger Williams on Prospect Terrace.

There has been controversy over the origin of Weybosset, an Indian word supposed by some to mean "hill" but according to Sidney Rider it means "narrows" and refers to the waist of the Providence River at Market Square where Weybosset Street originates. Where Westminster comes from, is not known definitely, but the common assumption is that it is named after Westminster in London, although there is no Westminster Street in London.

Dorrance Street honors John B. Dorrance, a lawyer, judge of the Court of Common Pleas at the turn of the century - 19th and President of the Town Council.

Hopkins Street, of course, is named after Stephen Hopkins one of the State's most distinguished sons. Dyer Street had an interesting origin. Benjamin Dyer was a local druggist who enlarged his business into chemicals and dyestuffs.

In 1816 together with his brother Charles, Benjamin Hoppin, and Stephen Waterman, he purchased the land on the west side of the river owned by the Field estate, filled it in and laid out what are now Dyer, Dorrance and Eddy Streets. Large sums were invested to build wharves and storehouses, but the enterprise was not profitable.

Bowen Street was named after Dr. Joseph Bowen, a well known physician, who lived on the street near North Main. Thayer Street around which so many doctors' offices are now congregated, was also named in honor of a physician, Dr. William Thayer, who practiced in Providence in the early years of the last century.

Charles Street, honored Charles Smith, a shoemaker and well known politician who had a house on this street. Angell Street was named after the family of Thomas Angell, an intimate of Roger Williams. Dexter Street was named after Ebenezer Dexter, who was U. S. Marshal during the War of 1812. He left the bulk of his estate, estimated at $50,000, to his native town of Providence. Atwell's Avenue was named after Amos Main Atwell, grandfather of Samuel Y. Atwell, one of the most brilliant men ever to adorn the Rhode Island Bar. Pitman Street honors the Honorable John Pitman, who was U. S. District judge and lived on the street near Ives. Gano Street honors Rev. Stephen Gano, pastor of the First Baptist Meeting House, who delivered the eulogy in Providence when George Washington died. An earlier Baptist divine, Rev. William Wickenden, was

In 1818 together with his brother Charles, Benjamin Hoppin, and Stephen Waterman, he purchased the land on the west side of the river owned by the Field estate, filled it in and laid out what are now Dyer, Terrence and Eddy Streets. Large sums were invested to build wharves and storehouses, but the enterprise was not profitable.

Bowen Street was named after Dr. Joseph Bowen, a well known physician, who lived on the street near North Main. Thayer Street around which so many doctors' offices are now congregated, was also named in honor of a physician, Dr. William Thayer, who practiced in Providence in the early years of the last century.

Charles Street, honored Charles Smith, a shoemaker and well known politician who had a house on this street. Angell Street was named after the family of Thomas Angell, an intimate of Roger Williams. Dexter Street was named after Shemuer Dexter, who was U. S. Marshal during the War of 1812. He left the bulk of his estate, estimated at $60,000, to his native town of Providence. Atwell's Avenue was named after Ezra Main Atwell, grandfather of Samuel Y. Atwell, one of the most brilliant men ever to adorn the Rhode Island Bar. Pitman Street honors the Honorable John Pitman, who was U. S. District Judge and lived on the street near Ives. Cano Street honors Rev. Stephen Cano, pastor of the First Baptist Meeting House, who delivered the eulogy in Providence when George Washington died. An earlier Baptist divine, Rev. William Richardson, was

also honored by Wickendon Street.1/

Wilson Street was named after the Reverend James Wilson, well beloved and honored pastor of Beneficent Congregational Church. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, and as a young man found favor with John Wesley, who urged him into Methodism. He later changed to the Congregational Church and coming to Providence in 1791 he was assistant to the aging Reverend Joseph Snow, who had established the first church on the West side of the city. Under Mr. Wilson, the Beneficent Church prospered and grew. Parsonage Street is after the residence of Mr. Wilson.

Cooke Street was named after Governor Nicholas Cooke, a shipmaster who entered business and amassed a competence in several lines, including ropemaking and distilling. He was Lieutenant Governor under Joseph Wanton, and when in 1775, the General Assembly booted out that loyal Tory, Cooke became Governor, holding office until May, 1778, dying in 1782, a solid, wise and patriotic man.

Smith Street honors Colonel Henry Smith, a local politician. In 1805, both Governor Fenner and Lieutenant Governor Mumford died in office, and Mr. Smith, as first Senator was elevated to the office. In the April election of 1806, he ran second in the balloting for Governor but as there was no choice the office was filled by Isaac Wilbour, Lieutenant Governor. Col. Smith built and occupied the mansion on Smith Street, later owned by Alexander Duncan, a Providence

banker, who married the niece of Cyrus Butler. Butler Avenue is named after Cyrus Butler, Providence capitalist, who with Nicholas Brown, founded Butler Hospital.

Sessions Street was named after Thomas Sessions, son of Darius Sessions, Lieutenant Governor from May, 1796, to May, 1775, and the man chiefly responsible for establishing Brown in Providence. Thomas Sessions lived on a farm "about one and one-half miles from the center of Old Market or Great Bridge", which was broken up into house lots through which Sessions Street was built. Cole Avenue was named after the Cole family who were extensive landowners from Irving Avenue to the Pawtucket line. Washington L. Cole, who died in 1911, helped develop that section of the East Side as a residential section. His mother was a descendant of Governor Sessions, and the corner of Cole and Sessions Streets marks the merger of the two families. The Cole farm, until recently was actively worked by Francis Sessions Cole, was one of the two remaining farms within the city limits.

Manton Avenue originated from the Manton family, who owned the Manton Estate in Johnston. Captain Daniel Manton was a Revolutionary soldier as was his son, Colonel Jeremiah Manton, who came into possession of the estate and in whose mansion he died in 1843.

Burrill Street was named in honor of James Burrill, who was graduated from Brown University in 1788 when he was sixteen years old. At the age twenty-five, he was Attorney

banker, who married the niece of Cyrus Butler. Butler Avenue is named after Cyrus Butler, Providence capitalist, who with Nicholas Brown, founded Butler Hospital.

Sessions Street was named after Thomas Sessions, son of Darius Sessions, Lieutenant Governor from May, 1766, to May, 1775, and the man chiefly responsible for establishing Brown in Providence. Thomas Sessions lived on a farm "about one and one-half miles from the center of Old Market or Great Bridge", which was broken up into house lots through which Sessions Street was built. Cole Avenue was named after the Cole family who were extensive landowners from Irving Avenue to the Pawtucket line. Washington L. Cole, who died in 1911, helped develop that section of the West Side as a residential section. His mother was a descendant of Governor Sessions, and the corner of Cole and Sessions Streets marks the merger of the two families. The Cole farm, until recently was actively worked by Francis Sessions Cole, was one of the two remaining farms within the city limits.

Manton Avenue originated from the Manton family, who owned the Manton Estate in Johnston. Captain Daniel Manton was a Revolutionary soldier as was his son, Colonel Jeremiah Manton, who came into possession of the estate and in whose mansion he died in 1843.

Burrill Street was named in honor of Jesse Burrill, who was graduated from Brown University in 1788 when he was sixteen years old. At the age twenty-five, he was Attorney

General of the State, an office he held until 1814. He was Speaker of the House from 1814 to 1816 when he became Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. He held that post a year, being elected United States Senator in 1817 and died while in office in 1820. His daughter married George Curtis, a distinguished banker and associated with the institution of the clearing house idea. A son was George W. Curtis, famous as author, orator and Civil Service reformer.

Howell Street gets its name from the Honorable David Howell, one of the most able men ever to adorn the Rhode Island Bar. He had come to Providence from New Jersey to be an associate of President Manning, was a member of the Congress under the Confederation, and in 1812 was appointed United States District Judge for Rhode Island.

Allens Avenue derives its name from Benjamin Allen, in his day a sizeable owner of real estate in that section of the city. Clifford Street comes from the Clifford family who built the first house on that street. Calvin Dean, after whom Dean Street was named, was honored for his charitable donations. Page Street was named for Benjamin Page who had an estate at Potter and Broad Streets. Jenkes Street derives its name from Joseph J. Jenkes, a member of the Town Council for many years, through whose land the street was built.

Mason Street was named after James B. Mason, a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly and of Congress, who married the daughter of John Brown and was associated in business with

General of the State, an office he held until 1814. He was Speaker of the House from 1814 to 1818 when he became Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. He held that post a year, being elected United States Senator in 1817 and died while in office in 1820. His daughter married George Curtis, a distinguished banker and associated with the institution of the clearing house idea. A son was George W. Curtis, famous as author, orator and Civil Service reformer.

Howell Street gets its name from the Honorable David Howell, one of the most able men ever to adorn the Rhode Island Bar. He had come to Providence from New Jersey to be an associate of President Manning, was a member of the Congress under the Confederation, and in 1818 was appointed United States District Judge for Rhode Island.

Allens Avenue derives its name from Benjamin Allen, in his day a sizeable owner of real estate in that section of the city. Clifford Street comes from the Clifford family who built the first house on that street. Calvin Dean, after whom Dean Street was named, was honored for his charitable donations. Fogg Street was named for Benjamin Fogg who had an estate at Potter and Broad Streets. Tenkes Street derives its name from Joseph C. Tenkes, a member of the Town Council for many years, through whose land the street was built.

Mason Street was named after James B. Mason, a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly and of Congress, who married the daughter of John Brown and was associated in business with

the Brown brothers. Cushing Street was derived from Daniel G. Cushing who lived at Cushing and Condgon Streets. Eutaw Street evokes memories of Eutaw, South Carolina, where Rhode Island troops under General Greene fought bravely. There was once a Mussolini Street, but there is no more.

The history of Providence is distinguished and vivid and, in relation to Roger Williams, noble. Association with the past makes the city dearer to all who will take the journey with that companionship.2/

1/ Editorial in The Providence Journal, Monday, September 29, 1947.

2/ Editorial in The Evening Bulletin, Wednesday, October 29, 1947.

the Brown brothers. Cushing Street was derived from Daniel C. Cushing who lived at Cushing and Congdon Streets. Butler Street evokes memories of Butler, South Carolina where Rhode Island troops under General Greene fought bravely. There was once a Mansfield Street, but there is no more.

The history of Providence is distinguished and vivid and, in relation to Roger Williams, noble. Association with the past makes the city dearer to all who will take the journey with that companionship.[2]

1/ Editorial in The Providence Journal, Monday, September 29, 1947.
2/ Editorial in The Evening Bulletin, Wednesday, October 29, 1947.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE

BEING PROVIDENCE
CITY OF BRIDGES

INDEX to the TOUR-OF-PROVIDENCE MAP:

1. Gen. Burnside statue
2. Maj. H. H. Young statue
3. Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil War Monument
4. Statue, "The Hiker" Spanish War Memorial
5. World War Memorial
6. Deac. Edw. Taylor house (1790) 9 Thomas St.
7. Fleur de Lys studio 7 Thomas Street
8. Joseph Russell house (1772) 118 No. Main St.
9. "Shakespear's Head" (1763) 21 Meeting St.
10. Brick School House (1769) Meeting Street
11. Friends' Meeting House (1844) Meeting, No. Main
12. Old State House (1762) No. Main to Benefit St.
13. Samuel Bridgham house (1790) 42 No. Court St.
14. Roger Williams Spring No. Main at Alamo Lane
15. Sarah Whitman house (1790) 88 Benefit St.
16. Sullivan Dorr house (1810) 109 Benefit St.
17. Mansion H. (Golden Ball Inn, 1784) 159 Benefit
18. The Old Arsenal (1840) Benefit at Meeting St.
19. Truman Beckwith house (1820) 42 College St.
20. Stephen Hopkins house (1743) Hopkins, Benefit
21. Crawford Allen house (1820) 12 Benevolent St.
22. Edward Dexter house (1796) 72 Waterman St.
23. Benson-Grosvenor house (1796) 64 Angell Street
24. Thos. Poynton Ives house (1811) 66 Power Street
25. John Brown house (1786) 52 Power Street
26. Joseph Nightingale house (1792) 357 Benefit St.
27. Edward Carrington house (1813) 66 Williams St.
28. Gov. Elisha Dyer house (1818) 154 Power Street
29. "Gaspee Room" attached to 209 Williams Street
30. Tillinghast Burial Plot Benefit near Transit St.
31. Dolphin House (1770) 403 South Main
32. De Fersen house 312 South Main Street
33. Talma Theater (1833) South Main at Power St.
34. Site of Sabin Tavern (1763) So. Main, Planet
35. Cooke house (1825) 112-114 South Main St.
36. Joseph Brown house (1774) 50 So. Main St.
37. Turk's Head, junction Westminster & Weybosset

Narragansett Pier – Watch Hill

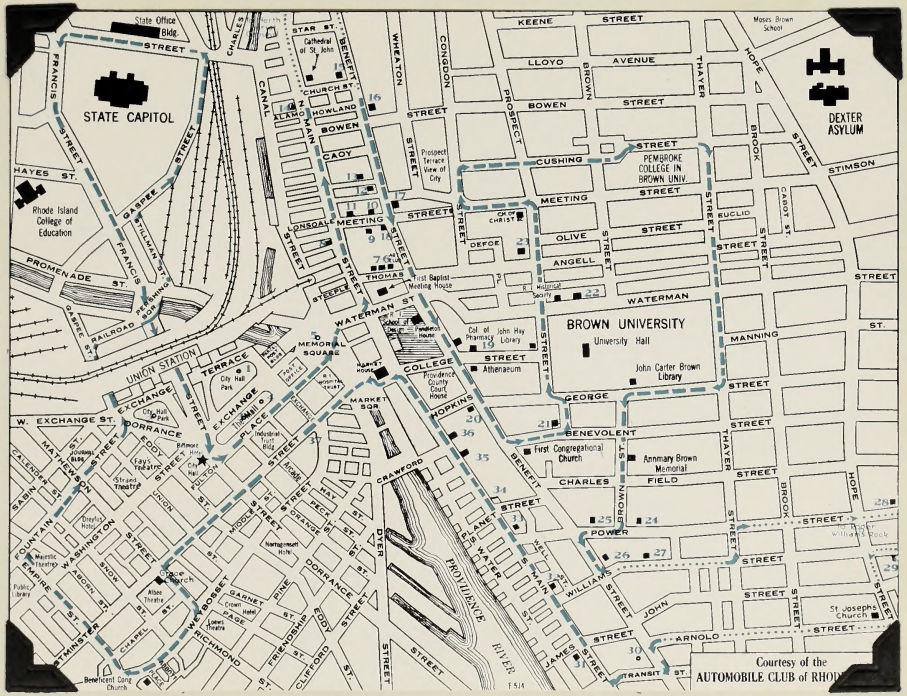
A drive of about 37 miles following Route 1, "the Scenic route", along the shore of Narragansett Bay and the coast, is one well-known summer resort, not passing many other popular beaches. From Narragansett Pier a second drive to Scituate Reservoir, a state-owned property with all facilities for yachting, and Point Judith.

Beyond the village of Wakefield is a new, quiet, leading to the Ferry Houses, home of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, famous and victorious commander of the Lake Erie fleet of 1812, and of his brother, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who opened to the world the forbidden ports of Japan.

Beyond, now by-passed, is the village of Westerly, this and other evidence of the early years of the city, and Rhode Island's oldest Congregational church, with its old Burial Ground, from which Rhode Island's first governor, Captain Kimball, was buried the second time.

Beyond the village, on a dead-end, leading to South County Museum, a collection of over 18,000 objects from old Rhode Island homes, arranged in the state's only school of colonial furniture, crafts, or homes. The road leads also to Queen's Fort, an Indian redoubt named for the square sachem, Metamoco.

Passing Pawcatuck, the state line, visible at the top of a hill in Connecticut, a general view of the State beyond.


STATE CAPITOL
DEXTER ASYLUM
BROWN UNIVERSITY
University Hall
John Carter Brown Library
PEMBROKE COLLEGE IN BROWN UNIV.
Rhode Island College of Education
UNION STATION
Cathedral of St. John
Moses Brown School
Prospect Terrace View of City
Col. of Pharmacy
John Hay Library
Athenaeum
Providence County Court House
First Congregational Church
Annmary Brown Memorial
St. Josephs Church
Benevolent Cong. Church
Majestic Theatre
Public Library
Opera House
Albee Theatre
Lyceum Theatre
Lay's Theatre
Shubert Theatre
City Hall Park
Industrial Trust Bldg.
Market House
Memorial Square
Market Sqr.
Fenderson House
Old Christ
Defoe
First Baptist Meeting House
Nottingham Hotel
Lincoln Hotel
Thayer Hotel
Central Hotel
State Office Bldg.
Railroad Terminal
PROVIDENCE RIVER
KEENE STREET
LLOYD AVENUE
BOWEN STREET
CUSHING STREET
MEETING STREET
OLIVE STREET
ANGELL STREET
WATERMAN STREET
GEORGE STREET
BENEVOLENT STREET
CHARLES STREET
FIELD STREET
POWER STREET
WILLIAMS STREET
JOHN STREET
ARNOLD STREET
TRANSIT ST.
STIMSON STREET
EUCLID STREET
MANNING ST.
CAROL ST.
HOPE STREET
BROOK STREET
THAYER STREET
BROWN STREET
PROSPECT STREET
CONGDON STREET
WHEATON STREET
BENEFIT STREET
CHARLES STREET
STAR ST.
CHURCH ST.
HOWLAND
ALAMO
MAIN
CANAL
CAOY
ONSOAL
STEEPLE
THOMAS
COLLEGE STREET
HOPKINS
CRAWFORD
DYER
PLANET
WATER
JAMES
FRANCIS STREET
HAYES ST.
GARPEE STREET
PROMENADE ST.
GARPEE ST.
WILLIAM ST.
EXCHANGE STREET
EXCHANGE PLACE
TERRACE
W. EXCHANGE ST.
DORRANCE
EDDY
MATHEWSON
CALEDOF
SABIN
FOUNTAIN
WASHINGTON STREET
EMPIRE
SNOW
ASCHAL ST.
WESTMINSTER
CHAPEL
UNION
WEYBOSSET
MOSHOLU
ORANGE
PACK
HAY
GARNET
PINE
PAGE
RICHMOND
FRIENDSHIP
CLIFFORD ST.
STREET
Courtesy of the
AUTOMOBILE CLUB of RHODE

CHAPTER XI

LITERATURE AND POETRY

OF

RHODE ISLAND

LITERATURE IN RHODE ISLAND

Although Rhode Island cannot claim to be the home of great authors, yet the State has been the birthplace of many famous men and women. Historians have written about their State. Thomas Robinson Hazard of South County, known as "Shepard Tom" wrote Recollections of Olden Times and the famous Jonny Cake Papers. His brother, Rowland Hazard wrote on philosophy. Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College from 1899 to 1910, has written biography and poetry. She also wrote columns for the Providence Journal. She edited Nailer Tom's Diary which was a journal of Thomas Benjamin Hazard. She also edited Esther Bernon Carpenter's South County Studies.

Harry Lyman Koopman has written a number of poems and was one of the foremost bibliographers of the country. Sara Hopkins was a pioneer newspaper woman and worked for the Providence Journal. She also wrote for leading magazines. Joseph Bishop was born in East Providence and was the author of Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children. Edna Adelaide Brown wrote well known books for children, two of which are The Four Gordons and Butterfly House. Percy Marks published a book about college life called The Plastic Age. Annie S. Peck, a sister of the late William Peck, a former principal of Classical High School, and aunt of Helen Peck, former Dean of Women at Rhode Island State College, was a mountain climber.

LITERATURE IN RHODE ISLAND

Although Rhode Island cannot claim to be the home of great authors, yet the State has been the birthplace of many famous men and women. Historians have written about their State. Thomas Robinson Hazard of South County, known as "Shepard Tom" wrote *Recollections of Olden Times* and the famous *Jonny Cake Papers*. His brother, Rowland Hazard wrote on philosophy. Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College from 1899 to 1910, has written biography and poetry. She also wrote columns for the *Providence Journal*. She edited *Nailer Tom's Diary* which was a journal of Thomas Benjamin Hazard. She also edited Rocker Carson Carpenter's *South County Studies*.

Harry Lyman Koopman has written a number of poems and was one of the foremost bibliographers of the country. Sara Hopkins was a pioneer newspaper woman and worked for the *Providence Journal*. She also wrote for leading magazines. Joseph Bishop was born in East Providence and was the author of *Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children*. Edna Adelaide Brown wrote well known books for children, two of which are *The Nunt Cordons* and *Butterfly House*. Percy Marks published a book about college life called *The Plastic Age*. Annie G. Peck, a sister of the late William Peck, a former principal of Classical High School, and aunt of Helen Peck, former Dean of Women at Rhode Island State College, was a mountain climber.

She wrote many books on South America, one of which is The South American Tour. Maude Howe Elliott has written many books, but the biography of her mother, Julia Ward Howe, is best known. The Reverend Urban Nagle, a Dominican priest, has written a prize-winning play, Barter and other religious subjects. Walter S. Ball, of the Providence Journal, won a prize for the best book of fiction for girls. Camella Commands has many scenes familiar to Providence residents. Leonard Bacon has written some fine poetry. Samuel Rogers of Newport published Dusk at the Grove. Its setting is Portsmouth, Rhode Island. S. Foster Damon, a professor at Brown University, is known for his poetry and for his biography of William Blake and Amy Lowell. Christopher La Farge's Hoxie Sells His Acres is a novel in verse. Oliver La Farge, Christopher's younger brother, wrote Laughing Boy and Long Pennant, a novel about Rhode Island and the sea. Vincent McHugh is one of the most recent writers.

Charles Carroll, former Assistant Director of Education, wrote a most complete history of the State in four volumes, Rhode Island, Three Centuries of Democracy.[1]

Mrs. Sarah Helen Powers Whitman was an American Poet. She was born in Providence and married a Boston lawyer, John W. Whitman, in 1828. After his death in 1833, she returned to Providence and devoted herself to literature. She was at one time engaged to Edgar Allan Poe, who inspired some of her poetry and whom she defended in her book Edgar Allan Poe and His Critics (1860). Mrs. Whitman contributed poetry, essays, and

She wrote many books on South America, one of which is *The South American Tour*. Maude Howe Elliott has written many books, but the biography of her mother, Julia Ward Howe, is best known. The Reverend Urban Nagle, a Dominican priest, has written a prize-winning play, *Peter* and other religious subjects. Walter S. Hall, of the *Providence Journal*, won a prize for the best book of fiction for girls, *Damsels Commonde* has many scenes familiar to Providence residents. Leonard Bacon has written some fine poetry. Samuel Rogers of Newport published *Dusk at the Grove*. Its setting is Portsmouth, Rhode Island. S. Foster Damon, a professor at Brown University, is known for his poetry and for his biography of William Blake and Amy Lowell. Christopher La Farge's *Hoxie Bells His Acres* is a novel in verse. Oliver La Farge, Christopher's younger brother, wrote *Laughing Boy* and *Long Pennant*, a novel about Rhode Island and the sea. Vincent McHugh is one of the most recent writers.

Charles Carroll, former Assistant Director of Education, wrote a most complete history of the State in four volumes, *Rhode Island, Three Centuries of Democracy*.[4]

Mrs. Sarah Helen Powers Whitman was an American poet. She was born in Providence and married a Boston lawyer, John W. Whitman, in 1828. After his death in 1833, she returned to Providence and devoted herself to literature. She was at one time engaged to Edgar Allan Poe, who inspired some of her poetry and whom she defended in her book *Edgar Allan Poe and His Critics* (1860). Mrs. Whitman contributed poetry, essays, and

critical articles to several magazines and journals. Some of her verse, part of which was written by her sister, Anna Power, was collected in Hours of Life (1853), but a complete collection did not appear until after her death. Helen Whitman used to meet Edgar Allan Poe at the Athenaeum on Benefit Street, and it is there her portrait can be seen. In one of his poems "To Helen", Poe tells of the first time he saw her. Helen Whitman's house, where Poe saw her among the roses in her garden, is now the St. Dunstan's School, the Episcopal School for choir boys.[2]

On the easterly slope of the beautiful, historic North Burial Ground is a simple grave. There are no shrubs or flowers by the side of the grave. Standing alone is a block of Westerly granite with this inscription, Sam Walter Foss, 1858-1911, "The House by the Side of the Road". Sam Walter Foss was born in the little village of Candia, New Hampshire, on June 19, 1858. His father was a farmer. His mother died when Sam was four years of age. He, therefore, did not have the guidance of a mother. He went to a country school and worked on the farm. In those days, work came before school. So he was obliged to attend school only in the winter months, when farm work was light. When Sam was fourteen years old, the family moved to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He had to walk three miles every day to attend high school. His teachers encouraged him to go to college after high school. There was very little money in the Foss family, but Mr. Foss decided that Sam should go away

critical articles to several magazines and journals. Some of her verse, part of which was written by her sister, Anne Tucker, was collected in <u>Houses of Life</u> (1853), but a complete collection did not appear until after her death. Helen Whitman used to meet Edgar Allan Poe at the Athenaeum on Benefit Street, and it is there her portrait can be seen. In one of his poems "To Helen", Poe tells of the first time he saw her. Helen Whitman's house, where Poe saw her among the roses in her garden, is now the St. Dunstan's School, the Episcopal School for choir boys.[3]

On the easterly slope of the beautiful, historic North Burial Ground is a simple grave. There are no shrubs or flowers by the side of the grave. Standing alone is a block of Tesorely granite with this inscription, Sam Walter Foss, 1858-1911. "The House by the Side of the Road". Sam Walter Foss was born in the little village of Candia, New Hampshire, on June 19, 1858. His father was a farmer. His mother died when Sam was four years of age. He, therefore, did not have the guidance of a mother. He went to a country school and worked on the farm. In those days, work came before school. So he was obliged to attend school only in the winter months, when farm work was light. When Sam was fourteen years old, the family moved to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He had to walk three miles every day to attend high school. His teachers encouraged him to go to college after high school. There was very little money in the Foss family, but Mr. Foss decided that Sam should go away

to college. With a few dollars, Sam Walter Foss went to Providence and enrolled at Brown University in 1878.

While attending college, he took little part in college affairs. He worked at odd jobs while a student, and summers he worked on his father's farm from daylight until dark. He contributed to the college paper and was class poet. His poem "Hesperian", delivered at graduation is considered one of his finest poetical efforts.

After graduation he did the usual thing that students do - sell books from door to door. His next position was editor of a weekly newspaper. He was known as the "Funny Man" because of his witty articles. He contributed to Judge, Puck, Tidbits, and to the New York Sun. He worked for the Yankee Blade in Boston and the Boston Globe.

Because of his great interest in books, and his friendly manner, Foss was selected from a number of literary men to become librarian of the Public Library in Somerville, Massachusetts. This was the year 1898. In 1907, Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts because of his success in the field of literature.

The years at the library were his best. He had leisure to write and lecture until his death on February 26, 1911. He had struggled hard for forty years of his life. Sam Walter Foss was a noble character. He kept the simple manner of a farm boy. He was friendly and natural, but had no use for idlers.

Foss never took his poetry seriously, because his friends

to college. With a few dollars, Sam Walter Foss went to Providence and enrolled at Brown University in 1872.

While attending college, he took little part in college affairs. He worked at odd jobs while a student, and summers he worked on his father's farm from daylight until dark. He contributed to the college paper and was class poet. His poem "Reception", delivered at graduation is considered one of his finest poetical efforts.

After graduation he did the usual thing that students - do - sell books from door to door. His next position was editor of a weekly newspaper. He was known as the "funny man" because of his witty articles. He contributed to Judge, Puck, Tidbits, and to the New York Sun. He worked for the Yankee Blade in Boston and the Boston Globe.

Because of his great interest in books, and his friendly manner, Foss was selected from a number of literary men to become librarian of the Public Library in Somerville, Massachusetts. This was the year 1898. In 1907, Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts because of his success in the field of literature.

The years at the library were his best. He had leisure to write and lecture until his death on February 20, 1911. He had struggled hard for forty years of his life. Sam Walter Foss was a noble character. He kept the simple manner of a farm boy. He was friendly and natural, but had no use for idiots.

Foss never took his poetry seriously, because his friends

were more fond of a laugh than poetic writings. At any rate he came to be known as a great American Poet, and as the years go by he is more deeply appreciated. With the passing of the years, the simple grave in Providence will become a shrine for those who love, or will learn to love, the poetry of one who lived a plain wholesome life.3/

The Reverend Thomas Francis Cullen wrote the The Catholic Church in Rhode Island. He was a chaplain at the Convent of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary on Fruit Hill Avenue, North Providence, in 1936. He wrote many articles for magazines.

Mary Louise Brown complied a book of verse, Rhode Island in Verse, as a tribute to the Tercentenary Year of Rhode Island. They are gathered from many sources.

1/ Federal Writers' Project. American Guide Series, Rhode Island. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1937. pp. 162-163.

2/ Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Pawtucket: J. C. Hall Company, 1944. vol. IV, pp. 223-226.

3/ Seeing Providence. Providence: The Providence Journal Company, 1947. p. 10.

were more fond of a laugh than poetic writings. At any rate he came to be known as a great American Poet, and as the years go by he is more deeply appreciated. With the passing of the years, the simple grave in Providence will become a shrine for those who love, or will learn to love, the poetry of one who lived a plain wholesome life.[2]

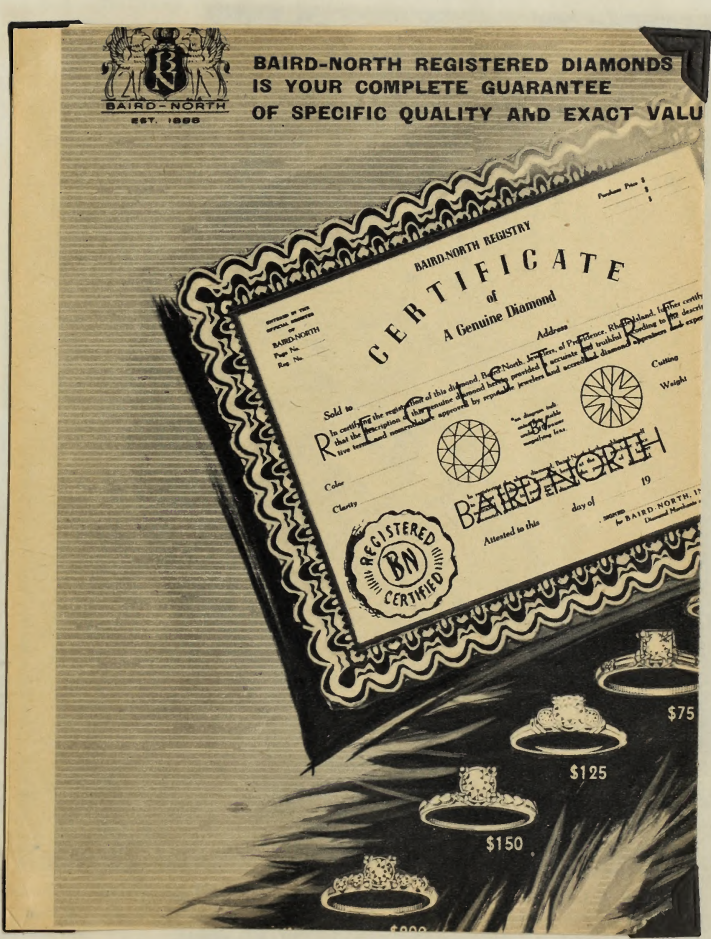
The Reverend Thomas Francis Cullen wrote the The Catholic Church in Rhode Island. He was a chaplain at the Convent of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary on Hope Hill Avenue, North Providence, in 1890. He wrote many articles for magazines.

Mary Louise Brown compiled a book of verse, Rhode Island in Verse, as a tribute to the Tercentenary Year of Rhode Island. They are gathered from many sources.

1/ Federal Writers' Project. American Guide Series. Rhode Island. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1937. pp. 162-163.

2/ Daley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: R. C. Hill Company, 1928. Vol. IV, pp. 826-828.

3/ Dearing Providence. Providence: The Providence Journal Company, 1927. p. 10.

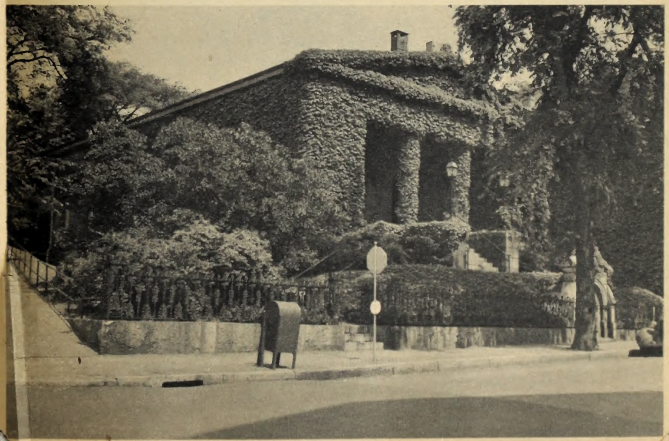

BAIRD-NORTH
EST. 1896
BAIRD-NORTH REGISTERED DIAMONDS
IS YOUR COMPLETE GUARANTEE
OF SPECIFIC QUALITY AND EXACT VALU
BAIRD-NORTH REGISTRY
CERTIFICATE
of
A Genuine Diamond
Sold to
Address
Color
Clarity
Cutting
Weight
19
Attested to this
day of
REGISTERED
BN
CERTIFIED
REGISTERED
BY
BAIRD-NORTH
$75
$125
$150

HOUSE at Benefit and

EARL HOTEL, 69 North Main Street, was Poe's Providence headquarters. During ast visit here he spent too much time with the boys in the bar, and a broken ngagement followed. Picture by M. Halladay from print owned by Brown University.

MRS. WHITMAN lived here (39 Benevolent Street) during 1860's, had her own literary salon, attended by John Hay and other famous men. It is one of the early Providence homes that Brown University, the owner, plans to save from wrecker.

HENAEUM, where the lovers often met, from a picture owned by Hay Lib



TURY later the Athenaeum, at College and Benefit Streets, looks like this.

But Psyche, uplifting her finger,
Said—"Sadly this star I mistrust—
Her pallor I strangely mistrust:—
Oh, hasten!—oh, let us not linger!
Oh, fly!—let us fly!—for we must."
In terror she spoke, letting sink her
Wings till they trailed in the dust—
In agony sobbed, letting sink her
Plumes till they trailed in the dust—
Till they sorrowfully trailed in the dust.

I replied—"This is nothing but dreaming:
Let us on by this tremulous light!
Let us bathe in this crystalline light!
Its Sybillic splendor is beaming
With Hope and in Beauty to-night:—
See!—it flickers up the sky through the night!
Ah, we safely may trust to its gleaming,
And be sure it will lead us aright—
We safely may trust to a gleaming
That cannot but guide us aright,
Since it flickers up to Heaven through the night."

Thus I pacified Psyche and kissed her,
And tempted her out of her gloom—
And conquered her scruples and gloom:
And we passed to the end of the vista,
And were stopped by the door of a tomb—
By the door of a legended tomb;
And I said—"What is written, sweet sister,
On the door of this legended tomb?"
She replied—"Ulalume—Ulalume—
'Tis the vault of thy lost Ulalume!"

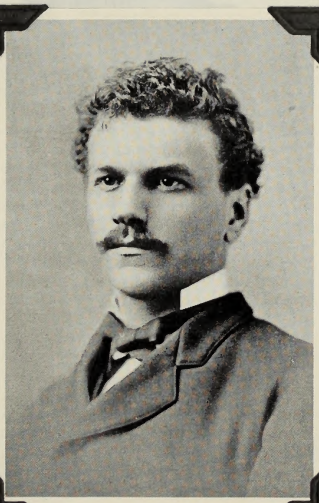
Then my heart it grew ashen and sober
As the leaves that were crispèd and sere—
As the leaves that were withering and sere,
And I cried—"It was surely October
On *this* very night of last year
That I journeyed—I journeyed down here—
That I brought a dread burden down here—
On this night of all nights in the year,
Oh, what demon has tempted me here?
Well I know, now, this dim lake of Auber—
This misty mid region of Weir—
Well I know, now, this dank tarn of Auber,
In the ghoul-haunted woodland of Weir."

Said *we*, then—the two, then—"Ah, can it
Have been that the woodlandish ghouls—
The pitiful, the merciful ghouls—
To bar up our way and to ban it
From the secret that lies in these wolds—
From the thing that lies hidden in these wolds—
Had drawn up the spectre of a planet
From the limbo of lunary souls—
This sinfully scintillant planet
From the Hell of the planetary souls?"

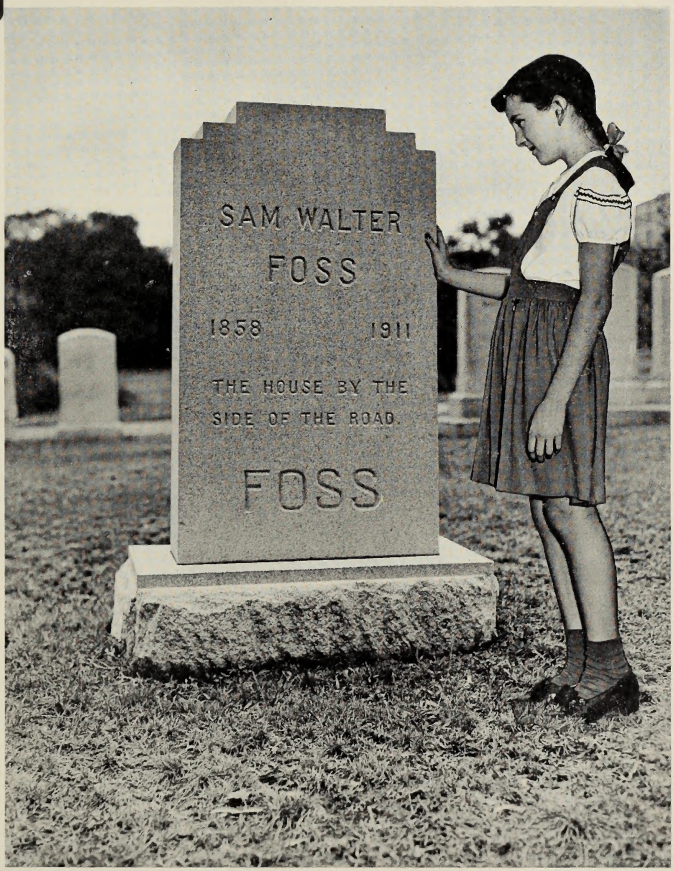
Edgar A. Poe.

POEM *Ulalume* was signed by its author, Edgar Allan Poe, in the Providence Athenaeum, and is one of the library's treasures.

AGUERREOTYPE, in Hay Library, of Helen's mother, Mrs. Power.



Sam Walter Foss. Brown, 1882



Grave of Sam Walter Foss — North Burial Ground.

[illegible] is the beautiful bronze medallion [illegible] Sorrella now hanging in [illegible] Library in Providence, [illegible] this gaunt-faced Medici portrait [illegible] with one of his own verses: —

"A man who was made of clay
And built of the dust of today
A voice who came up from the throng,
Came up from the world and was strong
— And sweet as the breath of the bay

Mr. Fess was a favorite figure in Providence, and he wrote several poems for special occasions in the 1910. He was in great demand as a toastmaster, possessing a fine voice and great ability as an orator, enabled to speak on a great variety of subjects. He was so friendly, so natural, and always possessed such an earnest helping feeling for those who were less fortunate than himself — [illegible] he had no [illegible] Men and [illegible] indulged in self-pity. Well did he realize the shortcomings and the powers of men when he wrote —

"They are good, they are bad, they are [illegible]
[illegible] day are strong, [illegible] weak, foolish, [illegible] wise, [illegible] I.

Strangely enough, Fess never took his poetry very seriously, perhaps because his life was full of activity, perhaps because his inspirations were more [illegible] of a laugh than the [illegible] of poetry [illegible] with his great American pen — [illegible] as [illegible] pass by every and [illegible] of life. [illegible] for a goodbye [illegible] of life. [illegible] either one [illegible] who write poetry [illegible] are not and never stand [illegible] poetry, — [illegible] everyday [illegible] you, who find in his rhymes [illegible] that appeals to them powerfully.

Late in the year 1919, Fess was [illegible] with a deep interest, and no doubt it was this sudden sickness that prompted him to pen his lovely poem "The Tramp" — and this he did two months before his death on February 28, 1921. He passed away bravely until the end — going to his desk at the Somerville Library [illegible] days before his death — and [illegible] last newspaper poem entitled — "[illegible] noise" then appeared in print on the morning of his funeral. This he did when he realized that his days in this life should be [illegible] loved as well were soon their end.

With the passing of years the [illegible] grave in Providence will become [illegible] for those who loved so well [illegible] unmistakable expressions of one who [illegible] a plain whole-souled life. There lies the mortal remains of Sam Walter Fess, sleeping in quiet company with a host of other silent men and women who have [illegible] immortal contributions to the general happiness and progress of this nation.

BICYCLES AND WHEELMEN

Have you seen the new 1897 [illegible] "Bicycles"?

The "Bicycles" on this bicycle [illegible] the World's record for 24 [illegible] 303 miles. Fastest [illegible] records made. You can ride [illegible] day on the machine and get [illegible] "Bicycles." You can ride up and [illegible] mountains, down steps in fact [illegible] with perfect safety.

[illegible] ing. They were not primarily a [illegible] for shoulders as they are today. [illegible] sentiment, everyone was [illegible] was the prevailing sport [illegible] everyone could indulge. [illegible] alone carried forty [illegible] bicycles dubbed with [illegible] titles — the Pneumatic [illegible] Good, Little Giant [illegible] mean something in [illegible]

The first bicycle to be [illegible] Providence was of [illegible] imported by a few [illegible]

APPLE CHARMS

Just beyond the fodder cornfield, where the brook winds
slowly through,
Stands an ancient apple orchard, with its fruit of
varied hue.
There's the juicy Sapson, with its brilliant scarlet
skin,
And the yellow, mellow Porter, which you want to taste
again.
Next the Pippin, variegated, turns to sun a crimson
cheek,
And the brown and ruddy Russet, fit for winter cold and
bleak.
There's the Pound Sweet, large and honeyed, weighting
down the branches low,
And the hardy winter Baldwin, 'mid the green leaves all
aglow.
There the luscious, swelling Greening spreads its limbs
to form a bower;
No New England orchard ever is without a Gilliflower.
Some for summer, some for autumn, more are for the
winter night
When children gather gaily round the cheerful, glowing
light;

APPLE ORCHARD

Just beyond the fodder cornfield, where the brook winds
slowly through,
Stands an ancient apple orchard, with its fruit of
varied hue.
There's the juicy Sapson, with its brilliant scarlet
skin,
And the yellow, mellow Porter, which you want to taste
again.
Next the Pippin, vertegated, turns to sun a crimson
cheek,
And the brown and ruddy Russet, fit for winter cold and
bleak.
There's the Pound Sweet, large and drooped, weighting
down the orenches low,
And the hardy winter Baldwin, 'mid the green leaves all
aglow.
There the luscious, swelling Greening spreads its limbs
to form a bower;
So New England orchard ever is without a gillyflower.
Some for summer, some for autumn, more are for the
winter night
When children rather gaily round the cheerful, glowing
light;

Some for eating as you pluck them, ripe and sweet, from
leaning trees,
More for storage for the winter, when the snow drifts
on the lees.
Crowned with untold range of color, rainbow hues and
shades between,
Flaming scarlet, blushing crimson, yellow gold, and
tones of green,
Stands the bounteous bowl of apples, always full and
always sure
Hungry boys and girls and grown-ups to its pleasure to
allure.
Apple charms were made by nature to attract man's
roving eyes,
And he finds them most delicious, eaten ripe or cooked
in pies,
Stewed as sauce, or spread as butter. Of what sweeter
can you dream
Then a baked Rhode Island Greening swimming in a dish
of cream?

Charles Carroll

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1936. p. 201.

Some for eating as you pluck them, ripe and sweet, from leaning trees,

More for storage for the winter, when the snow drifts on the lees.

Crowned with untold range of color, rainbow hues and shades between,

Flaming scarlet, blushing crimson, yellow gold, and tones of green,

Stands the bountiful bowl of apples, always full and always sure

Hungry boys and girls and grown-ups to its pleasure to allure.

Apple charms were made by nature to attract man's roving eyes,

And he finds them most delicious, eaten ripe or cooked in pies,

Stewed as sauce, or spread as butter. Of what sweeter can you dream

Than a baked Rhode Island Greening swimming in a dish of cream?

Charles Carroll

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1930. p. 101.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island, to your spacious bay,
Your hills and wood-lands dear,
Once Roger Williams made his way
Amidst the winter drear.
Rhode Island fair, Rhode Island fair,
Sweet home of liberty,
Where we may speak what we may think,
And all our thoughts are free.

Rhode Island, you were first of all
To proclaim liberty;
Your sons made haste at Freedom's call
To fight on land and sea.

Rhode Island, from your banner bright,
With field of shining stars,
Old Glory took its stars of light,
With white and crimson bars.

Rhode Island with your motto, Hope,
And love of liberty,
'Gainst tyrant foes brave men may cope,
And win the victory!
O cradle of democracy,
May God still keep thee free;

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island, to your spacious bay,
Your hills and wood-lands dear,
Once Roger Williams made his way
Amidst the winter drear.
Rhode Island fair, Rhode Island fair,
Sweet home of liberty,
Where we may speak what we may think,
And all our thoughts are free.

Rhode Island, you were first of all
To proclaim liberty;
Your sons made haste at Freedom's call
To fight on land and sea.

Rhode Island, from your banner bright,
With field of shining stars,
Old Glory took its stripes of light,
With white and crimson bars.

Rhode Island with your motto, Hope,
And love of liberty,
'Gainst tyrant foes brave men may cope,
And win the victory!
O cradle of democracy,
May God still keep thee free;

Thy faith shall lead, thy hope shall speed,

To world-wide liberty.

Charles Carroll

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1936. p. 220.

Thy faith shall lead, thy hope shall speed,

To world-wide liberty.

Charles Carroll

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1938. p. 220.

LILIES OF THE VALLEY

At last each beady twig expands
With small leaves crumpled like baby hands:
Forsythia's gold, elm-tree's green,
Maple-blossom half way between,
The chestnut - Christmas tree of May -
Lights white candles, star by star,
Conscious of what they really are,
Leap to life, as though each sprout
Were verily a delighted shout;
But still "I am" is unachieved -
They know not how to be belived
Unless they suddenly can ring
Paeons of perfume to the spring.

S. Foster Damon

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1936. p. 187.

LILIES OF THE VALLEY

At last each beady twig expands
With small leaves crumpled like baby hands:
Forsythia's gold, elm-tree's green,
Maple-blossom half way between,
The chestnut - Christmas tree of May -
Lights white candles, star by star,
Conscious of what they really are,
Leap to life, as through each sprout
Were vertily a delighted shout;
But still "I am" is unbelieved -
They know not how to be believed
Unless they suddenly can bring
Scores of perfume to the spring.

E. Foster Damon

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1936. p. 15.

THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn,
In the peace of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where the highways never ran;
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by -
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both parts of an infinite plan;

THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn,
In the peace of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where the highways never ran;
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by -
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are lame with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears,
Both parts of an infinite plan;

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
But I still rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by.
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish - so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Sam Walter Foss

Cook, Roy J. One Hundred and One Famous Poems. Chicago: The Cable Company, 1928. p. 9.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-giddened meadows ahead
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
But I still rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
and weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by.
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they
are strong,
Wise, foolish - so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Sam Walter Foss

Cook, Roy W. One hundred and One famous poems. Chicago: The Cable Company, 1928. p. 8.

RELIGION IN RHODE ISLAND

The Baptists and the Friends were the leading faiths and with the Episcopalians and Congregationalists made up the religious life of the eighteenth century.

The founders of Rhode Island, Roger Williams, William Coddington, John Clarke, and Anne Hutchinson, were members of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts. After they came to Rhode Island they adopted the Baptist principles.

It is true that most of the early churches were without form or comeliness, cold as the north pole in winter and at fever heat in the summer. Some of the religious societies worshipped in beautiful buildings. In 1775, the First Baptist Meeting; in 1811, St. John's on North Main Street, and in 1819, the First Congregational Church on Benefit Street were opened for services.

For half a century, the Quakers were in control, and Rhode Island was really a Quaker state. In 1813 there were eighteen Quaker Meeting Houses in the State. In 1684, the Jews appeared in Newport. In 1763 the first synagogue was built in Newport and named after Isaac Touro one of the rich merchants of that city. About 1700, Trinity Episcopal Church was built in Newport.

In 1811, a French Catholic Bishop came and preached in Bristol and Providence. In 1827, a priest from Virginia was

RELIGION IN RHODE ISLAND

The Baptists and the Friends were the leading faiths and with the Episcopalians and Congregationalists made up the religious life of the eighteenth century.

The founders of Rhode Island, Roger Williams, William Coddington, John Clarke, and Anne Hutchinson, were members of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts. After they came to Rhode Island they adopted the Baptist principles.

It is true that most of the early churches were without form or comeliness, cold as the north pole in winter and at fever heat in the summer. Some of the religious societies worshipped in deserted buildings. In 1773, the First Baptist meeting; in 1811, St. John's on North Main Street, and in 1819, the First Congregational Church on Benefit Street were opened for services.

For half a century, the Quakers were in control, and Rhode Island was really a Quaker state. In 1813 there were eighteen Quaker Meeting Houses in the State. In 1664, the Jews appeared in Newport. In 1763 the first synagogue was built in Newport and named after Isaac Touro one of the rich merchants of that city. About 1790, Trinity Episcopal Church was built in Newport.

In 1811, a French Catholic Bishop came and preached in Bristol and Providence. In 1827, a priest from Virginia was

appointed the first pastor of Rhode Island and Connecticut. The Rhode Island parish consisted of Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Newport. In 1835, when work on the new railroad was begun the church of Saint Peter and Paul was begun. Land had been bought in 1832, and 1878 the old church was torn down and the cathedral begun on the same site. In 1872, Providence had twenty Catholic churches with thirty-five priests under Bishop Hendricken.

Masses had been said at the Old Colony House at Newport when the French troops were at Newport in 1780 and 1781. For the first twenty-five years of the nineteenth century, the religious needs of the Catholic residents were served by the priests from Boston. The first Catholic Church, St. Mary's, was built at Pawtucket in 1829. St. Patrick's Church followed in 1842 in Providence. The present Cathedral dates from 1886.

The Diocese of Hartford, consisting of Rhode Island and Connecticut was formed in 1844, with the Right Reverend William Tyler as first Bishop. He selected Providence as the seat of the new Diocese which was founded in 1877 with Bishop Hendriken as the first Bishop.

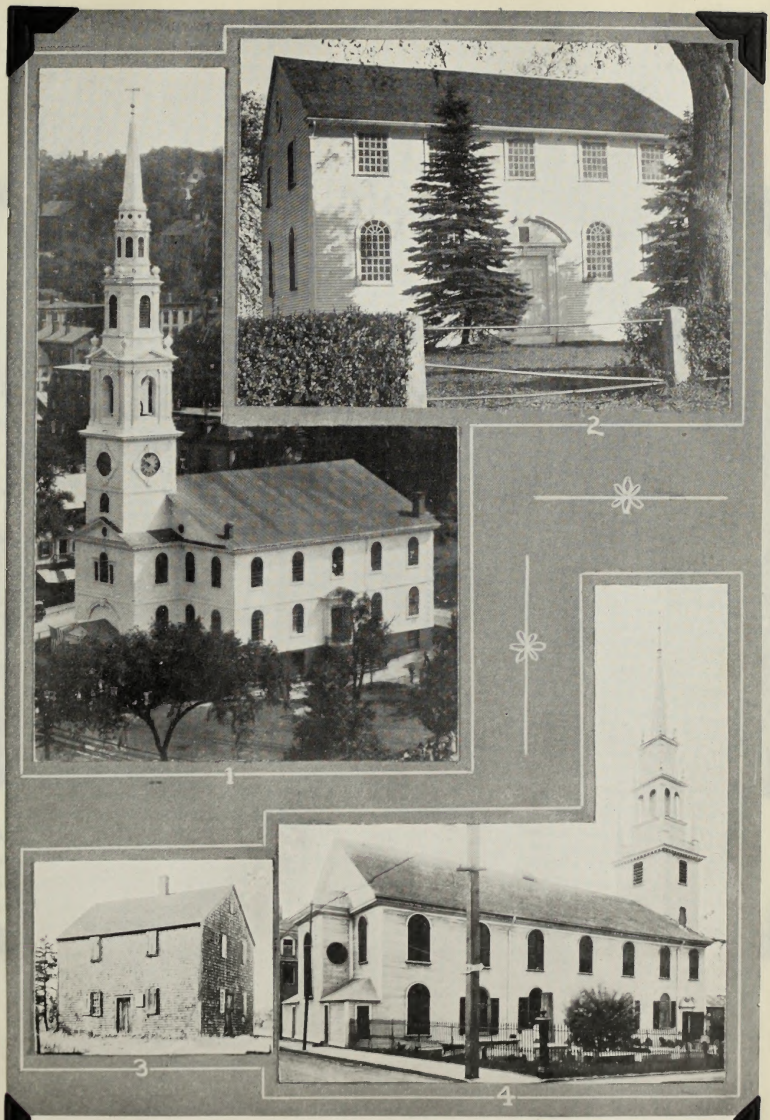
Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1936. pp. 43-45.

appointed the first pastor of Rhode Island and Connecticut. The Rhode Island parish consisted of Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Newport. In 1838, when work on the new railroad was begun the church of Saint Peter and Paul was begun. Land had been bought in 1832, and 1872 the old church was torn down and the cathedral begun on the same site. In 1872, Providence had twenty Catholic churches with thirty-five priests under Bishop Hendricken.

Masses had been said at the Old Colony House at Newport when the French troops were at Newport in 1780 and 1781. For the first twenty-five years of the nineteenth century, the religious needs of the Catholic residents were served by the priests from Boston. The first Catholic church, St. Mary's, was built at Pawtucket in 1828. St. Patrick's Church followed in 1842 in Providence. The present Cathedral dates from 1888.

The Diocese of Hartford, consisting of Rhode Island and Connecticut was formed in 1844, with the Right Reverend William Tyler as first Bishop. He selected Providence as the seat of the new Diocese which was founded in 1877 with Bishop Hendriken as the first Bishop.

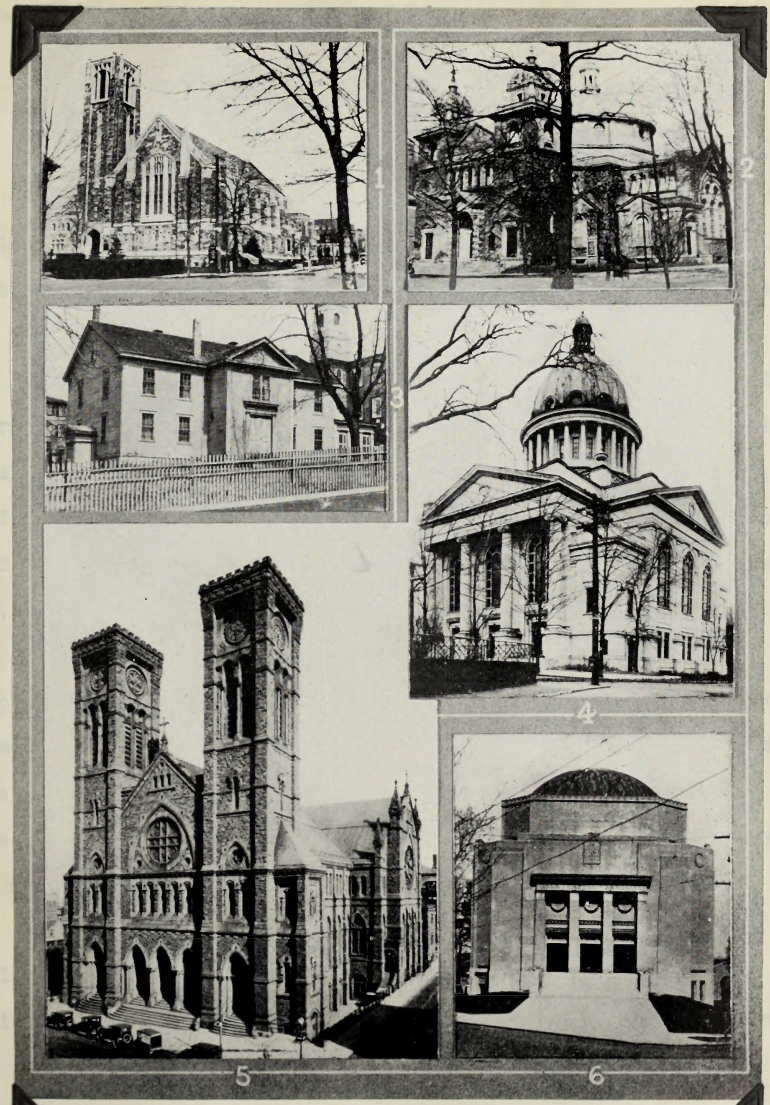
Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1935. pp. 42-43.



Historic Rhode Island Churches. 1–First Baptist Meeting House, Providence. 2–Old St. Paul's Church, Wickford. 3–Ballou Meeting House, Cumberland. 4–Trinity Church, Newport.

The Touro Synagogue on Touro Street in Newport is the oldest synagogue in America. It was built in 1763 and was designed by Peter Harrison. It has long been acclaimed as an architectural masterpiece and for its beautiful interior. The United States Government, Department of Interior, took over the synagogue in 1946 for preservation as a national historic shrine.

Surf casting along the Rhode Island shoreline rewards the salt water angler with prize catches. For the past few years, striped bass caught in these waters have captured the mastery of the top prizes in national competition. One prize winner last year weighed 37 pounds. Stripers run in large numbers and good sizes all during the summer season. The Sonnet Shores Area is regarded by some as the best bass fishing area on the coast while others maintain that equally good spots are Beaverdam, Newport Pond, and the Point Judith Breakwater.



Prominent Churches in Providence. 1–Central Baptist Church. 2–Central Congregational Church. 3–Friends Meeting House. 4–First Church of Christ Scientist. 5–SS. Peter and Paul's Cathedral. 6–Temple Emanu-El.

Religion in the Eighteenth Century

[illegible]

STATE HOUSE

The Rhode Island State House, located on Capital Hill is one of the most beautiful in the country. It is built of white Georgia marble. It has one of the four marble domes in the world, the other three being at Agra in India, St. Peters in Rome, and the capital of Minnesota at St. Paul.

The City of Providence gave the land to the State. The cornerstone was laid October 15, 1896. It was occupied by the Secretary of State in December, 1900, and by other state officers January 1, 1901. The building, terrace, approaches, and grounds, as completed, were delivered to the State, June 11, 1904. It cost $3,018,416.33.

The State House bears a resemblance to the National Capital, in that the center structure upholds a magnificent dome. On the top of the dome is a figure, the "Independence Man", which suggests the freedom and liberty that founded Rhode Island. From the terrace can be seen the Capital City of Rhode Island.

Nearly all the portraits of every governor from the colonial days to the present are hung on the walls between the columns or pilasters. Most of these are on the second floor. In the House of Representatives will be found portraits of the Speakers of the House from 1898 to the present day.

In the great state reception room hangs the Gilbert

STATE HOUSE

The Rhode Island State House, located on Capitol Hill is one of the most beautiful in the country. It is built of white Georgia marble. It has one of the four marble domes in the world, the other three being at Agra in India, St. Peters in Rome, and the capitol of Minnesota at St. Paul.

The City of Providence gave the land to the State. The cornerstone was laid October 15, 1896. It was occupied by the Secretary of State in December, 1900, and by other state officers January 1, 1901. The building, terrace, approaches, and grounds, as completed, were delivered to the State, June 11, 1904. It cost $3,018,416.55.

The State House bears a resemblance to the National Capitol, in that the center structure upholds a magnificent dome. On the top of the dome is a figure, the "Independence Man", which suggests the freedom and liberty that founded Rhode Island. From the terrace can be seen the Capitol City of Rhode Island.

Nearly all the portraits of every governor from the colonial days to the present are hung on the walls between the columns or pilasters. Most of these are on the second floor. In the House of Representatives will be found portraits of the Speakers of the House from 1892 to the present day.

In the great state reception room hangs the Gilbert

Stuart full length painting of George Washington, the splendid portrait of General Nathanael Greene and a fine portrait of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

The chamber is used by the Governor on State occasions. The dome like ceiling is gold and blue. In the center of the room is a beautiful crystal chandelier. The windows are hung with rich brocade and the chairs are upholstered in the same material. In a glass enclosed case are the priceless momentoes of General Nathanael Greene.

In the office of the Secretary of State is the original parchment charter granted by King Charles II, July 8, 1663, and which continued in force until the Constitution of the State, adopted November 1842, became operative on May 2, 1843. Here is the box in which the charter was kept in Colonial Days. Here also is the Royal Commission appointing Commissioners to investigate the burning of the Gaspee and the box in which it was sent to Governor Wanton.

The Archives of the State are in the custody of the Secretary of State. They cover completely the history of Rhode Island and consist of manuscript collections of the laws of the Colony and State from 1649 to date. The Archives include the first Seal of the Colony; letters of early Colonial and Revolutionary leaders; ship papers; records of French and Indian Wars, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Dorr War, the Civil War, and early American petitions and papers.

The State Library, a part of the Department of State,

Stuart full length painting of George Washington, the splendid portrait of General Nathanael Greene and a fine portrait of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

The chamber is used by the Governor on State occasions. The dome like ceiling is gold and blue. In the center of the room is a beautiful crystal chandelier. The windows are hung with rich brocade and the chairs are upholstered in the same material. In a glass enclosed case are the priceless mementoes of General Nathanael Greene.

In the office of the Secretary of State is the original parchment charter granted by King Charles II, July 8, 1663, and which continued in force until the Constitution of the State, adopted November 1842, became operative on May 2, 1843. Here is the box in which the charter was kept in Colonial Days. Here also is the Royal Commission appointing Commissioners to investigate the burning of the Gaspee and the box in which it was sent to Governor Wanton.

The Archives of the State are in the custody of the Secretary of State. They cover completely the history of Rhode Island and consist of manuscript collections of the laws of the Colony and State from 1649 to date. The Archives include the first Seal of the Colony; letters of early Colonial and Revolutionary leaders; ship papers; records of French and Indian Wars, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Dorr War, the Civil War, and early American petitions and papers.

The State Library, a part of the Department of State,

is located in the State House and contains official documents of the United States, and several states, books and pamphlets relating to history, politics, science, and many books on Rhode Island. This office has on file the records of soldiers and sailors in the various wars of the United States including the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, and World Wars I and II. It also supervises state aid to free public libraries, and carries on a library extension service for rural areas.

For many years prior to the year 1901, the General Assembly met annually at Newport and at Providence, and the State was said to have two capitals. In earlier days a session was held first at Kingston, then at East Greenwich and last at Bristol. Since 1901, the General Assembly has met annually at Providence.

Approaching the main entrance, as one climbs the steps, one will see on the west side a bronze statue of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of 1812. On the east side is a statue of General Nathanael Greene of Revolutionary fame. There are many tablets on the inner entrances erected by different societies in Rhode Island.

The State tree is the maple; the flower is the violet. The State flag is white, bearing in the center a golden anchor, and underneath it a blue ribbon with the motto "Hope" in golden letters, the whole surrounded by thirteen golden stars in a circle. The flag is edged with yellow fringe.

is located in the State House and contains official documents of the United States, and several states, books and pamphlets relating to history, politics, science, and many books on Rhode Island. This office has on file the records of soldiers and sailors in the various wars of the United States including the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, and World Wars I and II. It also supervises state aid to free public libraries, and carries on a library extension service for rural areas.

For many years prior to the year 1901, the General Assembly met annually at Newport and at Providence, and the State was said to have two capitals. In earlier days a session was held first at Kingston, then at East Greenwich and last at Bristol. Since 1901, the General Assembly has met annually at Providence.

Approaching the main entrance, as one climbs the steps, one will see on the west side a bronze statue of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of 1812. On the east side is a statue of General Nathanael Greene of Revolutionary fame. There are many tablets on the inner entrances erected by different societies in Rhode Island.

The State tree is the maple; the flower is the violet. The State flag is white, bearing in the center a golden anchor, and underneath it a blue ribbon with the motto "Hope" in golden letters, the whole surrounded by thirteen golden stars in a circle. The flag is edged with yellow fringe.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

COAT OF ARMS

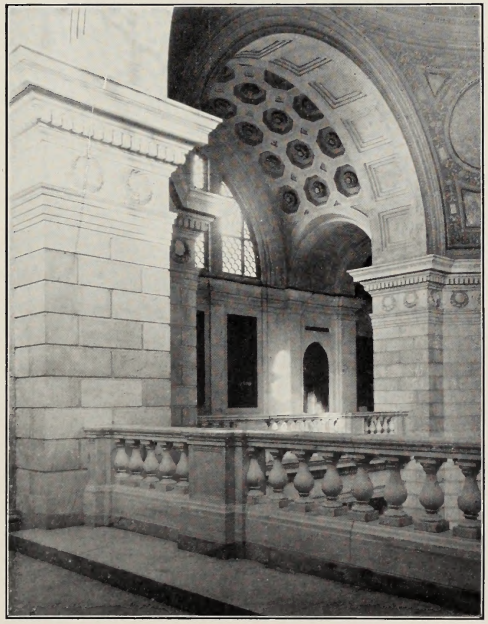
THE STATE HOUSE IN PROVIDENCE

A view of the magnificent marble dome topped by the "Independent Man".

DIMENSIONS OF THE STATE HOUSE

Length of building	33 feet
Width of wings	150 "
Length of central part of building (frontage)	180 "
Width of supporting walls of dome	28 "
Diameter of dome below top of gallery	70 "
Diameter of dome above top of gallery	56 "
Height of dome proper	39 "
Height of gallery to crown of dome	71 "
Height of lantern (crown of square base of dome)	34 "
Height to top of gallery of dome	150 "
Height to base of statue	192 "
Height to top of statue	220 "
Height of Corinthian stone basis	43 "
Height of statue, about House and Senate	18 "

These heights are taken from the curvature [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



A third floor view showing a glimpse of the beautiful interior of the dome.

In the Governor's office will be found the following portraits of our former Chief Executives:

Governors

Thomas Walton Ware, "The Pioneer Governor," 1842 (by William F. Chandler, from engraving by A. T. Duke).
John W. Leedy, 1887-1892, 1894-1897 (by Hugo Breul).
Lucius F. C. Garvin, 1883-1885 (by Mrs. Gertrude Thomas).
James H. Hickman, 1897-1900 (by William Grassmuck).
William S. Fleming, 1923-1928 (by Wilfred E. Hughes).
Benjamin Franklin Green, 1939-1947 (by A. W. Hennessey).
Simeon S. Quinn, 1922-1930 (by J. C. Allen Clark).
J. Dorsey McCrum, 1941-1945 (by Wilfred E. Hughes).

Others are located as follows:

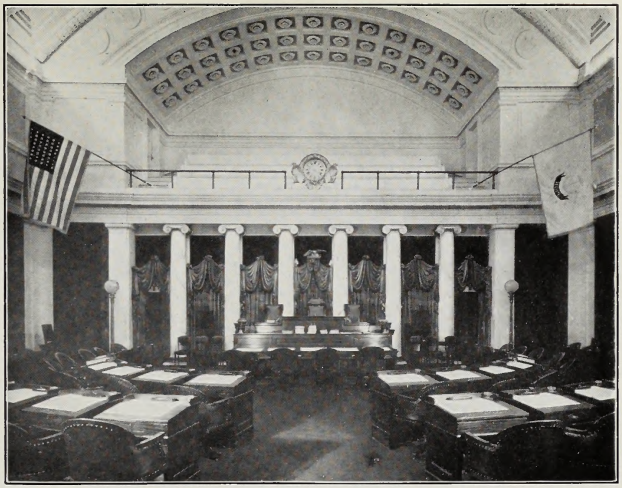
In the southeast corridor, second floor —
Governor Benjamin Wade, William Dennison, Jr., 1861-1863 (by [illegible]).
William Cannon, 1890-1895.
Benjamin Stephens, 1838-1839 (by James S. Lincoln).
Abraham Lincoln, 1860-1861 (by W. R. Lincoln).
William C. Cushing, 1863 (by Mary C. Crawford).
Anthony F. Sinnodin, 1902-1904 (by James S. Lincoln).
Frank Frankforter, 1904-1914 (by James S. Lincoln).
Henry Howard, 1873-1875 (by Hugo Breul).
George Hoyt, 1875-1877 (by John W. Barwell).
Charles L. Van Fossen, 1877-1880.
Alfred H. Littlefield, 1880-1883 (by William S. Lincoln).
Augustus H. Rowe, 1884-1885 (by Hugo Breul).
George Nickel, Wednesday, 1885-1887 (by Augustus Vincent Tack).
Henry C. Tate, 1888-1890 (by Wilfred E. Hughes, from photograph).
Lucy H. H. Lord, 1890-1891, 1891-1892 (by Hugo Breul).

Lower corridor and stairway.

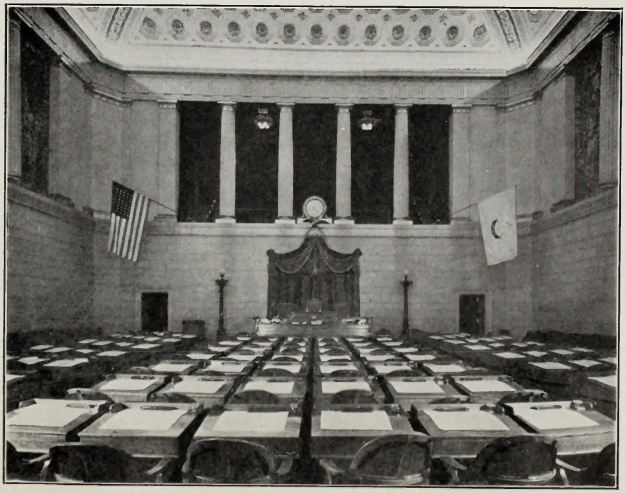
PORTRAITS IN THE STATE HOUSE

THE general assembly on May 25, 1894 passed a resolution directing the Secretary of State to cause to be framed and hung in the State House the portraits of all living ex-Governors who had not donated a portrait to the State, the present Governor and the former Governors Wright, the treasures of the Old State House were overhauled and transferred to their more commodious quarters in the new State House. A number of old portraits of Governors from Colonial days down were brought out from their hiding places and thoroughly renovated. The portraits were restored to their pristine freshness and suitably framed, and now they look down upon their descendants from the walls of the marble corridors, resplendent in the powdered and frizzled wig and lace ruffles of a bygone generation. Almost every panel in the walls of the north and south corridors is filled. The portraits, including those of every governor from Colonial days to the present, are hung between the pilasters on the walls.

Page



The Senate.



The House of Representatives.

The State Reception Room.

The lounge room of the House of Representatives.

WAR ROOM

APPROACHING the door, in south entrance, you will see at your second left step, on the west side a bronze bust of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of 1812, by William Walcott, sculptor, and on the east side a life-size bust of General Nathanael Greene, of Revolutionary fame, the work of Henri Schonbardi.

On the west side of the entrance hall, opposite is a marble tablet in memory of the gifted [illegible] of the State Constitution, which planned and supervised the erection of the State House.

Inscription within the building of the [illegible] memorials:—

[illegible]

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE

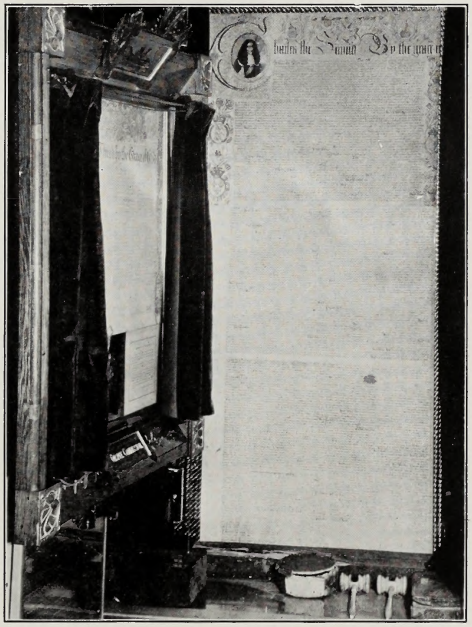
In the office of the Secretary of State is the original parchment charter granted by King Charles II July 8, 1663, and which continued in force until the constitution of the State, adopted November, 1842, became operative on May [illegible] 1843.

Here is the box in which the charter was brought from England and in which it was kept during Colonial days.

Here also is the Royal Commission appointing the Commissioners to investigate the burning of the Gaspee and the pen in which it was presented to Governor Wanton.

STATE ARCHIVES

The Archives of the State are in the [illegible] the Secretary of State. They [illegible] history of Rhode Island and consist of [illegible] collections of the laws of the Colony [illegible] 1649 to date which include some [illegible] first Seal of the Colony; letters of early Colonial and Revolutionary leaders; ships' papers [illegible] records of the French and Indian Wars, the [illegible] Intercoastal War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War; early Assembly [illegible] and Admiralty Court papers.



The Royal Charter of 1663 and the Gaspee Commission.
Below are the boxes they came in from England and 2 gavels made from the Washington Elm at Cambridge.

STATE LIBRARY

THE State Library, a part of the Department of State, is located in the State House and contains official documents of the United States and the several states, and books and pamphlets relating to the law, history, science and social sciences, in addition to an excellent collection of books for the Blind. This office also has on file the records of the soldiers and sailors in the various wars of the United States including the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War and World War I.

The State Library maintains complete files on legislative matters and renders assistance to the members of the General Assembly in the research and preparation of proposed laws and also assistance and aid to free public libraries and agencies. Library extension service for rural population.

The House and Senate Chambers with their respective galleries, the executive offices, committee rooms and departments which the building houses, are all marble, fireproof and open to the public free for inspection at all times. The building is surrounded by the grounds of the State House.

A corner of the State Library.

STATE OFFICE BUILDING

Due to the increasing specialization of government and the creation of new departments, it became necessary to provide additional space and consequently a new state office building was erected on Smith St. across from the State House. Ground was broken May 14, 1927, the building was completed and delivered to the State House Commission for occupancy July 31, 1928 and it was first occupied by the Board of Public Roads September 10, 1928. The architects were Jackson, Robertson and Adams of Providence and it was built by the F. W. Bishop Co. at a cost of $1,066,311.84.

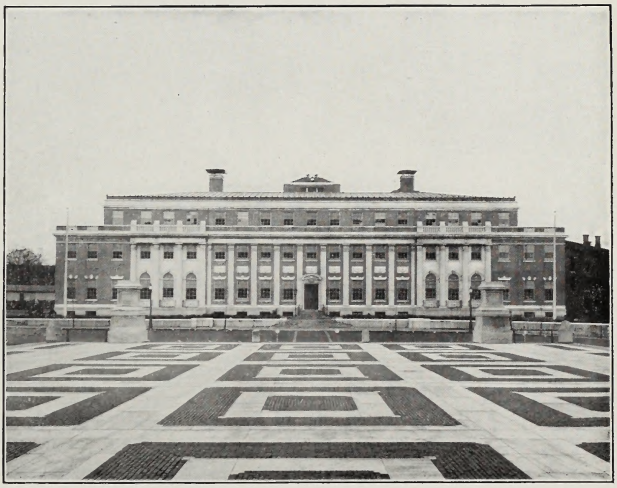
Dimensions

Length of building (feet)	238
Depth of building (feet)	[illegible]
Length of cross section of building	[illegible]
Depth of cross section	[illegible]
Total cubic of floor space	[illegible]
Height of building	[illegible]
Total area of lot	[illegible]
Basement and number of floors	4

The outer walls are of cleaned colonial brick and have a [illegible] base.

The entrance on the Dorr Boulevard side of the main office walls, window sills and frames are of the [illegible] material. The interiors are of [illegible] Vermont marble from the quarries of the Vermont Marble Company.

All the granite underpinning course and the South Street and Dorr Street entrance steps are of selected Barre granite.



The State Office Building.

STATE CAPITOL

Carved in marble over the pillared portico is this quotation from the Royal Charter of 1663:

"To hold forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained with full liberty in religious concernments"

Around the interior of the dome is carved another significant inscription from Tacitus: (translation from Latin)

"Rare felicity of the times when it is permitted to think as you like and to say what you think"

On the north side of the building is inscribed this historical summary:

"Providence Plantations Founded by Roger Williams, 1636;
Providence - Portsmouth - Newport - Incorporated by Parliament, 1643;
Rhode Island - Providence Plantations Obtained Royal Charter, 1663
In General Assembly Declared a Sovereign State, May 4, 1776"

STATE CAPITOL

Carved in marble over the pilastered portico is this quotation from the Royal Charter of 1663:

"To hold forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained with full liberty in religious concernments."

Around the interior of the dome is carved another significant inscription from Tertius: (translation from Latin)

"Rare felicity of the times when it is permitted to think as you like and to say what you think."

On the north side of the building is inscribed this historical summary:

"Providence Plantations founded by Roger Williams, 1636;
Providence - Portsmouth - Newport - Incorporated by Parliament, 1643;
Rhode Island - Providence Plantations Obtained Royal Charter, 1663
In General Assembly Declared a Sovereign State, May 4, 1776"

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN

Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, is the Senior Senator from Rhode Island. He was born in Providence, October 2, 1867. He was educated in private schools and the Providence High School. He graduated from Brown University, Harvard Law School, and studied in Germany. He has practiced law for fifty-five years, and was governor from 1932 to 1936. Having been elected to the United States Senate on November 3, 1936, he is now Senior Senator from Rhode Island. He belongs to a number of educational, charitable and social organizations. Senator Green has received honorary degrees from many colleges. The Administration and Library Building at Rhode Island State College is named in his honor. The Senator is now eighty-one years old and is still keen and vigorous. He has marvelous vitality. The Senator never married, and has a sister Eleanor who resides in Providence.

Courtesy of Theodore Francis Green.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN

Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, is the Senior Senator from Rhode Island. He was born in Providence, October 2, 1867. He was educated in private schools and the Providence High School. He graduated from Brown University, Harvard Law School, and studied in Germany. He has practiced law for fifty-five years, and was governor from 1922 to 1924. Having been elected to the United States Senate on November 3, 1936, he is now Senior Senator from Rhode Island. He belongs to a number of educational, charitable and social organizations. Senator Green has received honorary degrees from many colleges. The Administration and Library Building at Rhode Island State College is named in his honor. The Senator is now eighty-one years old and is still keen and vigorous. He has marvelous vitality. The Senator never married, and has a sister Eleanor who resides in Providence.

Courtesy of Theodore Francis Green.

SENATOR THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN

JAMES HOWARD McGRATH

J. Howard McGrath, Democrat, was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, November 28, 1903. He graduated from St. Joseph's Parochial School, 1918; LaSalle Academy, 1922; Providence College, 1926; Boston University Law School, 1929.

He has been United States District Attorney for Rhode Island; Governor for three terms; Solicitor General of the United States; and United States Senator since 1946. He belongs to a number of business, financial, charitable, and social organizations. Like Senator Theodore Francis Green, Senator McGrath has received degrees from various colleges. He is married and has one son David. His mother, brother and sister reside in Rhode Island.

Official Congressional Directory. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1948. p. 114.

JAMES HOWARD McGRATH

J. Howard McGrath, Democrat, was born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, November 28, 1903. He graduated from St. Joseph's Parochial School, 1918; LaSalle Academy, 1922; Providence College, 1926; Boston University Law School, 1929.

He has been United States District Attorney for Rhode Island; Governor for three terms; Solicitor General of the United States; and United States Senator since 1946. He belongs to a number of business, financial, charitable, and social organizations. Like Senator Theodore Francis Green, Senator McGrath has received degrees from various colleges. He is married and has one son David. His mother, brother and sister reside in Rhode Island.

Official Congressional Directory. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1948. p. 114.

SENATOR J. HOWARD McGRATH

JOHN E. FOGARTY

John Edward Fogarty, Democrat, is United States Representative from the Second District. This includes the Counties of Kent, Washington and the part of Providence County which consists of the City of Providence districts 8 to 25; City of Cranston, towns of Burrillville, Foster, Gloucester, Johnston, North Providence, North Smithfield, Scituate, and Smithfield.

John E. Fogarty of Harmony, Rhode Island, was born in Providence, March 23, 1913. He attended LaSalle Academy, and graduated from Providence College. In June 1946, he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Political Science by Providence College. He is president of the Bricklayers Union No. 1 of Rhode Island. He was elected to the Seventy-seventh Congress on November 5, 1940; re-elected to the Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth and Eighty-first Congresses. He is married and has one child.

He is presently Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor and Federal Security in the House of Representatives.

Courtesy of Congressman John E. Fogarty.

JOHN E. FOGARTY

John Edward Fogarty, Democrat, is United States Representative from the Second District. This includes the Counties of Kent, Washington and the part of Providence County which consists of the City of Providence districts 8 to 25; City of Cranston, towns of Burrillville, Foster, Glocester, Johnston, North Providence, North Smithfield, Scituate, and Smithfield.

John E. Fogarty of Harmony, Rhode Island, was born in Providence, March 23, 1913. He attended LaSalle Academy, and graduated from Providence College. In June 1940, he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Political Science by Providence College. He is president of the Friendlayers Union No. 1 of Rhode Island. He was elected to the Seventy-seventh Congress on November 5, 1940; re-elected to the Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth and Eighty-first Congresses. He is married and has one child.

He is presently Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor and Federal Security in the House of Representatives.

Courtesy of Congressman John E. Fogarty.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN E. FOGARTY

AIME J. FORAND

Aime J. Forand, Democrat, is United States Representative from the First District in Rhode Island which includes the Counties of Bristol, Newport and the part of Providence County which consists of the City of Providence, districts 1 to 7; cities of Central Falls, Pawtucket, Woonsocket; towns of Cumberland, East Providence, and Lincoln.

Aime J. Forand was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, May 23, 1895. He attended Magnus Commercial School; took home extension courses at Columbia University; newspaper reporter and branch office manager for six years; secretary to Honorable Francis. B. Condon, Member of Congress, 1930-1935; member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives; World War I veteran, serving in France for twelve months. He belongs to many civic and French organizations. He was elected in 1936 to the Seventy-fifth Congress; elected to the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, and Eighty-first Congresses. He was Chairman of the Democratic Caucus of the Eightieth Congress; and Chairman of the Congressional Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy for 1948.

Courtesy of Congressman Aime J. Forand.

AIME J. FORAND

Aime J. Forand, Democrat, is United States Representative from the First District in Rhode Island which includes the Counties of Bristol, Newport and the part of Providence County which consists of the City of Providence, districts I to V; cities of Central Falls, Pawtucket, Woonsocket; towns of Cumberland, East Providence, and Lincoln.

Aime J. Forand was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, May 23, 1890. He attended Magnus Commercial School; took home extension courses at Columbia University; newspaper reporter and branch office manager for six years; secretary to Honorable Francis B. Condon, Member of Congress, 1930-1933; member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives; World War I veteran, serving in France for twelve months. He belongs to many civic and fraternal organizations. He was elected in 1936 to the Seventy-fifth Congress; elected to the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, and Eighty-first Congresses. He was Chairman of the Democratic Caucus of the Eightieth Congress; and Chairman of the Congressional Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy for 1948.

Courtesy of Congressman Aime J. Forand.

CONGRESSMAN AIME J. FORAND

JOHN O. PASTORE

John O. Pastore, Governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, March 17, 1907. His wife is the former Elena Caito. They have three children, John O., Jr., Francis Elizabeth, and Louise Marie. He was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1932. He was elected to the House of Representatives of Rhode Island in 1934 and re-elected in 1936. He was Chairman of the House Corporations Committee in 1937. In 1937 and 1938 he was fifth assistant attorney general. He was a member of the Providence Charter Revision Commission in 1939 and 1940. From 1940 to 1944 he was assistant attorney general. On November 7, 1944, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and assumed the office of Governor on October 6, 1945 when Governor McGrath was made Solicitor General of the United States. He was elected Governor November 5, 1946, and re-elected November 5, 1948.

Courtesy of Governor John O. Pastore.

JOHN O. PASTORE

John O. Pastore, Governor of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, March 17, 1907. His wife is the former Elena Carlo. They have three children, John O., Jr., Francis Elizabeth, and Louise Marie. He was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1932. He was elected to the House of Representatives of Rhode Island in 1934 and re-elected in 1936. He was Chairman of the House Corporations Committee in 1937. In 1937 and 1938 he was first assistant attorney general. He was a member of the Providence Charter Revision Commission in 1939 and 1940. From 1940 to 1944 he was assistant attorney general. On November 7, 1944, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and assumed the office of Governor on October 8, 1945 when Governor McGrath was made Solicitor General of the United States. He was elected Governor November 8, 1946, and re-elected November 5, 1948.

Courtesy of Governor John O. Pastore.

GOVERNOR JOHN O. PASTORE

JOHN S. MCKIERNAN

John S. Mc Kiernan was born in Providence, October 5, 1911. He is a graduate of Classical High School and Notre Dame University. He graduated from Boston University Law School in 1937. He is a member of various organizations and civic societies. He participated in high school and college sports.

A veteran of World War II, he served with the United States Army overseas. He is a member of the American Legion and is a member of National Committee of AMVETS on the Peace and Preparedness Committee. He was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1937 and is associated with the law office of McKiernan, McElroy, and Going. He was legal advisor for the Civil Service Commission and Chairman of Fair Rents Committee in 1941. He was First Assistant City Solicitor of Providence from 1942 to 1947. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1946 and 1948.

Courtesy of Lieutenant Governor John S. McKiernan.

JOHN S. McKIERNAN

John S. Mc Kiernan was born in Providence, October 5, 1911. He is a graduate of Classical High School and Notre Dame University. He graduated from Boston University law School in 1937. He is a member of various organizations and civic societies. He participated in high school and college sports.

A veteran of World War II, he served with the United States Army overseas. He is a member of the American legion and is a member of National Committee of AMVETS on the Peace and Preparedness Committee. He was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1937 and is associated with the law office of McKiernan, McElroy, and Goins. He was legal advisor for the Civil Service Commission and Chairman of Fair Rents Committee in 1941. He was First Assistant City Solicitor of Providence from 1942 to 1947. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1946 and 1948.

Courtesy of Lieutenant Governor John S. McKiernan.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN S. McKIERNAN

THE CROCKER STUDIOS
PROVIDENCE

MAYOR DENNIS J. ROBERTS

Dennis J. Roberts was born in Providence on the 8th day of April, 1903. After attending the public schools of this city, he was graduated from LaSalle Academy in the Class of 1923 and from Fordham University with the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Class of 1927. He continued his education at the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He has been a member of the Rhode Island Bar for the past fifteen years.

Mayor Roberts first entered public life as a member of the Rhode State Senate, representing the First Senatorial District of the City of Providence. He was twice elected to this office.

The people of Providence, in 1940, recognizing his qualities of leadership, elected him to the office of Mayor, the first to hold such office under the new Charter.

After the entry of the United States into war, Mayor Roberts decided to seek service in the armed forces. On Election Day the voters, indorsing his patriotic action, returned him to office. In April of 1943, he entered active service in the armed forces of his country as a member of the United States Naval Reserve.

In 1944, while Mayor Roberts was a member of the armed forces, the electorate of Providence returned him to office as Mayor for the third time.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY
September 10, 1813

A little fleet, an inland sea,
Few sail in all he had,
That youth who knew wild Barbary,
Whom salty spray made glad;
Born on this farm near ocean's flow
More than a hundred years ago.

He took his men from salt sea tide
Up to that tideless sea
All through a country fair and wide
And there his ships built he,
A sloop, six schooners, and a brig,
His flagship bold, all staunch and trig.

Then in the Lawrence he set sail
Upon those sweet fresh waters
In ships that could withstand a gale,
And gathered from all quarters
A doughty squadron of the Lake
To make a stand for freedom's sake.

And why remember him to-day?
He was but twenty-eight
When at Presque Isle he made his way
To rank among the great,
For his words conquered fear that cowers,
"We met the enemy, and they are ours."

Gone is the smoke of battle, gone;
Rancor and struggle past;
A greater battle those boys won,
And Perry's name shall last
Who gave us peace from shore to shore,
A Nation's first great Commodore.

Caroline Hazard

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1936. p. 166.

And why remember him to-day?
He was but twenty-eight
When at Presque Isle he made his way
To rank among the great.
For his words conquered fear that cowers,
"We met the enemy, and they are ours."

Gone is the smoke of battle, gone;
Manoor and struggle past;
A greater battle those boys won;
And Perry's name shall last
Who gave us peace from shore to shore,
A Nation's first great Commodore.

Caroline Hazard

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1926. p. 106.

ROSES AND ROSE MALLOW

Where the wild pink rose,
Summer's sweetest offering,
No longer blows
In among the grasses,
And from the hedges passes,
Summer then turns proffering
Rose mallow of the marshes.

Does the summer think
We are not regretful,
That flowers of deeper pink,
Richly massed and glowing,
By blue waters showing,
Makes us quite forgetful
Of the rose of field and hedges?

Lila Hurley

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1936. p. 193.

ROSES AND ROSE MALLOW

Where the wild pink rose,
Summer's sweetest offering,
No longer blows
In among the grasses,
And from the hedges passes,
Summer then turns proffering
Rose mallow of the marshes.

Does the summer think
We are not regretful,
That flowers of deeper pink,
Richly massed and glowing,
By blue waters showing,
Makes us quite forgetful
Of the rose of field and hedgerow?

Lila Hurley

Brown, Mary Louise. Whose Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1930. p. 193.

WINTER WOODS

In winter woods where silence lives,
Each casual sound a true joy gives;
Lest you should miss this charm of sound,
Of leaves astir when winds whirl round,
The swish of pines, the crunch of snow,
The muffled song of brooklet's flow -
Lest you for idly-uttered word,
Should miss the tap or call of bird,
Walk silently in winter woods.

Lila Hurley

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1936. p. 203.

WINTER WOODS

In winter woods where silence lives,
Each casual sound a true joy gives;
Lest you should miss this charm of sound,
Of leaves sadly when winds wind round,
The swish of pines, the crunch of snow,
The muffled song of brooklet's flow -
Lest you for idly-uttered word,
Should miss the tap on call of bird,
Walk silently in winter woods.

Lila Hurley

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1924. p. 50.

GOING HOME

Clickety-clack, clickety-clack,
The train runs down the railroad track,
My thoughts beat time to the beat of the wheels -
Of all the kinds of love man feels,
This is the surest love. How fair
The little green marshes where the tide
Is high, high, up she rises,
Little green marshes all beside
The railroad train that flashes by,
Long train, short train, all of sizes,
Clickety-clickety-clack, oh my!
The clouds lie over the dark salt sea,
Connecticut clouds, you're not for me,
Rhode Island clouds are mine.
They come more white,
They last all night,
They're fluffier, bigger, and out-of-sight,
They're simply twice as fine.
You never saw Connecticut grow
A tupelo tree that was like an oak,
And burnt with red leaves all aglow,
Spreading way out to astonish folk.
It's fun to be partisan, fun to adore,

COMING HOME

Clickety-clack, clickety-clack,
The train runs down the railroad track,
My thoughts beat time to the beat of the wheels -
Of all the kinds of love man feels,
This is the purest love. How fair
The little green marshes where the tide
Is high, high, up she rises,
Little green marshes all beside
The railroad train that flashes by,
Long train, short train, all of sizes,
Clickety-clickety-clack, oh my!
The clouds lie over the dark salt sea,
Connecticut clouds, you're not for me,
Moose Island clouds are mine.
They come white white,
They last all night,
They're thrifter, bigger, and out-of-sight,
They're simply twice as fine.
You never saw Connecticut grow
A tupelo tree that was like an oak,
And burnt with red leaves all aglow,
Spreading way out to astonish folk.
It's fun to be partisan, fun to adore,

And be most unfair to a charming shore,
But here we go,
The train and I,
Like a wind we blow,
We fairly fly,
We're going home, for we're dashing to
South County wet with autumn dew,
Ablaze with sumach, aflame with fall,
Its sky bejewelled by stars so tall.

Tomorrow I'll sit and hold my gun,
And watch the heavens as day has done,
Hear the whistle so shrill and high
As the black ducks circle the yellow sky.
The fields about the old Wood Pond
Will call a welcome that's warm and fond,
Lying as they have always lain,
Their beauty close to the joy of pain.
Clickety-clack, clickety-clack,
The train is bearing a lover back.
Oh train, I call it extremely nice
To whisk me home at a moderate price,
But if you knew of the Hoxie place,
And the wild fields lying by Nyas River,
And the headless man had shown his face
Around dark corner and made you shiver,

And be most unfair to a overflowing shore,
But here we go,
The train and I,
Like a wind we blow,
We fairly fly.
We're going home, for we're heading to
South County wet with autumn dew,
Ablaze with sumach, aflame with fall,
The sky bejewelled by stars so tall.

Tomorrow I'll sit and hold my own,
And watch the heavens as day has done,
Hear the whistle so shrill and high
As the black ducks circle the yellow sky,
The fields about the old Wood Pond
Will call a welcome that's warm and fond,
Lying as they have always lain,
Their beauty close to the joy of pain.
Oilockety-olock, oilockety-olock,
The train is bearing a lover back.
On train, I call it extremely nice
To which me home at a moderate price,
But if you knew of the foxie place,
And the wild fields lying by Ayes River,
And the hopeless man had shown his face
Around dark corner and made you shiver,

And if you'd seen th plover light
On Boak's Beach in the autumn flight,
You'd stop right there and settle down,
And your cars would become a curious town
With wild grape growing all over the train
To hold the scent of the autumn rain.
Clickety-clack, oh wheels, go fast,
For you're bearing a lover home at last!

Christopher La Farge

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: The Roger Williams Press, 1936. p. 161.

And if you'd seen th plover flight
On Boak's Beach in the autumn flight,
You'd stop right there and settle down,
And your cares would become a curious town
With wild grape growing all over the train
To hold the scent of the autumn rain.
Clickety-clack, on wheels, go feet,
For you're bearing a lover home at last!

Christopher Ia Farge

Brown, Mary Louise. <u>Whale Island in Verse</u>. Providence: The Roger Williams Press, 1935. p. 101.

NIGHTFALL ON THE SEACONNET SHORE

We sat together, hand in hand,
    Upon the lonely, sea-girt wall,
And watched along the glimmering strand,
    The wild, white breakers plunge and fall.

Darker and lonelier grew the night
    Along the horizon's dreary verge,
And lonelier through the lessening light
    Sang the wild sea-wind's wailing dirge.

When, kindling through the gathering gloom,
    Beyond West Island's beetling brow,
Where breakers dash, and surges boom,
    We saw Point Judith's fires aglow.

Piercing night's solemn mystery,
    The light-house reared its lonely form,
Serene above the weltering sea
    And guardant through the gathering storm.

So, o'er the sea of life's unrest,
    Through grief's wild storm, and sorrow's gloom,
Faith's heavenly pharos in the breast
    Lights up the dark with deathless bloom.

NIGHTFALL ON THE SEACONNET SHORE

We sat together, hand in hand,
Upon the lonely, sea-girt wall,
And watched along the glimmering strand,
The wild, white breakers plunge and fall.

Darker and lonelier grew the night
Along the horizon's dreary verge,
And lonelier through the lessening light
Sang the wild sea-wind's wailing dirge.

Then, kindling through the gathering gloom,
Beyond West Island's beetling brow,
Where breakers death, and surges boom,
We saw Point Judith's fires aglow.

Piercing night's solemn wayfaring,
The light-house reared its lonely form,
Serene above the weltering sea
And guardant through the gathering storm.

So, o'er the sea of life's unrest,
Through grief's wild storm, and sorrow's gloom,
Faith's heavenly phrase in the breast
Lights up the dark with deathless bloom.

The sea-born sadness of the hour
    Melted beneath its holy spell;
Faith blossomed into perfect flower,
    And our hearts wispered, "All is well."

Sarah Helen Whitman, 1864

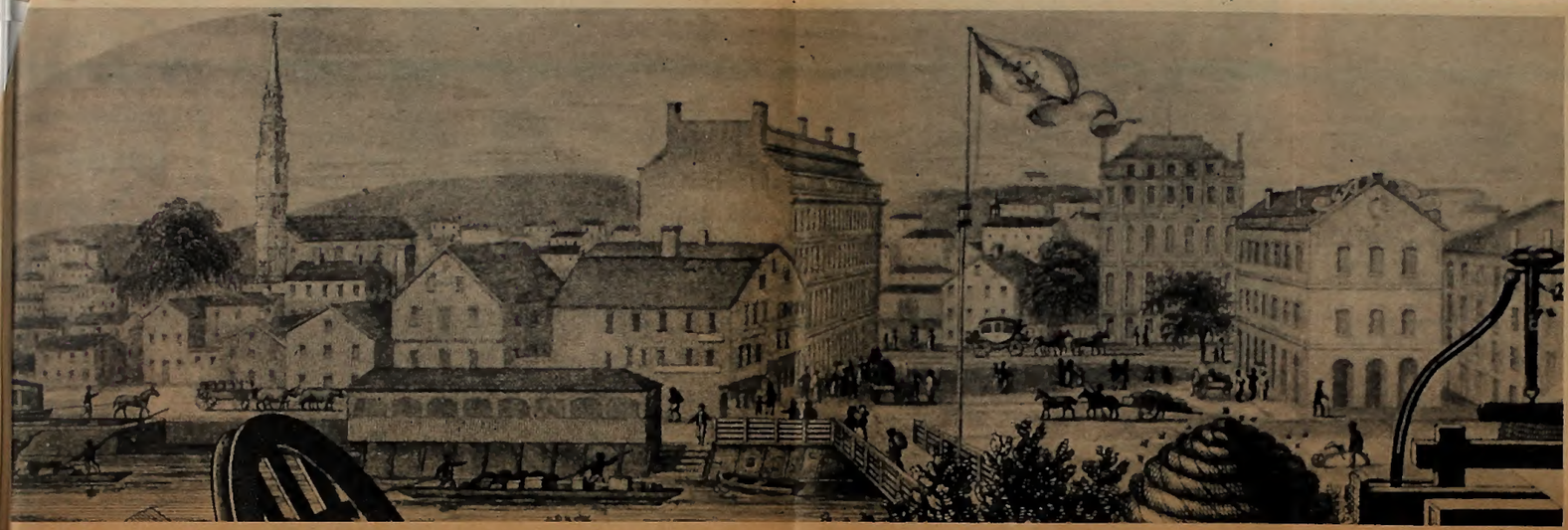
Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1936. p. 144.

CHAPTER XII

FACTS OF INTEREST

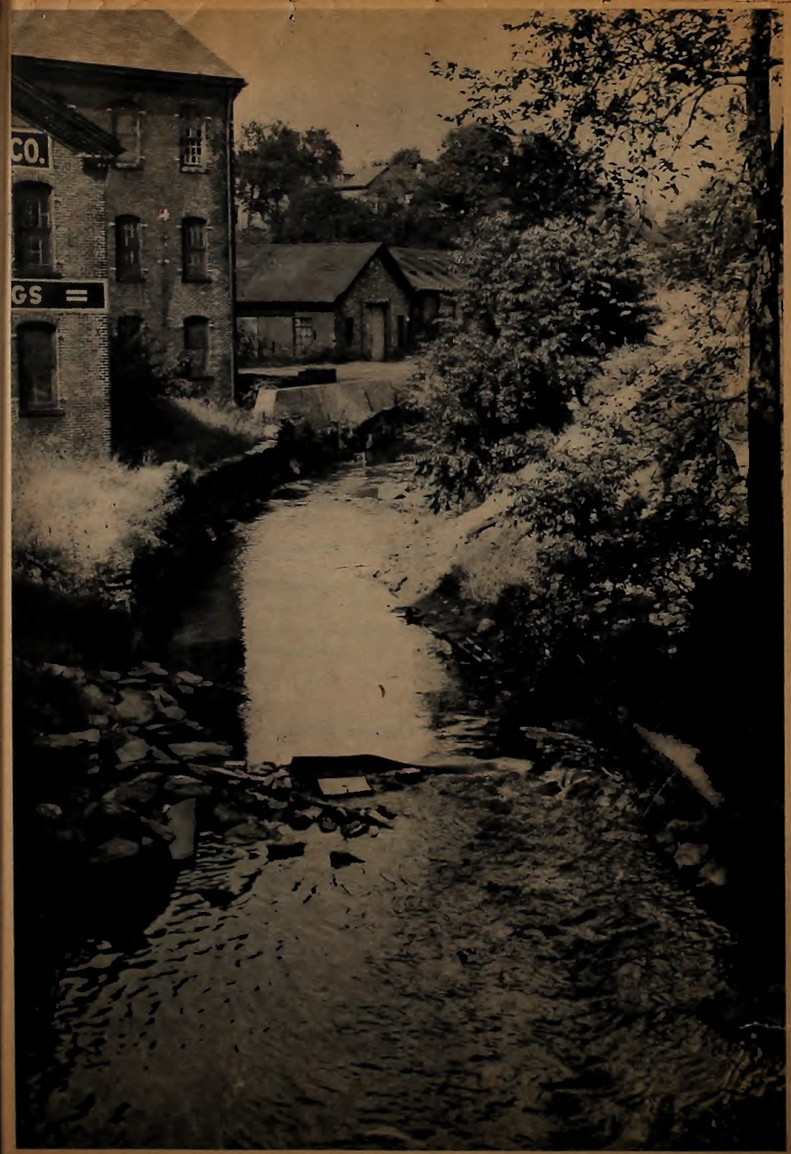
TO

RHODE ISLAND YOUTH



1830. Canal terminus, Market Square, Providence, showing waiting room built over river. Halftone of engraving on diploma of Providence Mechanics and Manufacturers Assn. Rhode Island Historical Society.

CUTOFF be[illegible]ackstone, Mass., and Woonsocket, where canal took off on its own and sliced a long loop in the river including some picture[illegible]pids. Entrance to the Blackstone cutoff was where the long gatehouse now stands. Such cutoffs were numerous.



TODAY. Near downtown Providence view of old Blackstone may be had from Randall Street Bridge, where canal turned up Moshassuck Valley after straight course on Canal, Mill, lower Charles Streets.

ABOVE ASHTON where canal entered the Blackstone River. "Roadbed or riverway, 'tisn't one or 'tother," growled critics of complicated alternation of "digs," millponds, natural streams 45 miles long.

CUT STONE DAM near Ashton (once called "Sinking Fund") built to hold Blackstone at height of Ashton-Lonsdale level of canal. Such diversions of water power caused clashes of canal and mill interests.

GE[illegible]RAL CARRINGTON'S DITCH

The railroads licked the Blackstone Canal a century ago but you still can see where it ran between Providence and Worcester. It was a fighting project from the start.

TEXT BY ROBERT L. WHEELER — CANAL PHOTOS BY HENRY P. SHAY

THE year was 1828, the month July. John Quincy Adams was President under the Constitution and James Fenner was Governor of Rhode Island under the Charter of Charles II. Providence was a tidewater town of 15,000 souls, with no mayor or municipal government. The heart of the community was at Market Square and below the Great Bridge of Weybosset commercial life pulsed strongly. That pulse beat high with hopeful thumpings above the historic crossover, for at Mill Bridge of the Moshassuck, just above a broad triangular basin 300 feet wide, lay the consummately decorated ba[illegible] *Carrington*, about to cast off for a ceremonial cruise[illegible] nearly completed Blackstone Canal.

She was white and there were red curtains at her windows. Se[illegible] long she was and of 23 to 25 tons burden. Her ski[illegible]p[illegible]tain Easdell, an old East Indiaman who had taken [illegible]na[illegible] to the tropic seas for old John Brown, who had d[illegible]rea[illegible]vidence-Worcester canal back in 1796 but had no[illegible]t [illegible] two towns linked by a waterway 44½ miles long [illegible]nd[illegible]th a top width of 45 feet and 48 locks to conq[illegible]er drop from summit level at Worcester to the ri[illegible]se [illegible]lantic tides.

[illegible] Abo[illegible]-piece band and 50 bigwigs—Governor Fenn[illegible]er, [illegible]ington (for whose lady she was named), the [illegible]entir[illegible]l Company of which the General was president, and refreshments. At 10 o'clock Captain Easdell gave the signal to a man on the towpath who shouted "Giddap" to two of the stoutest horses that ever lived to die. Simultaneous explosions of *Hail Columbia* and artillery occurred afloat and ashore. Amid cheers from the mercantile and banking aristocracy aboard and the hoi polloi on the banks, the *Lady Carrington* began to move.

Never once exceeding the speed limit of four miles an hou[illegible] decreed by the company charter, she made the five miles to Scott's Pond in two hours, over dug waterway and Moshassuck's silver tide as of 1828. At each of the 10 locks between Scott's Pond and Providence the band played spirited airs while the *Lady* was being locked through. At Kelly's Factory, directly upon the canal, scores of Neatly Dressed Females came to the window and cheered. After disembarking at Bishop's Tavern for clams, the voyagers proceeded on to Albion, five miles farther.

The *Lady Carrington* returned to Providence about 7 o'clock. A more enjoyable excursion could not have been imagined and almost all the directors and stockholders present had taken a t[illegible] at the tiller. A Mr. Arnold who kept a store on Smith Street [illegible] overboard while telling a funny story to a Mr. Olney and had to [illegible] fished for with a boathook. The gentleman from the *Rhode Island American and Advertiser* said it was to be hoped that the [illegible] excursion would be participated in by the ladies, "whose pres[illegible] always tempers the excess and heightens the purer pleasu[illegible] the other sex."

And the *Lady* really did make other excursions that [illegible] for it became the fancy of "the fashion" to go up-river fo[illegible] instead of down. But pretty soon, after the Blackstone [illegible]

Continued on Next Page

STILL WATERS. Looking south along old Blackstone Canal below spillway at junction of Oak Street and Hartford Avenue, Uxbridge, today. Here, as at many places, rough stones protected bank against the wash.

NEAR WORCESTER TERMINUS canal has been mostly covered over and used for storm sewer. Walls of Blackstone waterway still show at end of street called Keefe Place. Michigan lumber once passed this way.

SUMMIT LEVEL. Every canal must have primary supply of water. Picture shows Indian Lake, two miles from downtown Worcester and within city limits. In Blackstone Canal heyday it was called North Pond.

JOURNEY'S END. Billhead showing Worcester terminus of Canal at Thomas and Central Streets with basin, boats and storehouses. Print in collection of American Antiquarian Society, Worcester.

THE BLACKSTONE CANAL

Continued from Preceding Page

opened for bu[illegible] Oct. 7), parties of junketers seeking Agreeable Promena[illegible] Romantic Trysting Places gave way to cargoes of dor[illegible] oods, coal, paper, butter and cheese.

And flour [illegible] alt, iron, nails, tacks, brick, logwood, cotton, alum, tobacco [illegible] ass, mackerel, codfish, satinet, brandy, snuff, leather, plaster [illegible] sugar, rum and gin. At the rate of 6 cents [illegible] ribed by the charter as against the $25 per [illegible] it [illegible] to freight merchandise from Providence to [illegible] by h[illegible] and wagon or ox-cart.

On Nov. 19 [illegible] *Massachusetts Spy* of Worcester noted the arrival in that c[illegible] by canal boat, of a load of cherry plank and joist from Mich[illegible] It came down the Lakes by timber-drover to Buffalo and mov[illegible] over the Erie to Albany, where it was picked up by a sloop w[illegible] brought it to Providence. The Blackstone Canal bore it the rest of its 900-mile journey from the sawmills of the Northwest.

By Dec. 17, when navigation closed, a fleet of eight or nine boats was operating on the canal. Central Street in Worcester, the principal road from Main Street to the Canal Basin at Thomas Street, was alive with wagons and low-gears coming and going. Isolated villages along the canal's 45 miles of dug ditch and riverway were waking up. Wharf rats were moving inland to country stores.

Seventy to 100 tough Yankee canallers from New Hampshire and Vermont were working for $13 a month and found and tangling joyously with hostile teamsters and freighters when the latter looked their way and raised their mugs with the Wagoner's Curse:

Bad luck to the man who invented the plan,
For he ruined us wagoners and every other man!

The bad luck was not long in coming. For the merchants of Boston were getting madder by the minute. And there were other factors that operated to make the Blackstone Canal a financial tragedy.

It is a vile canard that the only time the Blackstone paid dividends was when the company cut the grass along the towpath. In 1832, with toll receipts at $18,907, the stock paid a dividend of $1 (its first). But that was the year the Boston and Worcester Railroad was completed.

Almost immediately the railroad began to eat into the canal's business. By 1836 canal tolls had dropped to $11,500. That year the Blackstone paid a picayune dividend of 25 cents (its last).

After that it was only a matter of time. By 1844 boats had ceased to run clear through to Worcester and in 1846 navigation stopped altogether. The opening of the Providence and Worcester Railroad in 1847 was merely the coup de grace.

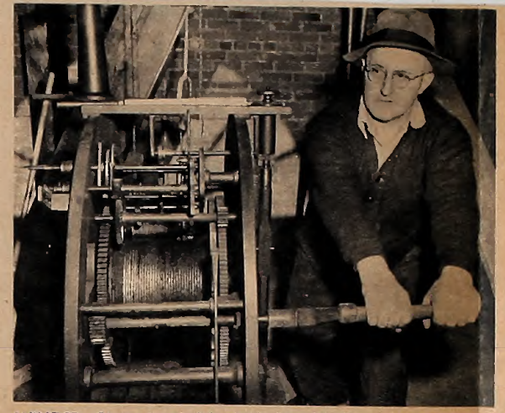
Stock that had opened to the tune of a nominal $100 a share (and an actual $37.50) closed out at $1.25.

In 1849 the conjunctive Rhode Island-Massachusetts charter was withdrawn.

What had happened?

Several things. The Blackstone Canal was built at the height

[illegible]ESTER. View of canal from Union Hill. American Antiquarian Society print.



WINDER. Stems to wind both clock and bell weights are turned by hand crank similar to automobile crank. Round demonstrates.

CLAPPER weighs 30 pounds and is mounted on wall outside bell.

SPECIALISTS. Round and Taylor plan how to attach drive shaft.

Does 3 jobs fast to relieve that BACKACHE

Back plasters are the one product made for 3-way relief of muscular backache:

(1) The plaster stirs up circulation, brings the healing and warming blood to the sore spot. Tense muscles relax and the pain eases. (2) It straps [illegible]ching muscles — cuts down [illegible] of pain. (3) The protect[illegible] pad guards against chilling.

Tests by doctors show that Johnson's BACK PLASTER helps nearly 9 out of 10 sufferers. It's made by Johnson & Johnson—known for fine surgical products for 61 years. At all drug stores.

STOREWIDE JANUARY clearance!

This is typical of the Wonderful Values awaiting your selection throughout our store.

Illustrated, Hepplewhite styling . . . lovely and gracious, its serene beauty remains a peer in the furniture world. Here, in SELECTED special cut HONDURAS Swirl Mahogony five-ply veneered fronts, tops and sides, is a bedroom abounding in crinoline charm . . . each piece a masterpiece of fine workmanship. Authentic solid brass hardware . . . pin tray in dresser and chest . . . and dust-proofed throughout. Specially priced for our January Clearance.

*Bed . . . Mr. and Mrs. Dresser . . . Double Mirror . . . Chest on Chest $349.

Nite Table Additional $29.50

Polson's Furniture
495 Westminster St.
FINE THINGS NATURALLY FIND THEIR WAY TO POLSON'S
GASPEE 5164

OPEN MONDAYS
OPEN WEDNESDAY UNTIL NINE

*Available (Not Shown) in Poster Bed

BUDGET PAYMENTS AVAILABLE

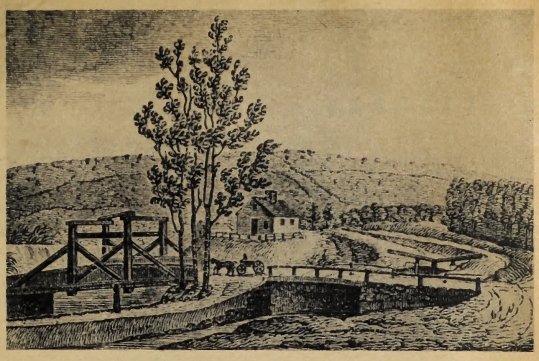
THE GREAT GALE OF 1815

On September 22, 1815, a storm appeared for its annual fall mischief. When Rhode Islanders went to bed, they expected the usual results of heavy wind and rain. During the night the wind increased in force. The wind finally blew with hurricane strength. People of this generation, remembering the hurricane of 1938, could easily imagine the earlier one.

At noon, after two hours of lashing wind, it suddenly became calm. At the height of the storm, the water had climbed twelve feet above the average limit of flood tide. It extended well up toward Benefit Street on the East, and nearly as far as Aborn Street on the West. A craft of 520 tons, called the Ganges, crashed through a bridge on Market Square and pierced the upper story of what is now the Washington Insurance Building on Market Square.

Smith Hill, just back of the Moshassuck River, was littered with wreckage. One boat made its way as far as North Providence, and another went up Eddy Street somewhere between Westminster and Eddy Streets. When the water receded, the ship's mast was proudly towering above a three-story building. All downtown streets were blocked and many homes destroyed. Tall steeples were dashed to the ground. The spire of the First Baptist Meeting House was bent but did not fall.[1]

The loss of life in 1815 was small because, in those



IN TOWPATH DAYS. Woodcut from "Geography of Worcester County." Shows canal and river near Worcester. The canal had 14 locks between there and Millbury. American Antiquarian Society.

of the canal era (1817-1837) and at the crest of a wave of enthusiasm for inland waterways. The day the sale of stock was opened here people almost fought to buy it and the rumor that there were unsold shares lying around in Worcester sent horsemen spurring north to buy them.

Everybody was going to be rich. The Providence institutions involved in financing the construction of the canal, the Providence Bank, the Exchange Bank, the Providence Washington Insurance Company (and later the Blackstone Canal Bank, 1831, created as a bailer) didn't see how they could miss.

Wasn't the Erie Canal a big success? And hadn't the route of the Blackstone been surveyed in 1822 by Benjamin Wright, who surveyed the middle section of the Erie?

It certainly had been. And Wright, to keep construction costs down, had led the canal to Worcester through a complicated alternation of digs and millponds and natural streams which recked not of droughts, washouts, ice, freshets or mill privileges.

The result was an estimate, $500,000, which was $250,000 on the short side. This too-low estimate in turn resulted in insufficient capitalization.

The canal venture was born with the screws turned on because Benjamin Wright figured a canal dependent, largely, upon slack water ponds and running rivers. Plus a summit level water supply of 48,787,000 cubic feet obtained by damming North Pond in Worcester.

The situation, imperfectly comprehended by Wright, was that the natural streams, Blackstone, Moshassuck etc., fed the millponds and the millponds ran the mills. In seasons of low water there were times when there was simply not enough water to float a canal boat and at the same time turn a mill wheel.

This resulted in a good deal of litigation and a perennial feud between some of the millmen and all of the canallers. Most of the trouble centered in the Woonsocket area. There were mornings when the skipper of the *Independence*, the *John Brown*, the *Enterprise* or the *William Wirt*, bellowing "Lock Ho!" at the gates, might find that a load of stone had been dumped in them overnight. And there were nights when the hirelings of the millmen stood to their muskets for fear the bully boatmen of the Blackstone would burn their blasted bobbins.

All things considered, it was the railroads that licked the canal. But the Blackstone wasn't a very good canal anyway.

It was not, however, a complete failure, except from an investment standpoint. There happen to be other values. It opened up a lot of back country, it stimulated business, it forced the building of railroads. It increased town populations.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad was the direct result of the scare the canal gave the Boston merchants. As long ago as old John Brown's day the Boston *Centinel* had said:

"If that canal is not counteracted by some similar enterprise in this town, Boston will be in a few years reduced to a fishing village."

In 1913 there was still living, in Providence, an old man who in his childhood had stolen rides on canal boats from Charles Street to the Smith Street Bridge (Shingle Bridge) where the canal proper started.

THE Providence and Worcester Canal-Boat Company, have commenced running a daily line of boats from Providence to Worcester, and the intermediate places, leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Rates of Frieght from Providence.

	First Rate.		Second Rate.		
To Worcester,	14	cts.	12 1-2	cts per	100 lbs.
Millbury,	13	"	12	"	do.
Wilkinsonville,	12 1-2	"	11 1-2	"	do.
Leland's Landing,	12 1-4	"	11	"	do.
Farnum's Mills,	12	"	10 1-2	"	do.
Holbrook's Mills,	11 1-2	"	10	"	do.
Uxbridge,	10	"	9	"	do.
Millville,	8	"	7	"	do.
Blackstone,	7	"	6 1-2	"	do.

FREIGHT RATES. Advertisement in Providence Journal in 1829. Woodcut looks more like a Roman galley than a canal boat.

THE GREAT GALE OF 1815

On September 23, 1815, a storm appeared for its annual fall observer. When Rhode Islanders went to bed, they expected the usual results of heavy wind and rain. During the night the wind increased in force. The wind finally blew with hurricane strength. People of this generation, remembering the hurricane of 1938, could easily imagine the earlier one.

At noon, after two hours of howling wind, it suddenly became calm. At the height of the storm, the water had climbed twelve feet above the average limit of flood tide. It extended well up toward Benefit Street on the East, and nearly as far as Angell Street on the West. A craft of 350 tons, called the Gannet, crashed through a bridge on Dorrance Square and pierced the upper story of what is now the Washington Insurance Building on Market Square.

Smith Hill, just back of the Moshassuck River, was littered with wreckage. One boat made its way as far as North Providence, and another went up Hope Street somewhere between Westminster and Angell Streets. When the water receded, the ship's mast was proudly towering above a three-story building. All downtown streets were blocked and many homes destroyed. Tall steeples were dashed to the ground. The spire of the First Baptist Meeting House was bent but did not fall.[2]

The loss of life in 1815 was small because, in those

days, few people lived along the shores of Rhode Island, where in 1938 many people met their death. The 1815 and the 1938 hurricanes are history, but history repeats itself. What has happened before can happen again. There is a tablet on the Market House showing the height of the water in the gales of 1915 and 1938.

The first map of Providence, published in 1803, showed instead of Market Square, the Cove, which ran westward, following the lines of Westminster Street, beyond the present Methewson Street. There it was joined by the Salt River, which flowed over Richmond and Chestnut Streets across Pine and Weybosset.

East of Stewart Street, between Westminster and Broad, lay Stow Pond, a shallow body of water, from the western shore of which ran Pond Street. To the southwest lay a sandy plain, now Prairie Avenue, where only grass could grow. Later the Cove was filled in when the new railroad station was built.2/

Sidewalks and gutters were first made in 1820. In 1822, houses were first numbered. City Hall was built in 1878. Up to that time all city officials were located in the Market House in Market Square. Roger Williams Park came to the city in 1871.

1/ Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1939. pp. 180-181. vol. III.

2/ Miner, Lilian Burleigh. Our State: Rhode Island. Providence: Oxford Press, 1925. p. 138.

days, few people lived along the shores of Rhode Island, there in 1938 many people met their death. The 1815 and the 1938 hurricanes are history, but history repeats itself. What has happened before can happen again. There is a tablet on the Market House showing the height of the water in the years of 1815 and 1938.

The first map of Providence, published in 1803, showed instead of Market Square, the Cove, which ran westward, following the lines of Westminster Street, beyond the present Westbeson Street. There it was joined by the Salt River, which flowed over Richmond and Chestnut Streets across Pine and Weybosset.

East of Stewart Street, between Westminster and Broad, lay Stow Pond, a shallow body of water, from the western shore of which ran Pond Street. To the southwest lay a sandy plain, now Prairie Avenue, where only grass could grow. Later the Cove was filled in when the new railroad station was built.[3]

Sidewalks and gutters were first made in 1820. In 1828, houses were first numbered. City Hall was built in 1878. Up to that time all city officials were located in the Market House in Market Square. Roger Williams Park came to the city in 1871.

1/ Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Investigation for Savings. Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1928. pp. 180-181. vol. III.

2/ Miner, Lilian Burleigh. Our State: Rhode Island. Providence: Oxford Press, 1932. p. 138.

HURRICANE OF 1938

A hurricane and tidal wave roared up the Atlantic Coast on the afternoon of September 21, 1938 and swept over the State taking a death toll of 317 persons. It caused damage amounting to $100,000,000. It was the worst disaster in Rhode Island's history. Striking at 3:30 p.m., it was over in twenty minutes, sweeping scores of people and, in some cases, whole families to their deaths. The State's beach line was completely changed.

In downtown Providence, the tidal wave flooded the area to a depth of more than thirteen feet above the high water mark. Automobiles were submerged in the streets, department stores, banks, hotels, restaurants and shops were flooded to the first floor ceilings. There was much looting as flood water and gale broke store windows.

At 4:16 p.m. all power and telephone lines died. The only means of communication by state and city authorities was radio short wave. Martial law and curfew rules were put into effect. Because the press room was flooded, the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin were unable to use the printing presses. Emergency editions were printed in Woonsocket and at the offices of the Boston Post. It was not until October 3, that they resumed printing on the company's own presses.

Along the south shore, the wind velocity reached 120

HURRICANE OF 1938

A hurricane and tidal wave roared up the Atlantic Coast on the afternoon of September 21, 1938 and swept over the State taking a death toll of 317 persons. It caused damage amounting to $100,000,000. It was the worst disaster in Rhode Island's history. Striking at 3:30 p.m., it was over in twenty minutes, sweeping scores of people and, in some cases, whole families to their deaths. The state's beach line was completely changed.

In downtown Providence, the tidal wave flooded the area to a depth of more than thirteen feet above the high water mark. Automobiles were submerged in the streets, department stores, banks, hotels, restaurants and shops were flooded to the first floor ceilings. There was much looting as flood water and gale broke store windows.

At 4:15 p.m. all power and telephone lines died. The only means of communication by state and city authorities was radio short wave. Martial law and curfew rules were put into effect. Because the press room was flooded, the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin were unable to use the printing presses. Emergency editions were printed in Woonsocket and at the offices of the Boston Post. It was not until October 3, that they resumed printing on the company's own presses.

Along the coast shore, the wind velocity reached 180

miles an hour, according to experienced mariners. A total of 19,695 families suffered property losses, 797 permanent homes were washed away. The Red Cross spent $433,485 in Rhode Island alone in rehabilitating 3,074 families.

The hurricane of September 4, 1944 caused a great deal of damage, but there was no loss of life because of the warnings of the storm which travelled up and down the Atlantic coast. This was furnished by the United States Weather Bureau and enabled people to leave the danger zones.

The coastal area bore the brunt of the storm, causing heavy damage in Westerly and Newport, and Little Compton. The northern and central part escaped the fury of the storm, but seventy-five per cent of the apple crop was destroyed.

There was no tidal wave, due to the fact that the storm hit the State at low tide. In Providence the water rose to within six inches of Crawford Street Bridge. On Exchange Place the water was knee deep. Because the water approached the flood danger point, the Narragansett Electric Company shut off all power from 11:07 p.m. to 1:02 a.m., September 15, to avoid the danger of fire from short circuits.

Journal-Bulletin Almanac. Providence: The Providence Journal Company, 1949. pp. 53-54.

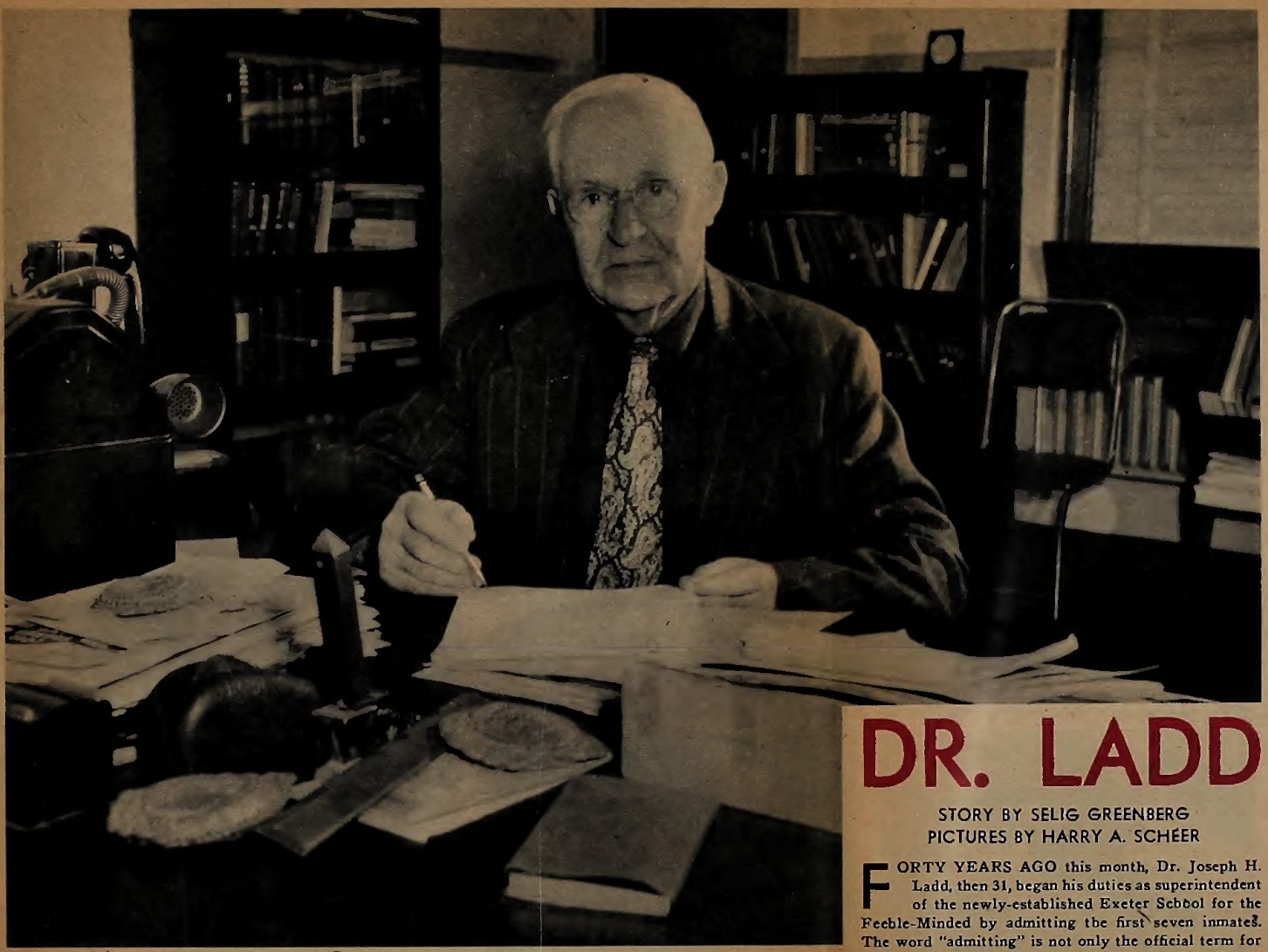
miles an hour, according to experienced mariners. A total of 12,098 families suffered property losses, 197 waterfront homes were washed away. The Red Cross spent $432,438 in Rhode Island alone in rehabilitating 3,074 families.

The hurricane of September 4, 1944 caused a great deal of damage, but there was no loss of life because of the warnings of the storm which travelled up and down the Atlantic coast. This was furnished by the United States Weather Bureau and enabled people to leave the danger zones.

The coastal area bore the brunt of the storm, causing heavy damage in Westerly and Newport, and little Compton. The northern and central part escaped the fury of the storm, but seventy-five per cent of the apple crop was destroyed.

There was no tidal wave, due to the fact that the storm hit the State at low tide. In Providence the water rose to within six inches of Crawford Street Bridge. On Exchange Place the water was knee deep. Because the water approached the flood danger point, the Narragansett Electric Company shut off all power from 11:07 p.m. to 1:02 a.m., September 15, to avoid the danger of fire from short circuits.

Journal-Bulletin Almanac. Providence: The Providence Journal Company, 1945. pp. 63-64.



VETERAN PUBLIC SERVANT. At 71, Dr. Joseph H. Ladd, the first and only superintendent of Exeter School, carries on the efforts on behalf of feeble-minded in Rhode Island which he began 40 years ago this month.

IBLE BEGINNINGS. In this old farmhouse Dr. Ladd launched in 1908 the institution now housing 844 es. Here, until first buildings were erected, he and his family lived together with seven mental defectives.

DR. LADD

STORY BY SELIG GREENBERG
PICTURES BY HARRY A. SCHEER

FORTY YEARS AGO this month, Dr. Joseph H. Ladd, then 31, began his duties as superintendent of the newly-established Exeter School for the Feeble-Minded by admitting the first seven inmates. The word "admitting" is not only the official term for the procedure but describes the occasion literally.

What actually happened was that Dr. Ladd opened the door of the ramshackle farmhouse which constituted the entire plant of the institution and let in the seven boys committed to his care. For the next 15 months the farmhouse and its adjoining barn and tool shed, the only buildings on the 506 acres of land purchased by the state, served as the home of the superintendent, his wife and infant daughter, the four attendants and the seven inmates.

They all ate the same food from a common kettle, and the young doctor, who then was and still is a dedicated man, tried to bring a little light into the dark lives of his charges branded by the outside world as outcasts. In the winter, when the place was snowbound and it was difficult to get supplies through, the food often had to be portioned out very sparingly. On bitter cold nights the wind howled through the old building and the wood stove failed to keep it warm. Even now Exeter School is a pretty lonely, isolated place, with the nearest community of any size 10 miles away. In those days it seemed like the end of the world.

Today, after two world wars and countless revolutionary changes in the lives and thoughts of men, Dr. Ladd is still superintendent of Exeter School. His tenure far exceeds that of any other institutional executive in Rhode Island and he is one of the oldest men in the state's employ, both in age and length of service.

Exeter School now has more than a dozen buildings, 844 inmates and 123 employes. While it is seriously overcrowded, understaffed and lacking in proper facilities for the training of the feeble-minded, the advance over the humble start made in 1908 is nevertheless impressive.

Less tangible but at least equally important is the change which has gradually occurred in the conception of the problem of feeble-mindedness and the manner of handling it—a change in which Dr. Ladd himself has played a leading role. Here again, acceptance by the public of new ideas with regard to the feeble-minded is still lagging as people find it difficult to discard old preconceptions. But Dr. Ladd, who is tall, erect and ruddy-complexioned and looks at least 10 years younger

THE LAST FARM IN PROVIDENCE

Prescott A. Whitman of 416 Eaton Street doesn't have to leave the city to get to the country. He has seven acres of thriving farmland in his own back yard. The farm, just off Smith Street, has belonged to his family for well over a hundred years, and the rambling white farm house dates back to 1798.

Economists who study the growth of cities say that farming can't possibly compete with suburban development; that residential building sends taxes soaring to a point where the farmer can't break even on the sale of his crops.

But Whitman, who has seen modern houses crowd up on all sides to the stone walls that bound his land, hasn't paid any attention to the economists. No one has ever been able to offer the price that could persuade him to sell.

Whitman, a large, soft-spoken man with a ruddy complexion, laughed heartily when he was asked about the problem of finances.

"We don't make much money," he said, "but we have an awful good time. And I'm not doing anything exceptional. I'm just here because of circumstances, you might say."

He agreed, however, that these circumstances had apparently left him the only active farmer in Providence, today. One other farm, 261 Cole Avenue on the East Side has

THE LAST FARM IN PROVIDENCE

Prescott A. Whitman of 410 Eaton Street doesn't have to leave the city to get to the country. He has seven acres of thriving farmland in his own back yard. The farm, just off Smith Street, has belonged to his family for well over a hundred years, and the rambling white farm house dates back to 1792.

Economists who study the growth of cities say that farming can't possibly compete with suburban development; that residential building sends taxes soaring to a point where the farmer can't break even on the sale of his crops.

But Whitman, who has seen modern houses crowd up on all sides to the stone walls that bound his land, hasn't paid any attention to the economists. No one has ever been able to offer the price that could persuade him to sell.

Whitman, a large, soft-spoken man with a ruddy complexion, laughed heartily when he was asked about the problem of finances.

"We don't make much money," he said, "but we have an awful good time. And I'm not doing anything exceptional. I'm just here because of circumstances, you might say."

He agreed, however, that these circumstances had apparently left him the only active farmer in Providence today. One other farm, 221 Cole Avenue on the East Side has

been operating until recently. But Francis S. Cole reported this week that he has had to close down because of ill health.

Eggs and sweet corn are Whitman's cash crops. His six hundred hens live a comfortable life. When cold weather comes, they move into a heated coop equipped with an automatic lighting system that gives them just enough "sunny" hours each day to keep them happy.

"I don't keep any roosters here," Whitman said, "and that helps me get along fine with my neighbors; I known they wouldn't appreciate being waked up at dawn by the crowing of the cock".

The busy season on the farm begins at the end of the month when the first corn is planted. The planting continues through July, so that ripening corn will be spread out over several weeks.

"I sell 150 dozen ears a day through August and September," Whitman said. "No fancy wrappings and no deliveries. We just hand it off to the customers from the back of our truck. Some afternoons so many cars line up here that we have a traffic jam".

The corn fields were unusually green for the end of March. Whitman explained that he had planted them to winter wheat, which keeps the soil from blowing away during off season and also makes good fertilizer in the spring. An apple orchard covered one field until 1938, but the hurricane ruined the trees. Chunks of apple wood have been crackling in the

been operating until recently. But Francis S. Cole reported this week that he has had to close down because of ill health.

Eggs and sweet corn are Whitman's cash crops. His six hundred hens live a comfortable life. When cold weather comes, they move into a heated coop equipped with an automatic lighting system that gives them just enough "sunny" hours each day to keep them happy.

"I don't keep any roosters here," Whitman said, "and that helps me get along fine with my neighbors; I known they wouldn't appreciate being waked up at dawn by the crowing of the cock".

The busy season on the farm begins at the end of the month when the first corn is planted. The planting continues through July, so that ripening corn will be spread out over several weeks.

"I sell 150 dozen ears a day through August and September," Whitman said. "No fancy wrappings and no deliveries. We just hand it off to the customers from the back of our truck. Some afternoons so many cars line up here that we have a traffic jam".

The corn fields were unusually green for the end of March. Whitman explained that he had planted them to winter wheat, which keeps the soil from blowing away during off season and also makes good fertilizer in the spring. An apple orchard covered one field until 1938, but the hurricane ruined the trees. Chunks of apple wood have been crackling in the

farmhouse fireplaces ever since.

These fireplaces were essential in the days before central heating. The original house comprised four rooms built around a central chimney. A fireplace opened on each room. Additions front and rear were built by Charles E. Swan, Whitman's great-grandfather, who bought the farm in 1839 from Nancy and Susan Winsor.

A small building in the back yard that now serves as a grain storage shed was used by the Winsors as the classroom of their boarding school for young ladies. Two of the hard wooden benches at which the young ladies did their lessons still exist. Today they would pass as rather crude saw horses.

Mrs. Whitman pointed out some of the curiosities of the farmhouse - the 15 inch-wide floorboards, the forge-cast hinges and latches, the brass doorknobs, the inside window blinds, and the massive iron doorkeys. "of course, I see these country things all the time,"she said, "and don't think anything about them. But I suppose they do look strange to people who are used to living in the city".

"We have some antique furniture, too, a Boston rocker, some ladderback chairs, an old secretary, and a grandfather clock that still rings out the hours. But I wouldn't want to get along without my modern washer and refrigerator and gas range. Antiques are all right, but they are not so convenient".

The house had a warm and comfortable feeling that goes with country living, a place where people were always busy,

farmhouse fireplaces ever since.

These fireplaces were essential in the days before central heating. The original house comprised four rooms built around a central chimney. A fireplace opened on each room. Additions front and rear were built by Charles E. Swan, Whitman's great-grandfather, who bought the farm in 1829 from Henry and Susan Winsor.

A small building in the back yard that now serves as a grain storage shed was used by the Winsors as the classroom of their boarding school for young ladies. Two of the hard wooden benches at which the young ladies did their lessons still exist. Today they would pass as rather crude saw horses.

Mrs. Whitman pointed out some of the curiosities of the farmhouse - the 12 inch-wide floorboards, the forge-cast hinges and latches, the brass doorknobs, the inside window blinds, and the massive iron doorkeys. "Of course, I see these country things all the time,"she said, "and don't think anything about them. But I suppose they do look strange to people who are used to living in the city".

"We have some antique furniture, too, a Boston rocker, some ladderback chairs, an old secretary, and a grandfather clock that still rings out the hours. But I wouldn't want to get along without my modern washer and refrigerator and gas range. Antiques are all right, but they are not so convenient".

The house had a warm and comfortable feeling that goes with country living, a place where people were always busy,

but never rushed. You could look out the windows to the open fields and the stone walls and the white picket fence in front, and lose all sense of being in the city. The well house and the grindstone in the back yard seemed perfectly in place.

The Whitmans have two children Kenneth, a sophomore at Brown, and Marilla, a student at Nathanael Greene junior high school. Marilla came running in from school at three o'clock. She wasn't as enthusiastic about farming as her father. "I like to drive a tractor," she said, "but I do wish we had a chance to take a vacation in the summer. Sometimes I get a little tired of living on a farm".

"She means she gets tired of the work," Whitman said with a laugh. "And there is some work to be done now. It is time to feed the cows". He went out across the street to the old barn that stands on the last parcel of land remaining from a tract that stretched all the way to Admiral Street in his grandfather's day. In the barn he keeps two pure-bred Jersey cows and a heifer.

"The cows are sort of a hobby with me, and I take a lot of pride in them," he said. "I remember the first day I ever did the milking. Up till then my father wouldn't let me touch the cows - said I'd just bother them. But I got so much milk that day that he made the milking one of my steady jobs." He watered the Jerseys, and then climbed up to pitch down some hay. "You know," he said, "we had a big reunion in 1939 to celebrate the first hundred years that ourfamily's had this

but never ruined. You could look out the windows to the open fields and the stone walls and the white picket fence in front, and lose all sense of being in the city. The wall boxes and the grindstone in the back yard seemed perfectly in place.

The Whitmans have two children Kenneth, a sophomore at Brown, and Marilla, a student at Nathanael Greene Junior High school. Marilla came running in from school at three o'clock. She wasn't as enthusiastic about farming as her father. "I like to drive a tractor," she said, "but I do wish we had a chance to take a vacation in the summer. Sometimes I get a little tired of living on a farm".

"She means she gets tired of the work," Whitman said with a laugh. "And there is some work to be done now. It is time to feed the cows". He went out across the street to the old barn that stands on the last parcel of land remaining from a tract that stretched all the way to Admiral Street in his grandfather's day. In the barn he keeps two pure-bred Jersey cows and a heifer.

"The cows are sort of a hobby with me, and I take a lot of pride in them," he said. "I remember the first day I ever did the milking. Up till then my father wouldn't let me touch the cows - said I'd just bother them. But I got so much milk that day that he made the milking one of my steady jobs." He watered the Jerseys, and then climbed up to pitch down some hay. "You know," he said, "we had a big reunion in 1929 to celebrate the first hundred years that ourfamily's had this

farm. I found out that I was the only one of all my relations who has stuck to agriculture. And I wouldn't change for anything."

The Providence Journal, Friday, March 26, 1948. p. 6.

farm. I found out that I was the only one of all my relations who has stuck to agriculture. And I wouldn't change for anything."

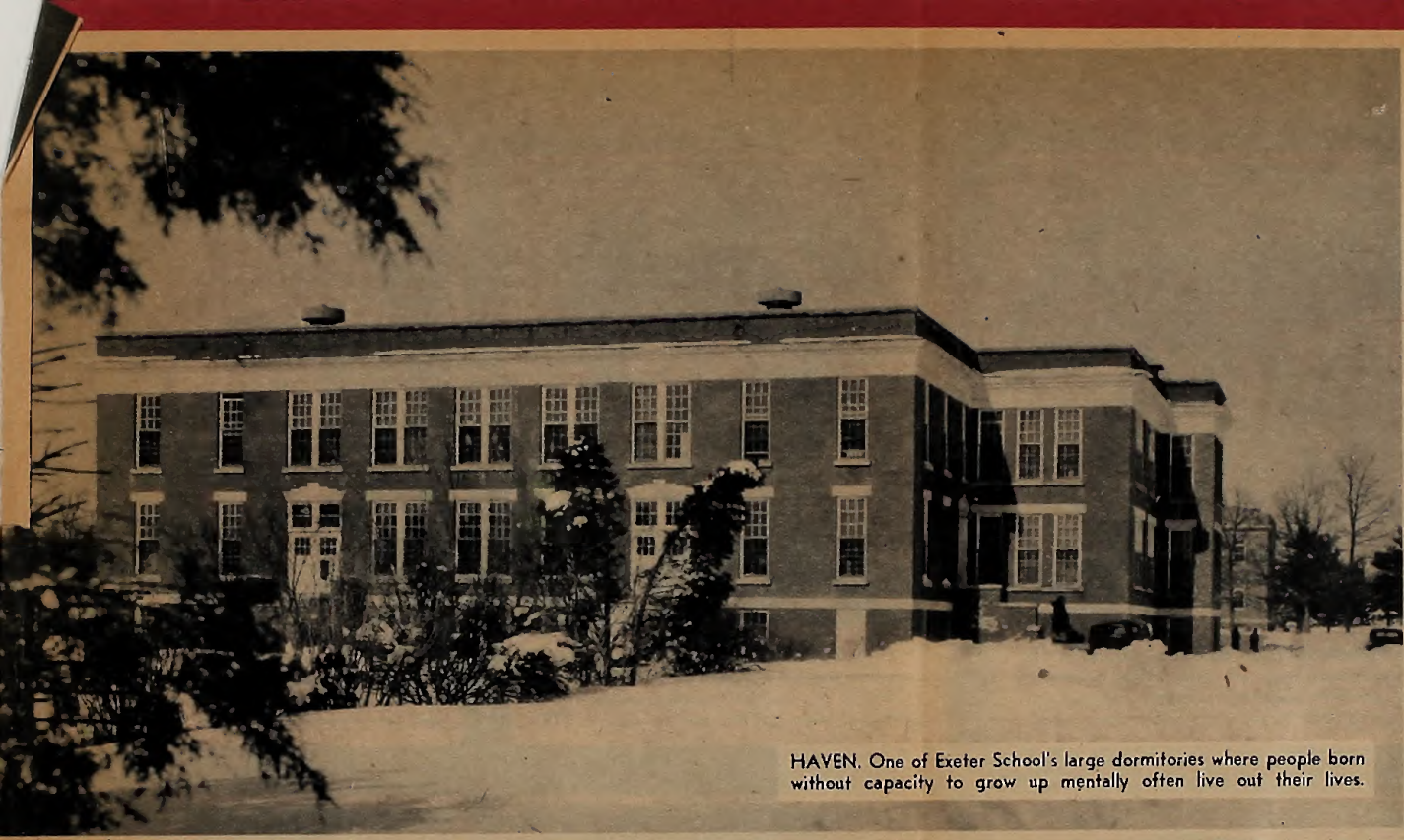
<u>The Providence Journal</u>, Friday, March 26, 1948. p. 8.

NOW and THEN in R.I.

PAWTUXET

BY HAZEL WADE CREELMAN

IN the old photo, owned by Mrs. John Creelman of 4 Spring Garden Street, Pawtuxet, you see the old Pawtuxet Bridge as it looked around 1890. In the foreground are the remains of the gristmill, once owned and operated by Christopher and William Rhodes. This mill ran for nearly two centuries. It burned on the night of Jan. 25, 1875. On the opposite end of the bridge, Warwick side, can be seen the village blacksmith and carriage shop, owned by the Johnson family. In the center of the picture, background, can be seen the old oyster house at the end of the Pawtuxet Neck. Today this has been remodeled into a beautiful home. The houses in the picture are still standing today, but in little different positions. The stores at left still stand on the same site, but a second floor has been added. The picture of the same scene as it looks today was taken by Harry Cheer of the Sunday Journal.



HAVEN. One of Exeter School's large dormitories where people born without capacity to grow up mentally often live out their lives.

After 40 Years of Living and Working with Rhode Island's Morons, Idiots and Imbeciles, He Says He'd Do It All Over Again; Has Seen Exeter School Population Grow from 7 to 844

ıan he is and who has the patience of Job, is not the ıan to be discouraged.

The other day he sat in his office facing through the igh windows the wide, snow-blanketed expanse of his main and let his mind wander without rancor over long and lonely years during which he had assumed ɔonsibility for a total of 2712 mentally deficient ts and children and was obliged to do it without ɔient help or equipment. He also talked with hope the future and the prospects for a more enlight- nderstanding of mental deficiency.

ty years ago and for some time thereafter, he re- "the feeble-minded were regarded as a tre- s menace to the community and as totally help. The idea was that all of them were poten- ninals. In a way, of course, everybody is a poten- minal. But we've since discovered that the nded are no more so than anybody else and given a chance they can adjust themselves and eful lives within the limits of their intelligence.

the old days people believed that the mentally ıt should be kept out of circulation and incar- l in institutions as cheaply as possible. Now come to realize—some of us, at any rate—that institutional care is the most expensive in the un because the more effectively you can train eble-minded and teach them some simple trades, oner you can send them back into the community. ave also learned that institutions should only be ıs a last resort. A child, regardless of his mental tion, should be brought up in his own home, if at ssible. Failing that, a foster home is preferable to ıtitution. For if you break the sequence of normal ıunity living and contacts, it is sometimes very ult to re-establish it."

O exact figures are available on the number eble-minded in Rhode Island, but the best esti- s are that they number about 14,000. The mere that less than 10 per cent of them are institu- ılized, counting those not only at Exeter but also ther institutions, is ample evidence that the great ɔrity can adjust themselves, although a program keeping track of them and helping them whenever ssary is urgently needed.

Dr. Ladd believes that most of the feeble-minded he state are morons, the highest grade, with an in- gence quotient of 50 and 70 and a mental age of n 7½ to 10½ years. Next are the imbeciles, with IQ of 20 to 50 and a mental age of up to 7½ years. third group are the idiots, whose IQ is below 20 whose mental age is below two years. At Exeter there are 161 morons, 441 imbeciles and 195 idiots. The remainder of the population is made up of persons whose IQ is slightly above 70 but who are such behavior problems that they have been certified as feeble-minded.

Little can be done for the idiots and low-grade imbeciles. There are 426 in this classification at Exeter, and Dr. Ladd says "they just keep on accumulating until they die of old age." The youngest inmate at the institution is four and the oldest is 72.

But a lot, he maintains, can be done for the higher-grade imbeciles and morons, both in and outside the institution, by way of adequate care and training. Equally essential, he holds, are measures to reduce as far as possible the procreation of the feeble-minded in cases where families have a long history of mental defect which appears to be hereditary.

DR. LADD feels very strongly about the latter point and is a vigorous advocate of legislation for sterilization of the hereditary feeble-minded. He has in the past also urged stricter marriage laws for the mentally defective, but he has lately come around to the idea that such a step wouldn't make much difference "as these girls are going to have babies anyway." Another thing he favors is an amendment to the state child labor law permitting certain youngsters under 16 to whom school work is irksome and of little value to go to work.

"Many states," he said, "have already passed sterilization laws for eugenic purposes, and I hope Rhode Island won't stay behind much longer. Unless something is done to stop the propagation of the mentally deficient, we cannot expect the coming generations to be predominantly virile and sound in mind and body. In that case, a general deterioration of intelligence and the preponderance of inferior stock is inevitable, especially since the trend all along has been for smaller families in the higher grades of the population. Modern society circumvents nature's law of the survival of the fittest, but we mustn't go too far in allowing not only the survival but also the multiplication of the unfit."

A partial register of non-institutionalized feeble-minded is now being maintained by the State Department of Social Welfare, but Dr. Ladd thinks that there should be a careful state-wide survey with an adequate organization for keeping up a permanent register and for follow-up and job-finding. Under such a setup, parents and public schools could be advised on the best methods of bringing up the mentally defective and every effort would be made to place them in jobs fitting their limited abilities.

Exeter School has long had the dubious distinction of being known as "the orphan of the state institutions." In fact, its very name is largely a misnomer in that it lacks adequate facilities for training the feeble-minded. Although 258 of the inmates are between the ages of 10 and 20 and 219 others range from 20 to 30, there are only two academic and two vocational teachers. A building intended for school purposes was erected as long ago as 1911 but has been used as a dormitory ever since because providing a roof over the inmates' heads naturally comes before schooling. Furthermore, with the institution already overcrowded about 75 per cent above capacity, there is a waiting list of 300, the biggest on record, who cannot be accommodated.

Dr. Ladd sadly admits that the place is "largely custodial." Despite years of neglect and penny-pinching by the state government he still likes to talk about the things he needs and goes on hoping he'll get some day. These include clear demarcation between hospital and school divisions, four additional dormitories for inmates, an auditorium and social center for recreational activities which have a vital therapeutic value, and additional living quarters for employes. He would also like to raise the ratio of employes to inmates from one to seven to at least one to five.

A man going on 72 must naturally wonder if he'll live long enough to see any of these goals attained. But Dr. Ladd shows no trace of resignation or cynicism. He has spent 47 years championing the cause of the unfortunates who never grow up mentally. Before coming to Exeter he was for seven years on the staff of the Massachusetts Institute for the Feeble-Minded at Waltham, where he was a disciple of the late Dr. Walter E. Fernald, a pioneer and international authority in the field. In this state he has long preached the doctrine that the mentally defective must not be given up automatically as lost beyond redemption, and he hopes to go on preaching it for awhile yet.

ALTHOUGH retirement of state employes is compulsory when they reach the age of 70, Dr. Ladd has received a special extension and hopes to get another one soon.

Would he do it all over again if he were young once more and given the choice? Yes, he would. "Of course," he added, "it's human nature to see a little greener grass on the other side of the fence. But I would hardly think twice about doing it all over again."

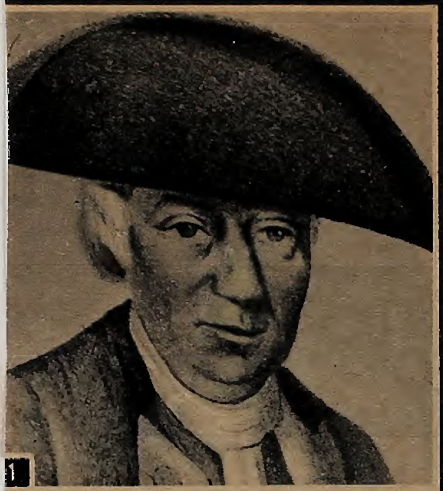
He agreed that he would inevitably have to retire some day in the not too distant future. "But that depends on the circumstances. I don't like to quit when the going is bad. I'd hate to sneak out."

There can be no doubt that this quiet and soft-spoken man has done his full share. The question is: when will his fellow citizens do theirs?

PICTURE-WHO

Quiz Prepared by
BURGES GREEN

A Page of Famed Rhode Island Seamen—Can You Identify Them?



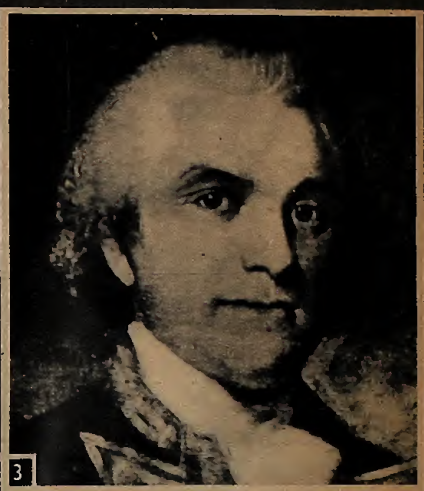
1

R.I.H.S.

NUMBER ONE on this quiz parade is the Providence man who led fellow townsmen against His Majesty's schooner 'Gaspee' and burned same to the waterline in June, 1772.

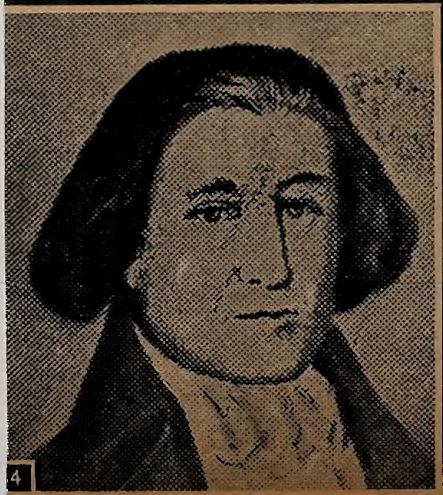
2

IN 1775 CONGRESS named this sailor from Scituate the first COMINCH of Continental Navy. He had his troubles and political enemies finally got him booted out in 1778.



3

CAPTURE of the galley 'Pigot' which had been blockading the Sakonnet River in 1778 was accomplished by this Bristol naval hero who later commanded the 'Constitution.'



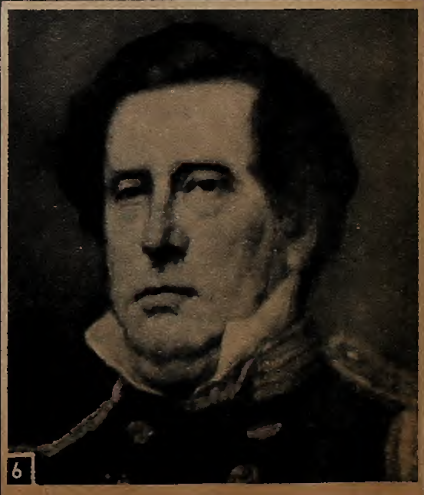
4

R.I.H.S.

AMERICAN CLAIMS to Oregon were based on explorations and discoveries of this famous Tiverton skipper who named Columbia River after his vessel. Year was 1791.

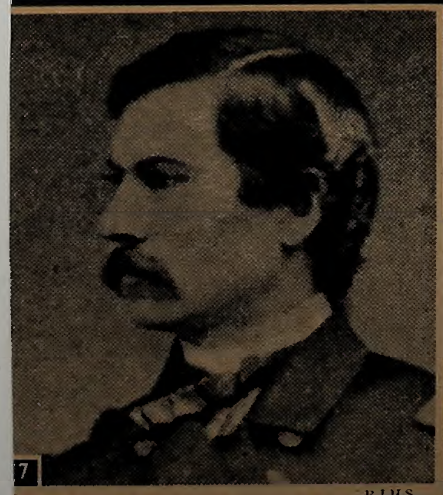
5

SOUTH KINGSTOWN'S (and America's) renowned young commodore who won the Battle of Lake Erie and afterwards reported, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours.'



6

THE BROTHER of Number Five, just as renowned but born in Newport. Perhaps he is best remembered for the negotiating of treaties which opened up Japan to trade.



7

R.I.H.S.

APPONAUG'S famed general had a seagoing son who, on March 9, 1862, was Executive Officer of the 'Monitor' took command when 'Merrimac' laid low his C.O.

8

NEWPORT YACHTSMAN skippered his 'Enterprise', 'Rainbow' and 'Ranger' to victories over the English challengers for the America's Cup, three great races of 1930's.

9

U.S.N.

PROVIDENCE NATIVE, a recently retired vice admiral, developed radically-designed new weapons like radar when he was Chief of Navy's Office of Research and Inventions.

The Answers: 1. Abraham Whipple. 2. Esek Hopkins 3. Silas Talbot. 4. Robert Gray. 5. Oliver Hazard Perry. 6. Matthew Calbraith Perry. 7. Samuel Dana Greene. 8. Harold Stirling Vanderbilt. 9. Harold Gardiner Bowen.

Since 1749, They Have Aided the Mariner Along Shore and Up and Down the Bay

BY CARL C. HANKS

THE steady inroads the Government's program of decommissioning has made in the number of lighthouses make coast dwellers wonder whether radar and allied aids to navigation eventually will eliminate entirely the tall white towers that have played so rugged and faithful a role in warning mariners of dangers to their ships as they approach land or shoals.

Despite the closing of many lights, Rhode Island still has most of its more famous maritime warning structures. Point Judith, Watch Hill and Beavertail probably are the most notable of the mainland beacons, with Castle Hill, Goat Island, Ida Lewis, Dutch Island, Wickford and Warwick as "lesser lights" in the galaxy that once studded Narragansett Bay and its entrance.

Any article on lighthouses may well begin with the question: "Who in tunket invented the things, anyhow? Not just those in Rhode Island waters, but anywhere?"

It was the Egyptians who started this lighthouse business, more than 600 years before Christ, and 300 years later their famed Pharos Light at Alexandria stuck its tower into the sky to become one of the seven wonders of the world.

The light from these early towers was only that of an open fire. For centuries thereafter, though lighthouses themselves multiplied, little progress was made in the method of illumination. Tallow candles were burned in the English Eddystone Light as late as 1810; and in 1816, an open coal fire blazed in the Isle of May Light off Scotland's coast.

An old story tells how the technique of modern lighthouse lighting was discovered. A Liverpool man surprised his friends with the declaration that he could read the print of a newspaper 30 feet from a lighted farthing candle. He fastened a concave mirror behind the candle, stepped off the distance and made good his claim. Among the spectators was a clock-maker who developed the idea into the first practical lighthouse system.

New England had beacon fires along its coast as first guides to mariners. Sometimes these were kettles of burning tar on the top of a pole, or huge bonfires on a hill. The first American lighthouse, as such, was built in 1716 on Little Brewster Island in Boston harbor. Nantucket's first lighthouse was built in 1746, and Cape Cod's first was Highland Light, built in 1797.

Beavertail Light was the third lighthouse built on the American coast and is the oldest lighthouse site in Rhode Island. Known in Colonial times as Newport or Conanicut Light, the original rubble tower was built in 1749. A letter of 1790, signed by President Washington, mentions the light and approves certain improvements being made in it.

The present granite tower was erected in 1856, and the lighthouse has been closely associated with the development of fog signals in this country, a number of new types having been tried out before their general adoption. The air compressor whistle and the steam fog whistle, installed in 1857, were the first of their kind in this country. On days when a heavy sea is running, surf piles in on the rocks all around the tail of the Beaver, sending great sheets of spray high into the air. The rocky cliff, 50 to 60 feet high, drops abruptly to the water's edge.

A beacon appeared on Point Judith during the Revolution and a coast watch did duty there, keeping a great bonfire alight. The first lighthouse on the site was a wooden structure built in 1806. This was blown down in the great gale of September, 1815. Another was erected and this was replaced by the present octagonal stone structure in 1857.

The Watch Hill lighthouse went into commission in 1808. The site was purchased by the Government from George and Thankful Foster in 1806, and the first building was a round wooden tower. When it went into service, Jonathan Nash was appointed keeper and he remained on the job for 27 years. The wooden tower was replaced by the present red brick structure, with its granite tower, in 1856.

THE Ida Lewis Light, one of the Newport harbor beacons, derives its name from its woman keeper whose list of sea rescues, mostly soldiers from Fort Adams who found handling rowboats in a rough sea not explained in an infantry manual, rivaled that of the famed Grace Darling. This light, originally a white stone tower, went into commission in 1823. A red tower replaced it in 1854, and now a steel spider-like shaft stands sentinel on the site.

Castle Hill light, established in 1890, rears its conical granite tower on the east side of the bay entrance, while Dutch Island, on the other hand, is one of the "oldsters," having been established in 1827 as a white square tower attached to a dwelling. This light was given a thorough rebuilding in 1854. Another island light, Goat Island, commissioned in 1905, has little in the way of history to recommend it, unless it be that the bodies of 16 pirates buried around the site, in the early 1700's, can provide some attraction.

Coming up the bay there is old Wickford Light, established in 1882, and now a private residence, and Warwick Light, on the north side of Greenwich Bay, which originally went into service in 1827. There are other names that should be mentioned like Pomham, Nayatt, and those whose usefulness has ended and whose places have been taken by modern buoys or unattended lights sending beams across bay waters with prosaic and unromantic regularity.

Unattended they may be, and yet one steeped in maritime lore may be pardoned if he suspects that many of these old towers, darkened now, still are attended by the spirits of faithful men and women who saw their shafts of guidance penetrating many a dark night on Narragansett Bay.

A VACATION IN RHODE ISLAND

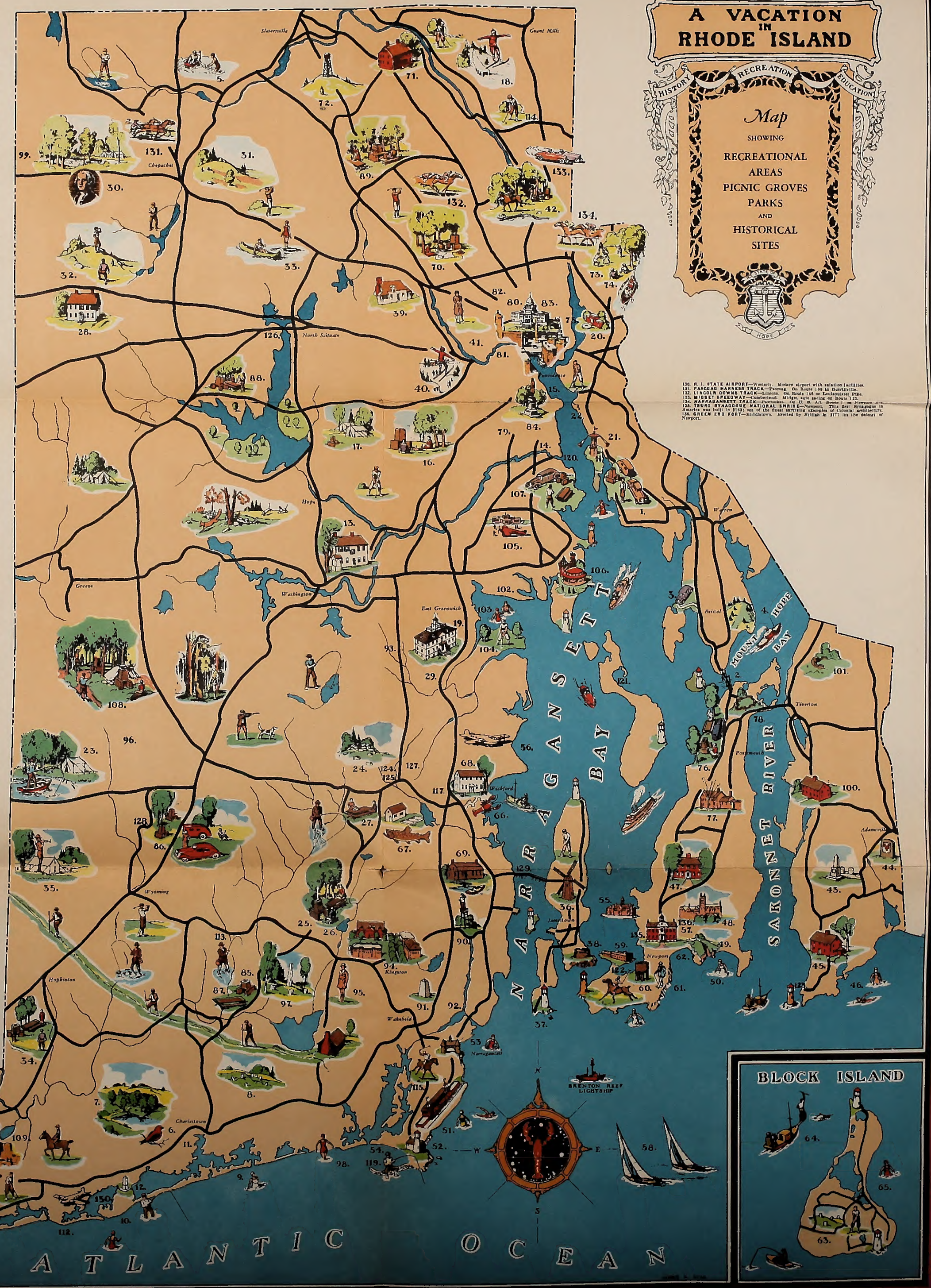
HISTORY · RECREATION · EDUCATION

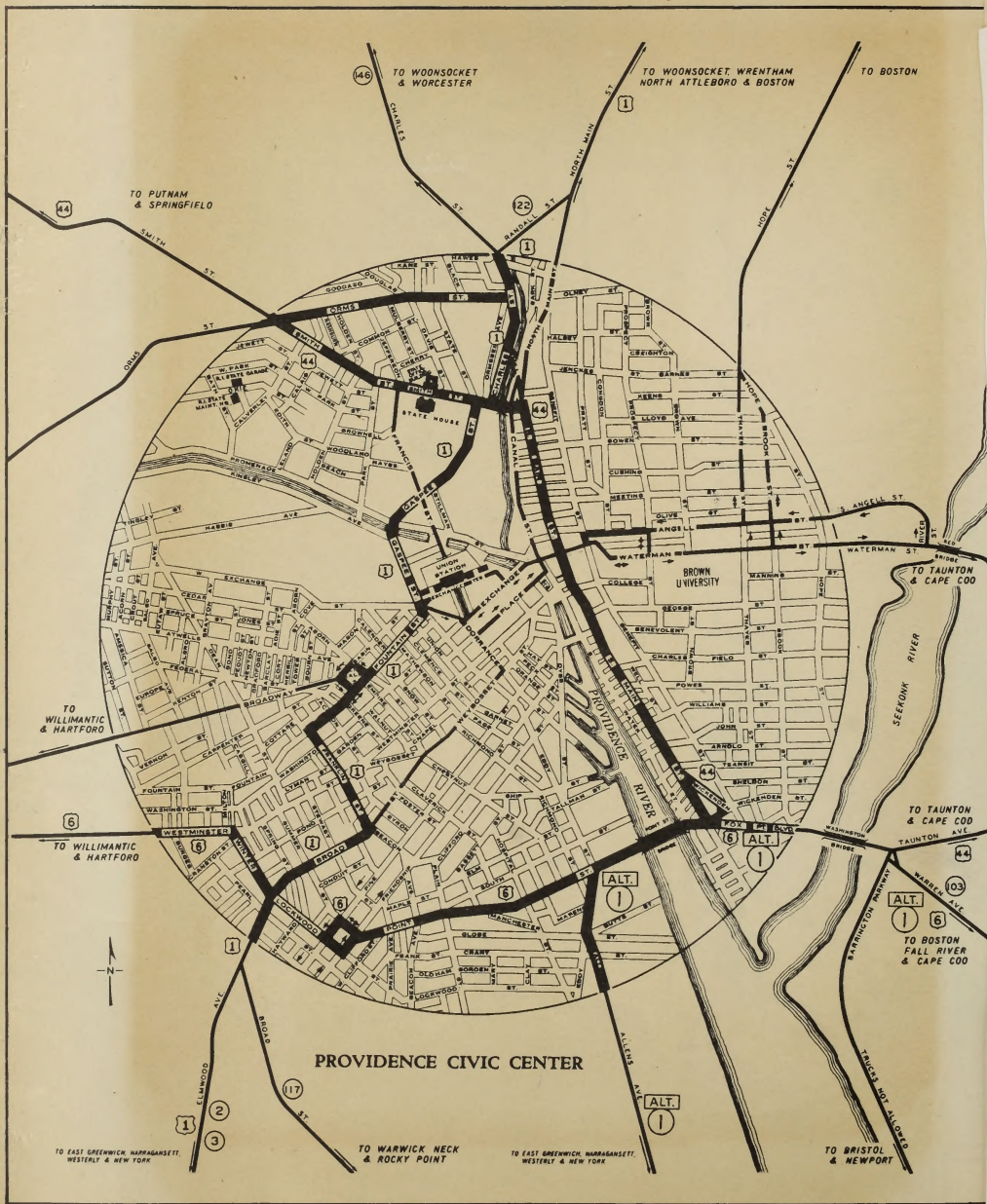
Map SHOWING RECREATIONAL AREAS PICNIC GROVES PARKS AND HISTORICAL SITES

DESCRIPTION OF RECREATIONAL AREAS, PARKS, PICNIC GROUNDS AND HISTORIC SITES.

The numbers shown in the following list are repeated on the Highway Map in more numerically logical subject.

1. **HAINES MEMORIAL PARK**—Barrington. Recreational fields, trailer camp. Fireplaces, salt water bathing and picnicking.
2. **MOUNT HOPE TOLL BRIDGE**—The longest and highest span in New England. It crosses Mt. Hope Bay between the towns of Bristol and Portsmouth.
3. **COLT DRIVE**—Bristol. Motor drive through Estate of Samuel P. Colt. Many bronze statues from all over the world. Delightful shore drive.
4. **MOUNT HOPE**—Bristol. This hill and the immediate vicinity was the stronghold of King Philip.
5. **SPRING LANE HERRING POND**—Burrillville. Fresh water bathing, picnicking and fishing.
6. **NIRBALL BIRD SANCTUARY**—Charlestown. A wild life preserve developed with woodland trails to facilitate nature study.
7. **BURLINGAME RESERVATION** — Charlestown. Trailer camp, picnicking, fireplaces, fishing, bathing, skating and a wild life sanctuary.
8. **INDIAN BURYING GROUND**—Charlestown. The legendary Royal Burying Ground of the Narragansett Indians.
9. **CHARLESTOWN BEACH**—Charlestown. Salt water surf bathing.
10. **QUONOCHONTAUG BEACH** — Charlestown. Salt water surf bathing.
11. **FORT BECK LOT** — Charlestown. Tradition states that Fort Ninigret was a stronghold of the Niantic Indians. It is now conceded that it was built by early Dutch traders.
12. **GENERAL STANTON MONUMENT**—Charlestown. Joseph Stanton served in the French and Indian war and later in the Revolution.
13. **GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE HOMESTEAD**—Coventry. Nathanael Greene was a general in the Revolutionary Army and next to Washington in command.
14. **EDMUND J. FAY MEMORIAL FIELD**—Cranston. Recreational Fields. Skating, Camping and Fireplaces.
15. **EDGEWOOD BEACH**—Cranston. Salt water bathing.
16. **MESHANTICUT PARK and OCEAN PARKWAY** — Cranston. Picnicking, fireplaces and skating.
17. **TROOP "C" PARK**—Cranston. Camping, fireplaces and picnicking.
18. **DIAMOND HILL FOREST PARK RESERVATION**—Cumberland. Ski slopes and rope tows. Tobogganing. Camping.
19. **KENT COUNTY COURT HOUSE**—East Greenwich. The convention for forming the Rhode Island Constitution met here in 1842.
20. **SITE OF ROGER WILLIAMS ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT**—East Providence. A tablet marks the spot where Williams founded his settlement on land given to him by Massasoit.
21. **CRESCENT PARK**—East Providence. A shore resort with salt water bathing and an amusement park.
22. **BARRINGTON PARKWAY**—East Providence. A drive along east shore of Narragansett Bay, passing areas and fireplaces.
23. **BEACH POND PARK**—Exeter. Fresh water bathing at Beach Pond, picnicking, fireplaces, trailer camp, hiking trails, tables and shelters, organized camp sites and a wild life sanctuary.
24. **QUEENS FORT**—Exeter. An ancient Indian fortification said to be near the center of the "religious town" of the Narragansett Indians.
25. **BASSOQUTOGAUG GROVE**—Exeter. Picnic grove with fireplaces, benches, tables and parking area.
26. **QUANATUMPIC GROVE**—Exeter. Picnic grove with fireplaces, benches, tables and parking area.
27. **EXETER GROVE**—Exeter. Benches, tables and parking area.
28. **SOLOMON DROWNE HOUSE**—Foster. "Mt. Hygeia" was the residence of Dr. Drowne, a surgeon in the Continental Army (1776-1780.
29. **THE VARRUM HOUSE**—East Greenwich. Historical Museum built in 1773.
30. **GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL FOREST** — Glocester. Forest trails, ponds, camping and fireplaces.
31. **ACOTE'S HILL**—Glocester. Site of the "Dorr War" in 1842.
32. **DURFEE HILL**—Glocester. The highest point of land in the state.
33. **WATERMAN RESERVOIR** — Glocester. Fresh water bathing, fishing, camping and parking area.
34. **ASHAWAG GROVE**—Hopkinton. Picnic grove with fireplaces, benches, tables and parking area.
35. **CAMP TAWGOOG**—Hopkinton. The year round camping reservation of the Narragansett Council of Boy Scouts.
36. **WIRGMILL**—Jamestown. This old corn grinding mill is preserved by the Jamestown Historical Society and used as their headquarters.
37. **BEAVER TAIL LIGHT**—Jamestown. The first light is said to have been built here in 1738. It is a favorite location for surf fishing.
38. **FORT DUMPLINGS**—Jamestown. The stone fort was built in 1777 under the direction of a French officer. It was heavily partisoned.
39. **IRONS-CLEMENCE HOUSE**—Johnston. This house is known to have been standing in 1687, and is built upon the site of one previously destroyed by Indians.
40. **NEUTACONKANUT PARK**—Johnston-Providence. Field house, ball field, ski run, and bowling on the green.
41. **DYERVILLE RESERVATION** — Johnston-Providence. Recreational fields.
42. **LINCOLN WOODS RESERVATION**—Lincoln. Fireplaces, camping, picnicking, bathing, recreational fields, log shelters and horseback riding.
43. **LITTLE COMPTON "COMMON"**—In the graveyard at the Common lie the bodies of Elizabeth Pabodie, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden, and Capt. Benjamin Church, the noted Indian fighter.
44. **MONUMENT TO RED HEN**—Little Compton. A tablet has been erected to commemorate a breed of poultry originated here known as the R. I. Red.
45. **PABODIE HOUSE**—Little Compton. The home of Elizabeth Pabodie, the daughter of John and Priscilla Alden.
46. **TOWN BEACH**—Little Compton. Salt water surf bathing.
47. **WHITEHALL**—Middletown. The house was built by Dean Berkeley, latin poet and philosopher, about 1730.
48. **ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL**—Middletown. This school was founded in 1896 as a private preparatory school.
49. **PURGATORY**—Middletown. A large chasm in the rocks near Second Beach.
50. **SECOND BEACH**—Middletown. Salt water surf bathing.
51. **SCARBOROUGH BEACH**—Narragansett. Salt water surf bathing.
52. **POINT JUDITH LIGHT and COAST GUARD STATION** — Narragansett. Surf fishing from the shore and breakwater.
53. **NARRAGANSETT PIER**—Narragansett. Salt water surf bathing.
54. **SAND HILL COVE RESERVATION**—Narragansett. Salt water bathing.
55. **U. S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION**—Newport. The U. S. Navy Department established the first naval training school here in 1883.
56. **QUONSET POINT**—North Kingstown. U. S. Military Airport, restricted.
57. **OLD COLONY HOUSE**—Newport. Built in 1739. It is one of the most important buildings in the state from a historical standpoint.
58. **YACHT RACING**—Newport. Outside the harbor in the Atlantic Ocean are held the internationally important races for the America's Cup.
59. **FORT ADAMS**—Newport. This is one of the oldest forts in the country and has been continuously garrisoned since 1812.
60. **OLD STONE MILL**—Newport. Formerly attributed to the Vikings it is now believed to have been built by Benedict Arnold in 1653.
61. **CLIFF WALK**—Newport. A walk along the high bank and coast line.
62. **EASTON'S NEWPORT BEACH**—Newport. Salt water surf bathing and an amusement park.
63. **PALATINE GRAVES**—New Shoreham. The passengers of an early Dutch trading vessel that went aground are buried here.
64. **SWORD FISHING**—New Shoreham. Block Island affords the finest fishing grounds of all kinds on the Atlantic Ocean.
65. **CRESCENT BEACH**—New Shoreham. Salt water surf bathing.
66. **STATE LOBSTER HATCHERY**—North Kingstown.
67. **STATE TROUT HATCHERY**—North Kingstown. Devoted to the raising of trout to stock Rhode Island streams.
68. **ST. PAUL'S CHURCH**—North Kingstown. Built in 1707 and moved to Wickford in 1800, it is an excellent example of an 18th century church.
69. **GILBERT STUART'S BIRTHPLACE** — North Kingstown. Stuart's portraits of Washington established him as the foremost American painter of his time.
70. **PETER RANDALL RESERVATION**—North Providence. Picnicking, trails and fireplaces.
71. **PELEG ARNOLD TAVERN**—North Smithfield. Built in 1690 it was used during Revolutionary times as a lurking place.
72. **WOONSOCKET HILL**—North Smithfield. Scenic view of northern Rhode Island.
73. **TEN MILE RIVER RESERVATION**—Pawtucket. Recreational fields.
74. **SLATER PARK**—Pawtucket. Playgrounds, athletic fields, boating, tennis, fireplaces, picnicking and other amusements.
75. **SEEKONK RIVER RESERVATION**—Pawtucket. Recreational field.
76. **LEHIGH HILL PARK**—Portsmouth. Picnic grove, tables, benches and parking area.
77. **OVERING HOUSE**—Portsmouth. Here in a daring night raid July 9, 1777, Col. Barton captured the British commander General Prescott.
78. **BUTTS HILL FORT**—Portsmouth. The location of the only battle of the Revolution fought upon Rhode Island soil, August 29, 1778.
79. **MASHAPAUG POND RESERVATION**—Providence. Ball field, bathing and skating.
80. **CORLISS PARK**—Providence. Baseball field.
81. **MERINO PARK**—Providence. Ball fields, playgrounds, wading pool and skating.
82. **METCALF FIELD RESERVATION**—Providence. Recreational fields and tennis courts.
83. **PROVIDENCE CIVIC CENTER**—Providence has many historical buildings, libraries, museums, colonial houses and historic sites.
84. **ROGER WILLIAMS PARK**—Providence. The park is one of the finest in the country and has facilities for physical, educational, social and recreational activities.
85. **MIXANO GROVE**—Richmond. Fireplaces, tables, benches and parking area.
86. **OAWLEY MEMORIAL PARK**—Richmond. Trailer camp, fireplaces, picnicking and woodland trails.
87. **MIANTONOMI GROVE**—Richmond. Fireplaces, tables, benches and parking area.
88. **PORGARSETT GROVE**—Scituate. Picnic grove with fireplaces, tables, benches and parking area.
89. **WASHINGTON HIGHWAY PICNIC GROVE**—Smithfield. Fireplaces, benches, tables and parking area.
90. **LOOKOUT TOWER**—South Kingstown. An excellent view is obtained from this tower situated on McSparran Hill.
91. **GRANITE MONUMENT**—South Kingstown. Site of a well known colonial murder where Caster killed Jackson, a travelling trader.
92. **BULL GARRISON HOUSE** — South Kingstown. The site is marked by a tablet. The house was burned by the Indians in 1675.
93. **ROCKY HILL GROVE**—East Greenwich. Picnicking, fireplaces and parking area.
94. **RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE and AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION** — South Kingstown. The college was founded in 1892 and is a co-educational institution.
95. **CAMP HOFFMAN**—South Kingstown. A permanent camp for girl scouts.
96. **LEWIS CITY**—Exeter. A national Park Service Organized Camp operated by R. I. Camps Inc.
97. **SITE OF THE GREAT SWAMP FIGHT**—South Kingstown. A tablet marks the location where the Narragansett Indians were crushed in 1675.
98. **MATUNUCK BEACH**—South Kingstown. Salt water surf bathing.
99. **CASIMIR PULASKI MEMORIAL FOREST**—Burrillville. Bathing, picnicking, fireplaces and trails.
100. **BIRTHPLACE OF CAPT. BRAT**—Tiverton. Discoverer of the Columbia River and the first to carry the American flag around the world.
101. **FORT BARTON**—Tiverton. Occupied by the Colonial forces in connection with the Battle of Rhode Island.
102. **NAUSAUKET BEACH RESERVATION**—Warwick. Salt water bathing.
103. **CRESPIWAROXET RESERVATION** — Warwick. Salt water bathing.
104. **GODDARD MEMORIAL PARK**—Warwick. Picnicking, trailer camp, salt water bathing, golf, educational exhibits, horseback riding, baseball fields and fireplaces.
105. **RHODE ISLAND STATE AIRPORT**—Warwick. A modern airport with the latest aviation facilities.
106. **ROCKY POINT**—Warwick. Salt water bathing, shore resort and amusement park.
107. **NARRAGANSETT PARKWAY**—Warwick. A drive along the west shore of Narragansett Bay. Fireplaces and salt water bathing.
108. **WICHAMOXET STATE FOREST** — West Greenwich. Forest trails and fireplaces.
109. **GRANITE QUARRIES**—Westerly. The home of the famous Westerly granite.
110. **WATCH HILL**—Westerly. Shore resort and salt water bathing.
111. **MISQUAMICUT BEACH**—Westerly. Salt water surf bathing.
112. **WEEKAPAUG BEACH**—Westerly. Salt water surf bathing.
113. **PICNIC GROVE**—Richmond. Benches, tables and parking area.
114. **WILLIAM BLACKSTONE GROVE**—Cumberland. Picnic grove, fireplaces, tables, benches and parking area.
115. **BRENTON GROVE** — Narragansett. Picnic grove, fireplaces, tables, benches and parking area.
116. **RED BROOK GROVE**—Westerly. Picnic grove, fireplaces, tables, benches and parking area.
117. **RICHARD SMITH GROVE**—North Kingstown. Picnic grove, benches, tables and parking area.
118. **YACHT BASIN** — Little Narragansett Bay.
119. **YACHT BASIN**—Point Judith.
120. **YACHT BASIN**—Portugal Cove.
121. **YACHT BASIN**—Potter Cove.
122. **YACHT BASIN**—Newport Harbor.
123. **YACHT BASIN**—Sassafras Point.
124. **SOUTH COUNTY MUSEUM**
125. **STONY BROOK GROVE**—North Kingstown. Picnic grove, fireplaces, tables, benches and parking area.
126. **SEEK HOPKINS GROVE**—Scituate. Picnic grove, fireplaces, tables, benches and parking area.
127. **MATANTUCK GROVE** — North Kingstown. Picnic grove, fireplaces, tables, benches and parking area.
128. **ARCAOIA POND FOREST PARK**—Exeter. Fresh water bathing, picnicking, fireplaces and parking area.
129. **JAMESTOWN TOLL BRIDGE**—Between North Kingstown and Jamestown.
130. **R. I. STATE AIRPORT**—Westerly. Modern airport with aviation facilities.
131. **PASCOAG HARNESS TRACK**—Pascoag. On Route 100 in Burrillville.
132. **LINCOLN DOWNS TRACK**—Lincoln. On Route 146 on Louisquisset Pike.
133. **MIDGET SPEEDWAY**—Cumberland. Midget auto racing on Route 123.
134. **NARRAGANSETT TRACK**—Pawtucket. On U. S. Alt. Route 1 on Newport Ave.
135. **TRURO SYNAGOGUE NATIONAL SHRINE**—Newport. This first Synagogue in America was built in 1763; one of the finest surviving examples of Colonial Architecture.
136. **GREEN END FORT**—Middletown. Erected by British in 1777 for the defense of Newport.




TO WOONSOCKET & WORCESTER
TO WOONSOCKET, WRENTHAM NORTH ATTLEBORO & BOSTON
TO BOSTON
TO PUTNAM & SPRINGFIELD
TO WILLIMANTIC & HARTFORD
TO WILLIMANTIC & HARTFORD
TO TAUNTON & CAPE COD
TO TAUNTON & CAPE COD
TO BOSTON FALL RIVER & CAPE COD
TO EAST GREENWICH, NARRAGANSETT, WESTERLY & NEW YORK
TO WARWICK NECK & ROCKY POINT
TO EAST GREENWICH, NARRAGANSETT, WESTERLY & NEW YORK
TO BRISTOL & NEWPORT
STATE HOUSE
UNION STATION
BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE RIVER
SEEKONK RIVER
ALT.
N
PROVIDENCE CIVIC CENTER

NOW and THEN in R.I.

Old Steamboats

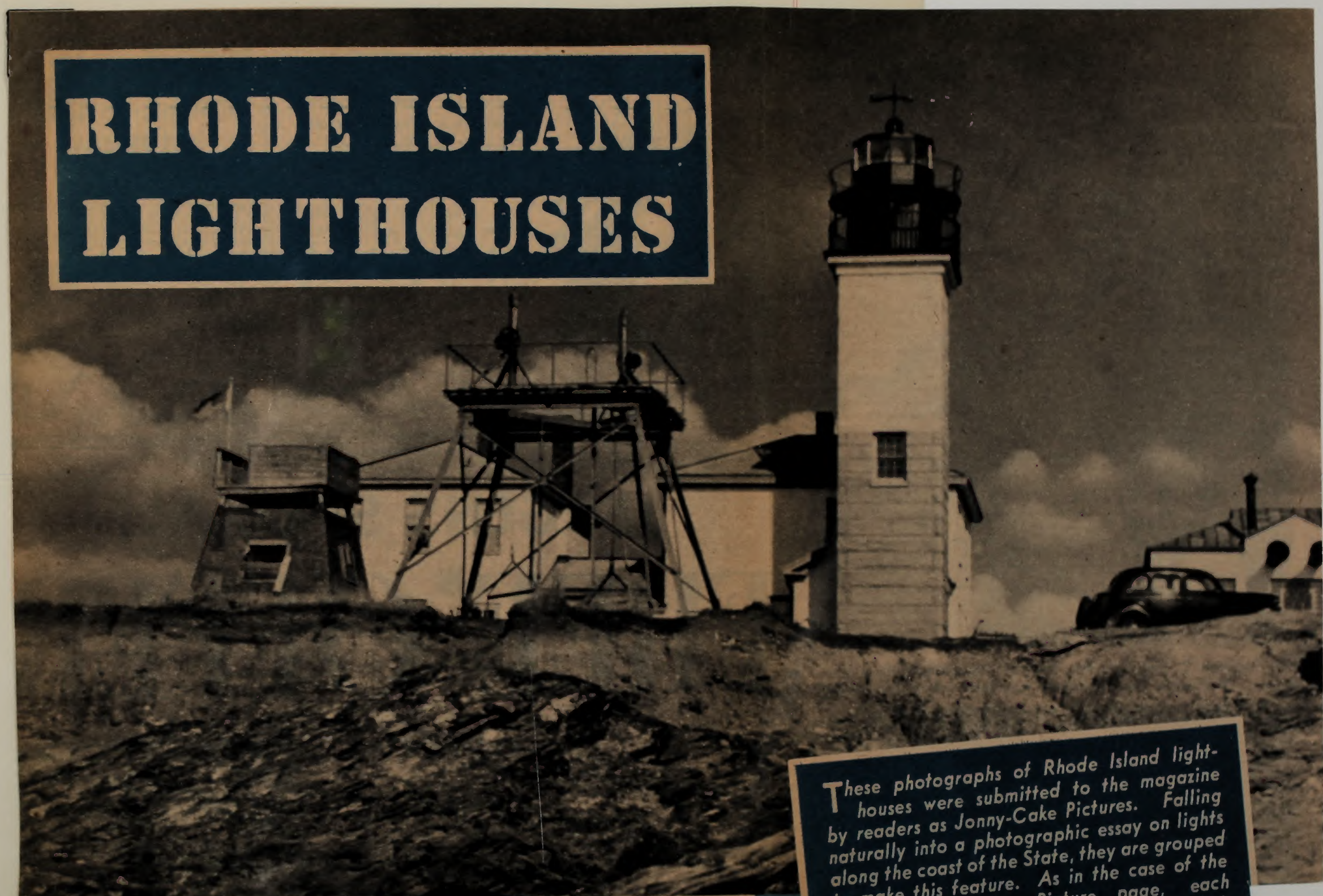
BOTH steamboats in the old photo of the Providence River (taken by the late T. Raymond Scott of Providence) shared a nice cut in the profits during the great days of Narragansett Bay steamboating. This period lasted from about 1870 to 1900.

What Cheer, tied up at Dyer Street, was put in service in 1867 by prosperous American Steamboat Company to take passengers to "short shore" resorts that mushroomed in the post-Civil War [illegible] These included Fields Point, Rocky Point, Mark Rock in [illegible] Cove, Cedar Grove, Ocean Cottage and Bullock's Point. Built Keyport, N.J., What Cheer was 102 feet long and designed for navigating in shallow coves.

Queen City was put in service in 1887 between Providence and Sakonnet by a company of Little Compton men organized by Capt. Julius A. Pettey. She took passengers to Sakonnet and picked up farm produce from Newton Wharf in Portsmouth. Queen City ran aground disastrously in 1892 when her captain mistook the light in a fisherman's shanty for the wharf light at Sakonnet.

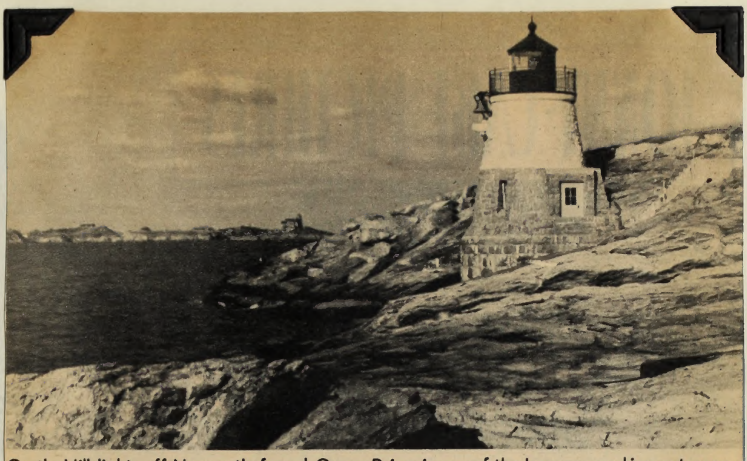
This picture of the Providence water front was made about 1890. The recent photo of the same scene was taken by R. Maitland Coleman of 11 Ward Street, Providence.

RHODE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSES



Oldest light station in Rhode Island, Beavertail on the south tip of Conanicut throws its powerful beam 14 miles to seaward. The photo is by Edgar W. Olsen, 2 Grinnell Street, Jamestown.

These photographs of Rhode Island lighthouses were submitted to the magazine by readers as Jonny-Cake Pictures. Falling naturally into a photographic essay on lights along the coast of the State, they are grouped to make this feature. As in the case of the regular Jonny-Cake Picture page, each photographer will receive $5 for his contribution.

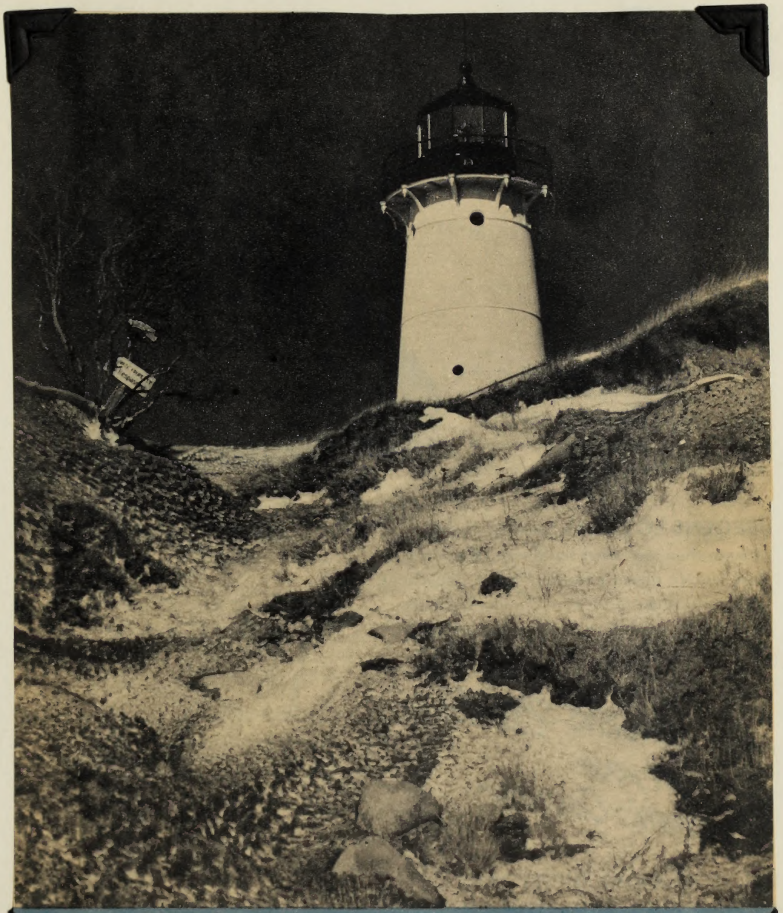


Castle Hill light, off Newport's famed Ocean Drive, is one of the beacons marking entrance to the East Passage. Alden P. Stickney of 75 Washington Street, Newport, took the picture.

Ida Lewis light (now a yacht club) in Newport Harbor, is named for the heroine who was once its keeper. Light is now on steel tower. Photo by M. F. Ramos, 52 Houston Avenue, Newport.

An aerial view of Pomham Rocks light in the Providence River. This is a flashing, red beacon on the east side of the channel. Photo by Roger A. Brassard, 18 White Street, Pawtucket.

The light on Poplar Point, Wickford, was established in 1831 and was decommissioned in favor of a beacon in 1882. It is now a residence. Robert Lord of Wickford took picture.



On the West Passage, one of the main sentinels is Warwick light (flashing green). Robert L. Smith, 342 Warwick Neck Avenue, Warwick Neck, took the picture from below the bluff.

Point Judith lighthouse, in addition to its 15,000 candlepower beam, has a powerful fog signal and a radio beacon. The lantern is 51 feet above ground. Photograph made by Mrs. Joseph W. Burbine, 192½ Main Street, Westerly.

R. I. MAN IS BOSS OF CUBAN GARDEN

EXPERT on gardening in warm countries, Dr. Arthur G. Kevorkian, native of Providence, runs big agricultural research center in Cuba. He's a cousin of Ed Kevorkian, the Brown "Iron Man."

BY MARTIN SHERIDAN

A NATIVE of Providence and graduate of Rhode Island State College is currently concerned with a lot of problems, among them how to get newsprint out of bamboo, increase the yield of the sweet potato, produce more castor oil for use in house paint, and rid more than a million acres of Cuban real estate of a thorny African plant called the aroma.

These are just a few of the projects which Dr. Arthur G. Kevorkian and his associates are working on at Harvard University's Atkins Garden and Research Laboratory at Soledad, near Cienfuegos, on the southern coast of Cuba. Dr. Kevorkian has been head of the research garden since 1947 and is the first director this center of study in tropical agriculture ever has had.

Home recently on one of his periodic trips to Cambridge for consultations and teaching, Dr. Kevorkian and his wife late last month spent several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kevorkian of 143 Wendell Street. He grew up on a farm in Rehoboth, graduated from old Providence Technical High School, and then attended State, where he specialized in general science and was a member of SAE. He graduated in 1929.

A fellowship at Harvard led to a fellowship in tropical agriculture which took him to the Harvard outpost in Cuba and ultimately led to his appointment as director. Meantime, he had worked for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Puerto Rico, Ecuador and Nicaragua.

Located about 7½ miles outside Cienfuegos, the Garden dates from 1901, when the late Edwin F. Atkins of Belmont, Mass., set aside 10 acres of his vast sugar lands for Harvard's use in experimenting with sugar cane and the growing of temperate zone vegetables and plants. The Atkins family increased the size of the Garden from time to time and in 1924 Harvard House, containing offices, a complete laboratory and a dormitory, was built.

When Dr. Kevorkian became director, the Garden's 221 acres were largely in tall grasses. Scores of laborers cleared away the undergrowth and 60 acres were set aside for experimental work. An inventory revealed 12,000 trees and 2000 species of plants. The physical plant had been neglected due to limited funds. A new residence for the director is being built.

Dr. Kevorkian's staff consists of two college graduates, specialists in botany and agriculture, and two Cuban field assistants. Nine Cuban workmen are regularly employed and 15 others are on part-time. There is a genuine need for a trained agronomist; the trouble is that the big sugar companies can offer better advancement possibilities than the Garden can.

SERIOUS food shortages have existed for many years in practically every tropical country," Dr. Kevorkian says. "They still exist. Natives plant most of their land in cash crops, forgetting completely about feeding themselves and their cattle. Their farm animals need protein, yet our neighbors do not use supplements as we do here. Clover does not grow on their grazing land, either."

Among the projects Dr. Kevorkian is working on is reforestation with slow-growing hardwoods. And he is aiming at year-round, instead of seasonal, fruit production. For example, the regular avocado season in Cub[illegible]ly and August. One newly-developed frui[illegible] Atkins Garden ripens in June, another in Nov[illegible] Another significant achievement is a navel [illegible] that will stay on the trees for a full year with[illegible] coming dry and pulpy. Then there is the cross o[illegible] lemon and a lime, shaped like a lime, that comes in after the regular lime season is over.

Much of the work at the Garden is designed to be of aid in solving agricultural problems of immediate economic importance to Cuba. Of the many cash crops under consideration, 119 varieties of sugar cane have become established.

"Our attempts to introduce soy beans have not been too encouraging," Dr. Kevorkian says. "How-

Dr. Kevorkian Heads Harvard Research Outpost at Soledad

ever, 22 varieties of cowpeas have been found to be adaptable and suitable for both human and animal consumption. Several varieties of sweet potatoes, tropical sweet corn and upland rice were tried with success under Cuban conditions."

Co-operative projects with the U.S. Department of Agriculture have been started. A rubber project, begun during the war and subsequently abandoned, has been re-established.

The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Costa Rica is financing research on the cocoa bean. American importers are having a difficult time in obtaining sufficient cocoa beans from West Africa due to a disease which is killing many plants.

"We are collecting cocoa plants from the important cocoa-producing areas in the Western Hemisphere—Brazil, Santo Domingo, Ecuador and Venezuela—with the aim of boosting their production with crosses," Dr. Kevorkian says. "Before the war, cocoa beans sold for 15 cents a pound. The current price is 40-45 cents. Cocoa plant diseases are prevalent in Latin America also, but we plan to set up a quarantine station so that only disease-free plants will be admitted."

One of the features of his reorganization program at Soledad is the $1500 annual Atkins Fellowship for graduate work in tropical agriculture. The first recipient of this award was Russell Desrosiers of Pawtucket, a State College graduate in 1938.

Nearly a score of noted scientists from the United States and Cuba visit Soledad each year for special study.

Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Venezuela and the United States have donated 172 packets of assorted seeds for introduction in Cuba. The Atkins Garden distributed 380 packets to 50 institutions or individuals in Argentina, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Mexico, Peru, Russia and the United States. It all comes under the heading of international friendship and co-operation.

BAMBOO clump is 26 years old, 80 feet tall, is one of the glories of Atkins Garden. The Harvard laboratory is studying numerous varieties of bamboo to find one most productive of wood pulp. An acre yield is four times that of pine.

CASTOR OIL. A field worker at the Atkins Garden examines the ricinus planting. Efforts are being made to find a strain which will increase the oil yield to make up shortages in Cuban paint industry. Dr. Kevorkian says castor beans from Ecuador are most promising.

COUSIN of the morning glory, the sweet potato is a major food source in the tropics. Blossoming plant is one of many varieties at Atkins Garden. Strains are being crossed to get hardier plant with bigger yield. Dr. Kevorkian expected harvest from this plant on his recent return from Providence.

THORNY shrub, introduced from Africa as an ornamental, has gotten out of hand, now claims a million Cuban acres. Kevorkian's group is at work on a 2-4 D formula to kill the plant, called aroma, by spray or painting stumps.

HEN MONUMENT. Little Compton tablet celebrates origin of Rhode Island Red breed of chickens. Photo is by Leon Sloane of 113 Warren Avenue, Pawtucket.

DOUGHBOY. Tiverton honored its World War I men with life-sized bronze figure, advancing into battle. Photo was taken by Edward Cox, Main Street, Tiverton.

R. I. MEMORIALS

Well- and Little-Known Remembrances of Things Past Are Popular Subject for State's Amateur Photographers

STATUES, monuments and memorial tablets, in this preoccupied age, suffer more than their share of indifference. Only the amateur photographer seems to find them worthy of constant attention. As these pages demonstrate, the Sunday Journal's Jonny-Cake Picture contributors are especially devoted to Rhode Island's marked historical spots. The pictures are a selection from those which monument photographers have submitted, and seemed suitable for a special feature display. A few of the subjects—like the Roger Williams Monument in Roger Williams Park, the Burnside Statue on the Mall, and the Gen. Nathanael Greene Statue on the south steps of the State House—are so familiar to most of us that we rarely pause to examine them.

Others—like the Nine Men's Misery tablet near the Cistercian Monastery in Cumberland and the Ninigret Statue on Bay Street in Watch Hill—are known only to those who live near them or who have sought them out.

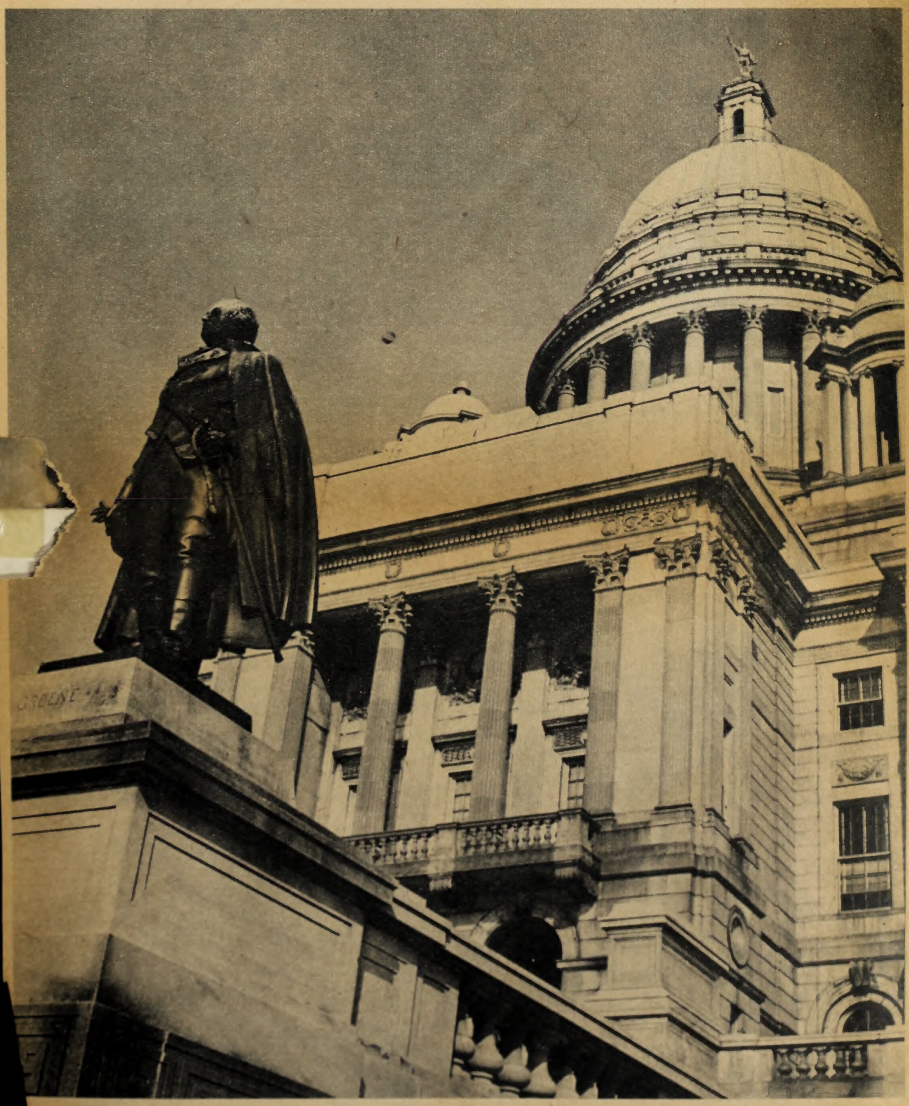
Remembrances of Things Past, they have a common message: a reminder to put aside our present urgency.

LANDING SITE. Charles Shean of 372 Benefit Street took photo of monument at Williams, Power, Gano and Roger Streets where Roger Williams first landed here.

KING PHILIP'S WAR tragedy happened near present location of Cistercian Monastery in Cumberland. Leo Cooney, 31 Woodward Street, Berkeley, took photo.

WHAT CHEER. Roger Williams' figure, snapped from ground by Bertha Friedman of 203 Orms Street, is Roger Williams Park landmark. Was dedicated in 1877.

NINIGRET, honoring famed sachem of the Niantics, is on Bay Street in Watch Hill. The figure was camera subject for Amy Hindle of Alton Road, Bradford.



EVOLUTIONARY FIGURE. Gen. Nathanael Greene orns east side of south approach to State House. is the work of Henri Schonhardt. Above statue on dome is the bronze figure of Independent Man. Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry statue is on the west side. Picture was taken by Frank Marson of 56 Touro Street.

ONLY FIRST RANK Union officer from New England in Civil War was Ambrose E. Burnside. Statue of him was dedicated in 1887 in City Hall Park. Gabriel Tibieri, 557 Manton Avenue, took this unusual angle shot.

HE FALCONER, in Roger Williams Park, is a memo-l to Gov. Elisha Dyer (term: 1897 to 1900). View was n by William E. Balcom of 127 Rutherglen Avenue.

TENTING TONIGHT. Bronze figure of northern Civil War soldier, photographed by James Costa, 17 Dixon Street, Providence, also is in Roger Williams Park.

SPINNING FRAME built and operated by Samuel Slater, pioneer industrialist, in Pawtucket in 1790. It has 48 spindles. R.I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry presented the machine to the Smithsonian (at right).

Rhode Island in the SMITHSONIAN

PROVIDENCE RIVER boat and Block Island double ender models are in the boat hall.

STORY BY G. Y. LOVERIDGE
PICTURES BY H. RAYMOND BALL

God made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions.

WITH this as our text, let us turn to the Smithsonian Institution, where may be found more inventions in the arts, industries, and sciences than the Preacher could shake a stick at. And not a few of them from Rhode Island, for man is no more upright nor less inventive here than elsewhere.

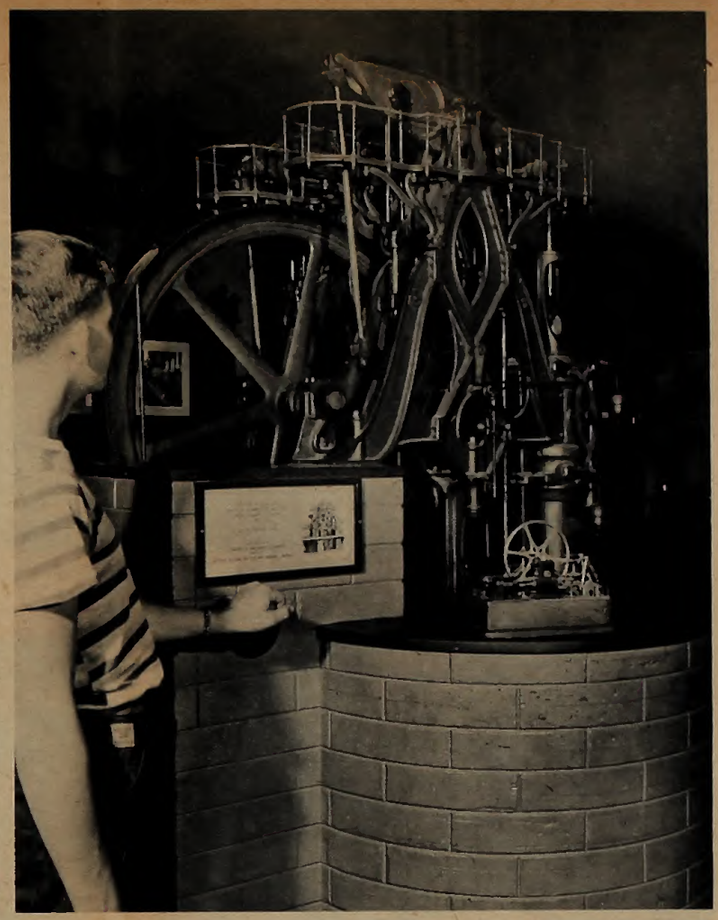
The Smithsonian, as may or may not be generally known, was established with funds contingently left for the purpose by an Englishman, James Smithson, of noble blood and illegitimate birth. His intention was the *"increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,"* and this broad and dangerous aim has been interpreted to include everything from collecting old airplanes and other machinery to undertaking astrophysical research.

Corliss, Slater and Farmer are some of the Rhode Island names whose products can be found in the Arts and Industries Building, along with the Spirit of St. Louis and the flag that inspired "The Star-Spangled Banner," collections of postage stamps and swords, ship models and aged automobiles. Incidentally, the building itself is a survival of times and customs that are scarcely likely to return. It was begun in 1879 and was built at a cost of about six cents a cubic foot, which, according to Frank A. Taylor, curator

Continued on Next Page

Slater mill machinery, fossils, boats, paintings, silver among objects from State in national attic at Washington

EDWARD G. MALBONE (1777-1807), noted Newport miniaturist, painted this lady.



G. H. CORLISS of Providence devised pumping engine in 1870. Crank works model.

back, too. In the past 10 years we've never lost a set.

"Among people who come to this building, the series of gowns worn by mistresses of the White House is perhaps the most popular exhibit. Designers, illustrators, students and ordinary sight-seers visit it."

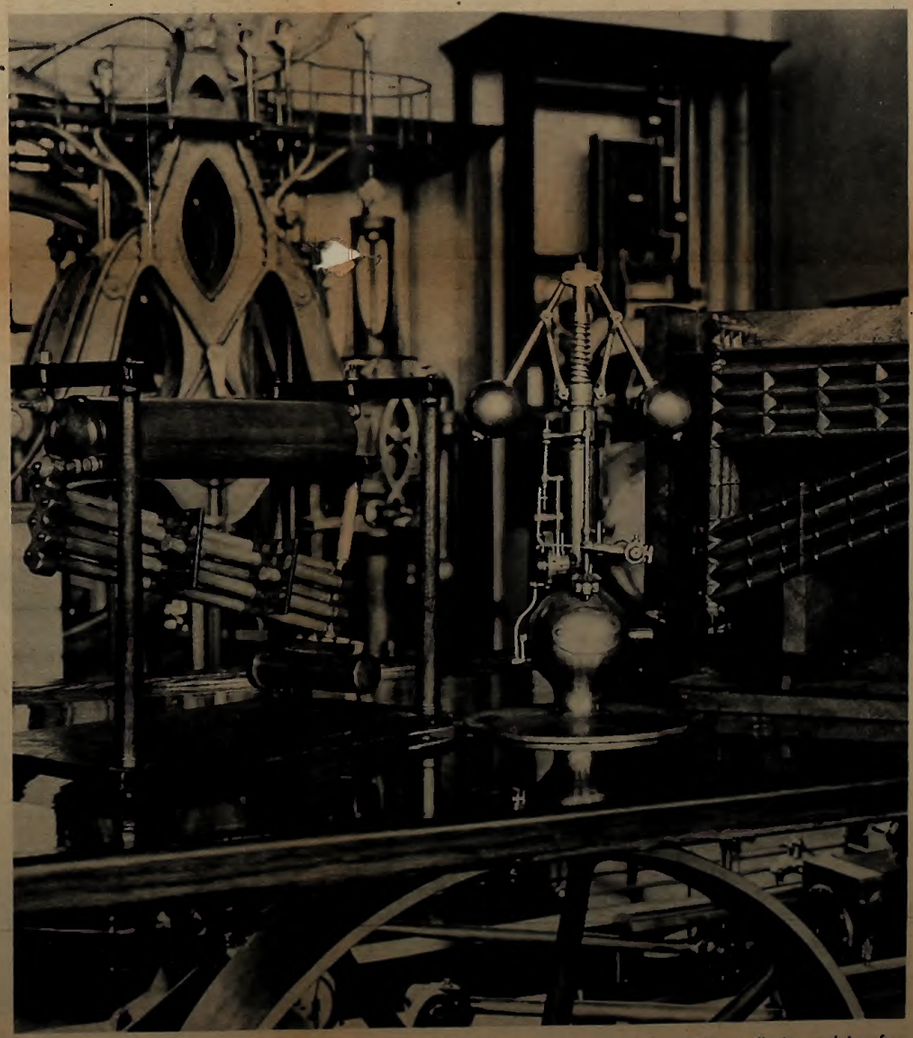
Preservation of cloth and other edible articles, he said, requires continual application of germicides and fumigants.

In the 1930's, the Institution, with co-operation from the WPA, undertook a survey to preserve the measurements and knowledge of construction of types of ships that were disappearing. This interesting but seemingly impractical venture turned out to be useful during the war, when the country needed wooden as well as steel ships and needed them in a hurry. The War Department ordered several hundreds of copies of plans that the Smithsonian had gathered. Model builders and naval architects also find this service valuable in ordinary times.

Most of the objects collected are received as gifts, though the Institution will buy anything of sufficient importance, if it has to and if it has the money. Recently a draughtsman who had studied the history of railroading bequeathed his collection to the Smithsonian. The material hasn't all been catalogued yet, but the collector estimated that he had 40,000 pictures of locomotives, not to mention drawings he had made and other items. In the first 10 days the collection was at the Smithsonian, it was referred to four times for answers to questions. Many industrialists, Taylor said, study the history of their own industries through Smithsonian collections. The hobbyist, too, finds assistance; the time Taylor was talking to me, a woman who collects ice skates (she has more than 400 of them, she said) was sitting at a table in the adjoining office examining some of the Smithsonian's skates.

So if you have a problem or a unicorn or a wireless telegraph made by your Uncle Felix in 1720, just take it to the Smithsonian.

THE COVER PICTURE . . . shows a portrait of Julia Ward Howe of Newport (1819-1910) that was painted by her son-in-law, John Elliott. It is known as the "Battle Hymn Portrait" and is on view in the National Collection of Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. It was taken by H. Raymond Ball of the Sunday Journal staff.



STEAM ENGINE GOVERNOR model, submitted by O. A. Kelly and Estus Lamb of Slatersville in applying for patent in 1865. G. H. Babcock, Stephen Wilcox Jr. of Providence submitted models of steam generators.

U. S. S. CONSTELLATION

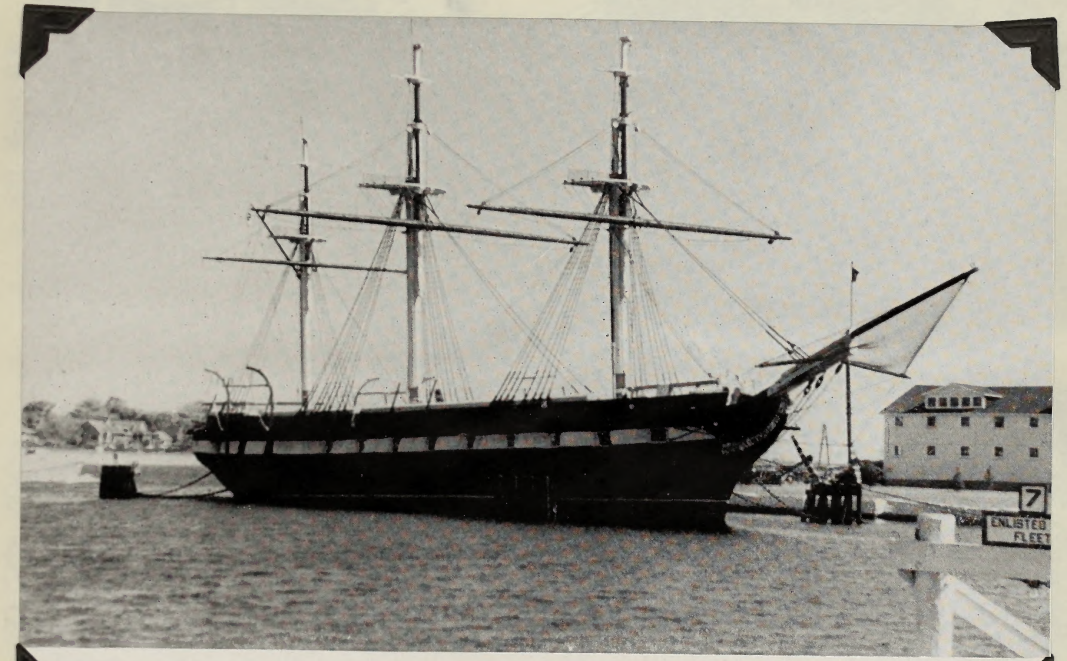
The U. S. S. Constellation, attached to the Training Station in Newport, is a 36 gun frigate authorized by Congress in 1794. This full rigged vessel, is 161 feet long and carries a 167 foot mainmast. She saw initial service in the unofficial war with France, 1798-1800, and next took part in the Mediterranean operations in 1801-1805 against the Barbary Pirates. In 1840, the Constellation was sent out to the Far East to protect the United States interests in China. After long service in many parts of the world, it became a receiving ship, being stationed at Norfolk and Philadelphia, and then at Annapolis as a practice ship for midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy. One hundred years after her keel was laid, the historic frigate arrived at Newport. The ship went to Boston for repairs a short while ago, and there is much controversy as to whether it will be returned to this State.

Federal Writers' Project. American Guide Series, Rhode Island. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1937. p. 232.

U. S. S. CONSTELLATION

The U. S. S. Constellation, attached to the Training Station in Newport, is a 36 gun frigate authorized by Congress in 1794. This full rigged vessel, is 161 feet long and carries a 187 foot mainmast. Her new initial service in the unofficial war with France, 1798-1800, and next took part in the Mediterranean operations in 1801-1805 against the Barbary Pirates. In 1840, the Constellation was sent out to the Far East to protect the United States interests in China. After long service in many parts of the world, it became a receiving ship, being stationed at Norfolk and Philadelphia, and then at Annapolis as a practice ship for midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy. One hundred years after her keel was laid, the historic frigate arrived at Newport. The ship went to Boston for repairs a short while ago, and there is much controversy as to whether it will be returned to this State.

Federal Writers' Project. American Guide Series. Rhode Island. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1937. p. 220.



U. S. S. CONSTELLATION AT NEWPORT

DOG SHOW RIVALS RING JUDGED

LIBRARY

1705

VILLAGE OF KINGSTON
1700

KINGSTON INN

POTTER HOMESTEAD

OLD TAVERN IN WAKEFIELD

OLD HOUSE
BISCUIT CITY

OLD TAVERN IN KINGSTON

CHAPTER XIII

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

Since by American Standards, education is all for youth, acknowledgment must be made that for the most part courses of study are planned for the normal student. Not much allowance is made for the children, who mentally or physically, cannot keep up with regular grade work.

It is a fact that very few pupils leave school today with either a clear knowledge or appreciation of what they have read. Many pupils dislike history. The serious teacher should wonder why. Is the trouble with the content, the method, or both?

The Aims

The first aim of this paper may be stated as follows: to suggest a basic course in Rhode Island history for the slow-learner. While backward children present perplexing problems, there are other phases to be considered. They like stories. Why not give them stories that are constructive and meaningful? They should be offered subject matter relating to their own community. They should be taught love of home, family, city, state, country, and that everything worth while is earned.

History can be made of permanent appeal if it is made a part of life. Understanding the child as a human being will decide the method. It is up to the teacher to make it a success.

SUMMARY

Since by American Standards, education is all for youth, acknowledgement must be made that for the most part courses of study are planned for the normal student. Not much allowance is made for the children, who mentally or physically, cannot keep up with regular grade work.

It is a fact that very few pupils leave school today with either a clear knowledge or appreciation of what they have read. Many pupils dislike history. The serious teacher should wonder why. Is the trouble with the content, the method, or both?

The Aims

The first aim of this paper may be stated as follows: to suggest a basic course in Rhode Island history for the slow-learner. While backward children present perplexing problems, there are other phases to be considered. They like stories. Why not give them stories that are constructive and meaningful? They should be offered subject matter relating to their own community. They should be taught love of home, family, city, state, country, and that everything worth while is earned.

History can be made of permanent appeal if it is made a part of life. Understanding the child as a human being will decide the method. It is up to the teacher to make it a success.

The second aim is to enrich their curriculum both socially and morally.

The Problem

The purpose of this paper was to collect, organize, and present material dealing with the status of Rhode Island as an elementary subject for the slow-learner. Information was gathered from many sources.

Importance of the Problem

There is need for a comprehensive notion of what can be taught the backward child, its value, and how it can be accomplished to fulfill its aim. From the teacher's viewpoint, she must be fully aware of the roll she is taking in the development of the child with whom she comes in contact.

Status of the Problem

The purpose of these units is to show there is an organization of aims, subject matter, curriculum material, and methods in teaching Rhode Island history due to recent changes in social and intellectual interests of the population. The question is: how much reorganization has really taken place in the elementary grades in the recent years?

The school function is not only to direct the child in the acquisition of basic skills and abilities, but to socialize him and make him a worthy and happy member of society. This is especially true of the retarded child.

The second aim is to enrich their curriculum both socially and morally.

The Problem

The purpose of this paper was to collect, organize, and present material dealing with the status of Rhode Island as an elementary subject for the slow-learner. Information was gathered from many sources.

Importance of the Problem

There is need for a comprehensive notion of what can be taught the backward child, its value, and how it can be accomplished to fulfill its aim. From the teacher's viewpoint, she must be fully aware of the roll she is taking in the development of the child with whom she comes in contact.

Status of the Problem

The purpose of these units is to show there is an organization of aims, subject matter, curriculum material, and methods in teaching Rhode Island history due to recent changes in social and intellectual interests of the population. The question is: how much reorganization has really taken place in the elementary grades in the recent years?

The school function is not only to direct the child in the acquisition of basic skills and abilities, but to socialize him and make him a worthy and happy member of society. This is especially true of the retarded child.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arnold, Samuel Greene. History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. New York, 1859-60. 2 vols.

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1936. 244 pp.

Cady, John Hutchins. High Roads and By Roads of Providence. Providence: The Akerman-Standard Press, 1948. 69 pp.

Carroll, Charles. Public Education in Rhode Island. Providence: E. L. Freeman Company, 1918. 500 pp.

Carroll, Charles. Rhode Island, Three Centuries of Democracy. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1932. 4 vols.

Clauson, Earl J. These Plantations. Providence: The Roger Williams Press, 1937. 120 pp.

Columbia Encyclopedia. Fourteenth Edition. New York: Columbia University Press, 1944. 1949 pp.

Congressional Directory. Washington: United States Printing Office, 1948. 235 pp.

Cook, Roy J. One Hundred and One Famous Poems. Chicago: The Cable Company. 1928. 186 pp.

Cote, Armand H. The Rhode Island State House. Providence: Office of Secretary of State. 1947. 32 pp.

Cote, Armand H. Know Rhode Island. Providence: Office of Secretary of State, 1947. 65 pp.

Cullen, Thomas Francis. The Catholic Church in Rhode Island.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arnold, Samuel Greene. History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. New York, 1859-60. 2 vols.

Brown, Mary Louise. Rhode Island in Verse. Providence: Roger Williams Press, 1930. 241 pp.

Updy, John Hutchins. Week Spots and By Roads of Providence. Providence: The Alexander-Shepard Press, 1948. 89 pp.

Carroll, Charles. Public Education in Rhode Island. Providence: E. L. Freeman Company, 1918. 300 pp.

Carroll, Charles. Rhode Island, Three Centuries of Democracy. New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1932. 4 vols.

Clarson, Karl F. Three Plantations. Providence: The Roger Williams Press, 1937. 130 pp.

Columbia Encyclopedia. Fourteenth Edition. New York: Columbia University Press, 1963. 1969 pp.

Congressional Directory. Washington: United States Printing Office, 1962. 630 pp.

Cook, Roy J. One Hundred and One Famous Views. Chicago: The Rapid Company, 1928. 180 pp.

Cote, Armand H. The Rhode Island State House. Providence: Office of Secretary of State. 1947. 32 pp.

Cote, Armand H. Know Rhode Island. Providence: Office of Secretary of State, 1957. 69 pp.

Cullen, Thomas Francis. The Catholic Church in Rhode Island.

North Providence: The Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, 1936. 195 pp.

Downing, Antoinette Forrester. Early Homes in Rhode Island. Richmond, Virginia: Garrett and Massie, Incorporated, 1937. 465 pp.

Elliott, Maud Howe. This Was My Newport. Cambridge: University Press, Incorporated, 1944. 277 pp.

Federal Writers' Project. American Guide Series, Rhode Island. Boston: Houghton - Mifflin Company, 1937. 555 pp.

Field, Edward. State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Boston: Mason Publishing Company, 1902. vol. III, 696 pp.

Gleeson, Alice Collins. Colonial Rhode Island. Pawtucket: The Automobile Publishing Company, 1926. 260 pp.

Greene, Welcome Arnold. The Providence Plantations for 250 Years. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1886. 470 pp.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Institution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, 1929. vol. I, 119 pp.
Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1939. vol. III, 247 pp.
Pawtucket: J. C. Hall Company, 1944. vol IV, 257 pp.

Haley, John Williams. George Washington and Rhode Island. Providence: Haley and Sykes Company, 1932. 40 pp.

Hazard, Caroline. Anchors of Tradition. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1924. 242 pp.

Hazard, Thomas Robinson. The Jonny-Cake Papers of "Shepard

North Providence: The Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, 1954. 195 pp.

Downing, Antoinette Forrester. Early Homes in Rhode Island. Richmond, Virginia: Garrett and Massie, Incorporated, 1937. 466 pp.

Elliott, Hard Howe. This Has My Newport. Cambridge: University Press, Incorporated, 1944. 277 pp.

Federal Writers' Project. American Guide Series, Rhode Island. Boston: Houghton - Mifflin Company, 1937. 442 pp.

Field, Edward. State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Boston: Mason Publishing Company, 1902. vol. III, 644 pp.

Gleason, Alice Collins. Colonial Rhode Island. Pawtucket: The Automobile Publishing Company, 1932. 250 pp.

Greene, Welcome Arnold. The Providence Plantations for 250 Years. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1886. 470 pp.

Haley, John Williams. The Old Stone Bank History of Rhode Island, Providence Investution for Savings. Providence: Haley and Hynes Company, 1928. vol. I, 113 pp.

Providence: J. C. Hall Company, 1928. vol. III, 247 pp.

Pawtucket: J. C. Hall Company, 1944. vol IV. 257 pp.

Haley, John Williams. George Washington and Rhode Island. Providence: Haley and Hynes Company, 1932. 40 pp.

Hazard, Caroline. Anchors of Tradition. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1924. 242 pp.

Hazard, Thomas Robinson. The Jonny-Cake Papers of "Shepard

Tom". Boston, privately printed, 1915.

Journal - Bulletin Almanac. Providence: The Providence Journal Company, 1947. 310 pp.

Kingston Congregational Church. History, By-Laws, Membership. Kingston, Rhode Island. November, 1933. 20 pp.

Know Rhode Island. Office of Secretary of State. (Third Edition) 1931. 113 pp., (Sixth Edition) 1936. 65 pp.

Koopman, Harry Lyman. The Narragansett Country. Providence Radio Talks, 1927. 55 pp.

Miller, William Davis. Biscuit City. Reprinted from the Rhode Island Historical Society Collections, July, 1933. 6 pp.

Miner, Lilian Burleigh. Our State: Rhode Island. Providence: Oxford Press, 1925. 248 pp.

Monroe, Wilfred H. Picturesque Rhode Island. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1881. 304 pp.

National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Rhode Island. Old Houses in the South County of Rhode Island. Boston: The Merrymont Press, 1932. 68 pp.

New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company. Providence. (no date)

The New England People and Their Heritage. 36 pp.

The New England Region and Its Resources. 40 pp.

The Role of Agriculture in New England Life. 66 pp.

The Role of Industry in New England Life. 66 pp.

The Role of Trade and Transportation in New England Life. 52 pp.

Tom". Boston, privately printed, 1910.

Journal - Bulletin Almanac. Providence: The Providence Journal Company, 1947. 310 pp.

Kingston Congregational Church. History, By-laws, Membership. Kingston, Rhode Island. November, 1923. 20 pp.

Know Rhode Island. Office of Secretary of State. (Third Edition) 1921. 115 pp., (Sixth Edition) 1930. 48 pp.

Thompson, Harry Lyman. The Narragansett Country. Providence Radio Talks, 1927. 85 pp.

Tiller, William Davis. Bicycle City. Reprinted from the Rhode Island Historical Society Collections, July, 1923. 8 pp.

Usher, Lilian Burchard. Our State: Rhode Island. Providence: Oxford Press, 1942. 216 pp.

Weeks, Wilfred H. Picturesque Rhode Island. Providence: J. A. and R. A. Reid, 1881. 324 pp.

Westland Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Rhode Island. Old Houses in the South County of Rhode Island. Boston: The Hartmont Press, 1932. 88 pp.

New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company. Providence. (no date)

The New England People and Their Heritage. 36 pp.

The New England Region and Its Resources. 40 pp.

The Role of Agriculture in New England Life. 28 pp.

The Role of Industry in New England Life. 26 pp.

The Role of Trade and Transportation in New England Life. 32 pp.

Palmer, Henrietta R. Rhode Island Tales. New York: The Purdy Press, 1928.

Pettaquamscutt Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. Facts and Fancies Concerning North Kingstown. Wickford, Rhode Island, 1941. 143 pp.

Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1936. 48 pp.

Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. 205 pp.

Rhode Island Manuel. Office of Secretary of State, 1947-1948. 441 pp.

Seeing Providence. Providence: Providence Journal Company, 1947. 33 pp.

Stockwell, Thomas. A History of Public Education in Rhode Island. Providence: Providence Press Company, 1876. 458 pp.

The Book of Rhode Island. Providence: State Bureau of Information, 1930. 299 pp.

The Old Courthouse at Kingston. A Report. Providence: E. L. Freeman and Son, 1928. 11 pp.

Western Historical Association Records. Written by Clara Clemence for the Moswansicut Chapter of the D. A. R. of Scituate. (no date)

White, Hunter C. Wickford and Its Old Homes. Wickford: Main Street Association, 1937. 35 pp.

Palmer, Henrietta R. Rhode Island Tales. New York: The Purdy Press, 1928.

Pettengill, Ruth. Chapter Dates of the American Revolution.

Tavern and Manors Concerning North Kingstown. Wickford, Rhode Island, 1941. 146 pp.

Preston, Howard Willis. Rhode Island's Historic Background. Providence: Remington Press, 1936. 48 pp.

Pyle, Katherine. Once Upon a Time in Rhode Island. New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1914. 203 pp.

Rhode Island Manual. Office of Secretary of State, 1947-1948. 441 pp.

Saint Providence. Providence: Providence Journal Company, 1947. 33 pp.

Stonyfell, Thomas. A History of Public Education in Rhode Island. Providence: Providence Press Company, 1876. 438 pp.

The Book of Rhode Island. Providence: State Bureau of Information, 1930. 329 pp.

The Old Courthouse at Kingston. A Report. Providence: E. L. Freeman and Son, 1932. 11 pp.

Western Historical Association Records. Written by Clare Clemmons for the Bicentenial Chapter of the D. A. R. of Saltonstal. (no date)

White, Esther C. Wickford and Its Old Homes. Wickford: Main Street Association, 1937. 32 pp.

OTHER SOURCES

The Rhode Islander. Providence Journal Company.

"General Carrington's Ditch". January 9, 1949.

"Historic Cocumcussoc". April 24, 1949.

"Dr. Ladd". February 29, 1948.

"Now and Then in Rhode Island".

"Old Steamboats". January 16, 1949.

"Pawtuxet". December 12, 1948.

"Now and Then at Rhode Island State". September 7, 1947.

"Rhode Island Lighthouses". September 7, 1947.

"Rhode Island Man is Boss of Cuban Garden". February 20, 1949.

"Rhode Island Memorials". December 26, 1948.

"Rhode Island in the Smithsonian". January 16, 1949.

"Roger Williams - Father of Rhode Island". October 3, 1948.

"Helen Whitman and Edgar Allan Poe - Providence's Most Famous Love Affair". November 28, 1948.

Providence Journal.

"Caroline Hazard". March 10, 1945.

"The Last Farm in Providence". March 26, 1948.

"Gilbert Stuart". March 6, 1949.

Date Due

OCT 4	1955	Rm use	
JUL 22	1957		
OCT 29	1957	MAR 10 1962 Rm use 4/1/62	
JAN 9	1958		
OCT 21	1958		
DEC 2	1958		
JAN 13	1959		
FEB 16	1959		
MAR 17	1959		
JUN 4	1959 pd.		
Rm use			
MAR 30	1960		
AUG 9	1960		
	Rm u		

Demco 293-5

Ed.

Service Paper
McElroy, E.R.H.
1949

Stored

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
1 1719 02557 2696

REDI COVER
USE "WJ" FASTENERS
FOR BINDING SHEETS
TO DUPLICATE REFER TO NUMBER
A Product of Wilson Jones Co., U. S. A.